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Charlotte Reese Conover

MEMOIRS

OF THE

MIAMI VALLEY

EDITED BY

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In Three Volumes
Illustrated

Volume II

CHICAGO
ROBERT O. LAW COMPANY
1919

Dan.
F497
M64M5
v.2
c.2 p.1

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Edited by Charlotte Reeve Conover

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Edited by Clayton A. Leiter

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THE STORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY

Edited by W. C. Culkins

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EDITORIAL SKETCHES

Charlotte Reeve Conover, writer and lecturer of Dayton was born in that city in 1855, a daughter of Dr. J. C. and Emma (Barlow) Reeve. Graduated in 1874 from the Central High School, she subsequently went abroad and continued her studies at Geneva, Switzerland, and after her return, in 1879, was married to Frank Conover. Her career has been devoted to writing, lecturing and contributing to magazines. For three years she conducted a department known as The Secret Society of Mothers in the Ladies' Home Journal, and on several occasions has been on the staff of local papers, for three years conducting the Woman's Page for the Dayton News and for four years (at different times) being a special writer for the Dayton Journal. Among other works, she is author of Some Dayton Saints and Prophets, The Story of Dayton, Concerning the Forefathers, The Beck Family, David Gebhart, and many other pamphlets of historical interest. After four years' research in historical libraries in the United States and France, she prepared a set of six interpretative lectures on the great French comic dramatist, Moliere, which were given in Boston, at the Brooklyn Institute, the Chautauqua Assembly, N. Y., the Western College, Oxford, the College for Women, Oxford, Painesville College for Women, Mills College, California, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and many other cities, in private schools, clubs and homes. In 1904, Mrs. Conover spent a summer at the Cours de Vacances of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, studying French literature and the French language. Her courses of weekly lectures on Current Events have been given to large classes for years at Dayton, and during a two-year western trip at San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, Los Angeles, Redlands and Alhambra.

Hon. Willard J. Wright. Gifted in marked degree, fitted by training and natural ability as a jurist, it is not surprising that Judge Willard J. Wright has attained to eminence among the members of the Bench of Ohio. The Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was born at Lebanon, Ohio, August 23, 1875, a son of Judge Lot and Louisa (Jurey) Wright. After attending the public schools of his native place, he entered Princeton university, from which institution he was graduated with honors in 1896, and secured his legal education at the University of Cincinnati Law School. Being admitted to the Bar in June, 1899, he entered upon a general practice at Lebanon, and met with more than ordinary success, for he was very learned in the law, had an intellect of great exactness and clearness, and possessed a sound and instructed judgment and wonderful tenacity of purpose. He excelled both in the prepara-

tion of a case and in its conduct, convincing court and jury not so much by eloquence, although a good speaker, as by perspicuity of statement and entire candor of manner. In consultation his judgment was as valuable as any of his ablest associates, and he was often called upon, while his own practice grew to be very large and important. In November, 1912, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren county, Ohio, and so satisfactory was his occupancy of the Bench, that in November, 1918, he was re-elected without opposition. March 14, 1903, Judge Wright was united in marriage with Miss Harryet Crigler, of Springfield, Ohio, and to this union there have been born two children: Russell C. and Elizabeth Lou.

Clayton Augustus Leiter was born in Middletown, Ohio, the son of Frederick Ziegler and Louisa (Breitenbach) Leiter, April 23, 1872. His father was a native of Leitersburg, Md., where he had received his education and in the vicinity of which he taught schools for several years prior to emigrating to Hamilton, where he located in 1853. His mother was the daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Shade Breitenbach, both natives of Lebanon, Pa., from which place they emigrated to Hamilton in 1837. During the early youth of Mr. Leiter, his father taught school at Amanda, Jacksonburg and Symmes Corner, but in 1877, located permanently in Hamilton. Mr. Leiter was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, graduating from the high school with the class of 1891, on June 19, of that year. He accepted a reportorial position on the Hamilton Daily Democrat August 1, 1891, and held this position until 1893, when he succeeded Frank E. Brandt as city editor, Mr. Brandt resigning to go to the city editorship of the Hamilton Daily Republican. Mr. Leiter continued in this position until June 19, 1898, when he went to East Liverpool, Ohio, to accept the editorship of the East Liverpool Daily Crisis, which position he held until August 15, 1899, when he returned to Hamilton to again become the city editor of the Daily Democrat. When this newspaper property was acquired by Homer Gard and his associates in 1903, he became the vice-president of the Butler County Democrat company. On January 1, 1914, he was made editor of the Hamilton Evening Journal, the successor of the Hamilton Daily Democrat, which position he still holds. Mr. Leiter has devoted his entire life to newspaper work and is recognized as one of the leaders in his profession. He is frequently consulted by newspaper men of other cities as to his methods and the means of his success. This information is always gladly given, but to those who know him best it is known that the success and the position which he has attained are wholly due to a close application to his work, a determination not to let personal pleasure or personal advantage influence him in the slightest degree; and his unswerving honesty of purpose.

Fraternally, Mr. Leiter is a member of but two organizations—Hamilton Lodge, No. 93, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has the distinction of being the only exalted ruler to be elected to two terms; and of Van Der Veer Camp, Sons of Veterans. Much of the present rejuvenation of the Elks' lodge in Hamilton is due to his genius as an organizer and his wonderful directing force.

Religiously, Mr. Leiter is a Baptist, a member of the First Baptist church of Hamilton, in which he has taken quite an active part and in which he has held several offices of trust. Politically, is a Democrat, but has never aspired to public office, although his counsel and advice have been frequently sought by those desiring to gain recognition at the hands of the people. Mr. Leiter, however, is not offensive in his partisanship, and is not given to a personal discussion of political questions. He has been twice a member of the Board of Trustees of Lane Public Library—from May, 1903, until January 1, 1914, and from January 1, 1917, until January 17, 1921.

On April 21, 1897, he was united in marriage with Emma Louise Ziliox, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Rish) Ziliox. No children have been born of this union. Mrs. Leiter is quite active in social and church work and is at present the president of the board of trustees of the Hamilton Training School for Girls, and also active in committee work of the Young Woman's Christian association. She gives freely of her time and energy to any worthy cause.

W. C. Culkins, writer, business man and civic official of Cincinnati, was born May 12, 1868, in Greenup county, Kentucky, and as a child was taken by his parents to Ironton, Ohio, where he obtained his education and graduated from high school in 1886. Subsequently, he studied law in the office of H. S. Weal, but became attracted to journalistic work and was editor of the first daily newspaper published at Ironton. Removing to Cincinnati in 1891 to take a position on the Commercial Gazette, he was later connected with Cincinnati papers in the capacities of city editor, political editor and New York, Washington and Columbus correspondent. During 1906 and 1907 he served as city auditor of Cincinnati, and then became vice-president and general manager of the Columbia Life Insurance company, leaving those positions to become manager of a special department of the Equitable Life Insurance company of New York. In 1911 he became secretary of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and retained that office until 1917, when he was appointed director of street railroads of Cincinnati. Mr. Culkins has various important business connections, being president of the Hyde Park Building & Loan company, secretary and a director of the Hotel Gibson company and secretary of the Ohio Valley Improvement association. He holds the rank of captain in the Cincinnati Home Guards, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's club, the Ohio Valley Historical association, the Hyde Park Business club and the City club. Fraternally, he is a Blue Lodge Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is married and has two sons and one daughter.

THE STORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

THE success of Gen. St. Clair as governor of the whole Northwest Territory was doubtful inasmuch as his type of mind refused to grasp new conditions and meet new emergencies. The antagonism of politicians and land speculators with whom he had been compelled to deal inflexibly added to his conservative attitude in a country where only the opposite attitude was possible to advancement, spelled his fall. Ohio felt she needed the standing of a state and although the territory did not have the requisite population of sixty thousand measures were set in motion to that end. Gen. Worthington and Gen. Baldwin went to Washington to use their not inconsiderable influence, with the result that on April 30, 1802, congress passed the necessary enabling act to render Ohio a state. On November 1st of the same year, the first constitutional convention met at Chillicothe and adjourned on the 20th of the same month, having accomplished their object. The new constitution provided for the widest individual liberty and the least governmental power. It forbid slavery and proclaimed religious liberty. On March 1, 1803, the first state legislature met at Chillicothe and Ohio became a political area and a political fact. She was the seventeenth in the sisterhood of states and began her history with boundaries substantially the same as at present. Charles Willing Byrd discharged the duties of governor until the first regular state election took place.

Montgomery county was in 1804 the largest of the divisions in the Miami lands. In it were included the present counties of Preble, Darke, Mercer, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Fulton, Henry, Defiance, Putnam, Auglaize, Shelby and Miami. As the census increased and county business increased new boundaries had to be made and new county seats set up. At the time of the emergence of Ohio as a state, Montgomery county was six or seven times as large as it is now, taking in the areas of fourteen of our present counties. The sixth section of the Act of Congress which establishes Ohio as a state contained this clause: "The temporary seat of justice of Montgomery County shall be held at the house of George Newcom in the town of Dayton," and thus established Dayton not merely as the geographical but the judicial center of the the then great west. As at present constituted Montgomery county is divided into fourteen townships, viz.: Washington, organized 1801; Miami, 1829; Van Buren, 1841; Mad River, 1841; Wayne, 1810; German, 1803;; Jackson, 1814; Jefferson, 1805; Harrison, 1841; Madison, 1890; Perry, 1820; Butler, 1817; Randolph, 1804; and Clay, 1825.

Of the areas of this county half of two townships and a fraction of a third drain to the Little Miami while the other parts of the county slope to the Great Miami.

The story of the settlement of Montgomery county has been often told and printed.* In this place a mere condensation will suffice. When finally the peace treaty signed at Greenville following the victory of Gen. Wayne's forces over the Indians had given security to this valley the settlers began to push in in search of homes. In the winter of 1795-6, after the preliminary survey by Dunlop and Van Cleve, a party was made up in Cincinnati to establish and occupy a town at the mouth of Mad river. In the spring, the party was divided in three parts, two of which started north with their wagons through the woods in the path surveyed by Dunlop, and one by river in a pirogue. All three arrived about the same time, the river party debarking at the head of Jefferson street and proceeded to build a shack out of the remains of the boat and make themselves otherwise at home. This was April in 1796. Among these pioneer families were the Van Cleves, the Newcoms, the Thompsons, the Hamers, the Mercers, and the Davises, sixty in all. For five or six years the history of Dayton was the same as that of all pioneer settlements, hard living in a rough country, no roads, heavy woods to be felled, danger from wild animals and Indians, ague, cold winters and hot summers, work from sunrise to sunset and no money. The greatest difficulty did not arise from physical hardship but in that of uncertain title to property. At one time there only six families left in Dayton, the rest having moved away to where they could be sure of ownership to their homes. Daniel Cooper was the man who saved the day in early Dayton. He bought almost all the land there was in the new settlement and gave his purchasers good titles, then went to Cincinnati and settled it with the government at his own risk.

Then things began to move. In the winter of 1797 Dayton township was formed. The name Dayton was given because, next to Symmes, Gen. Jonathan Dayton was the most prominent man in the negotiations that led to the original purchase. Its boundaries embraced all the territory between the Miami rivers from an east and west line through the middle of Washington and Miami townships to the Indian boundary line, including several whole counties and large portions of other counties. In March, 1803, the legislature enacted a law by which seven new counties were formed, four of them being taken from Hamilton and Ross counties, namely: Butler, Warren, Montgomery and Greene. Gen. Richard Montgomery, for whom the county was named, was an Irish officer in the British army and came to America in that capacity in 1754. When our troubles with the mother country began Gen. Montgomery took the part of the colonists, was commissioned by Congress, and had an honorable career in the Revolutionary war. In 1807 Montgomery county was reduced in size by the formation of Miami county out

* Van Cleve's Dairy; Steele's Early Dayton; Drury's History of Dayton and Montgomery County.

of its northern area. In 1808 it suffered a further reduction by the organization of Preble county.

Thus, while Montgomery county was at the time of the Dayton settlement a part of Hamilton county and later became the parent of three other entire counties, her boundaries were successively rearranged until they preserved approximately their present state.

The officers appointed for Dayton township in 1799 were, Samuel Thompson, constable; J. McGrew, assessor, and John Ewing, collector. A new office was created for Dayton township—that of justice of the peace—to which D. C. Cooper was appointed. His docket, beginning Oct. 4, 1799, and closing March 15, 1803, is the earliest local official record in existence. The assessments for Dayton township for 1799 were $233.72, of which the amount collected was $224.64.

In 1800 Jerome Holt was appointed constable of Dayton township, his duty being to "list the free male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and older," for which service he was paid $19.50. In 1801 Benjamin Van Cleve was appointed surveyor for Dayton township, and took in $576.62½. This tax list proved conclusively that as the population was increasing so rapidly Dayton township should be reorganized, which was done by a meeting at the house of George Newcom on the first Monday in April, 1802, when the first election was held. It resulted in the selection of a town clerk, several trustees, two overseers of the poor, three fence viewers, two appraisers of houses, and several road supervisors and constables. These officers served until the organization of Montgomery county, which took place, as has been told, the following year.

When Dayton became the county seat the entire population consisted of seven or eight men, six women and eight children, a total of a little over twenty persons. Of the scattered families living up and down the valley there is no record whatever. After the land question was satisfactorily settled the town increased rapidly.

The act of the legislature creating Montgomery county passed March 24, 1803, and on June 21 the first election was held, the occasion being that of deciding upon the first member of Congress from the new state. The candidates were Jeremiah Morrow, William McMillan, William Goforth. The winning name was Jeremiah Morrow, who for the next ten years was Ohio's only representative in Congress and was one of the ablest public men of his day. The election was followed shortly by the convening of the Common Pleas court. Hon. Francis Dunlevy of Lebanon, president of the first judicial district, opened court with Benjamin Archer, John Ewing and Isaac Spinning as associate judges. The next year county commissioners were appointed and held their first session in June, 1804. In 1805 the town of Dayton was incorporated by an act of the Ohio legislature bearing the date Feb. 22, 1805. Credit for this was due to the activity of D. C. Cooper who was a member of the assembly at that time. The charter provided for the election of town officials, including a select council, provided for the place of meeting and ordered fines for anyone refusing to act as a city officer if elected. That same year the first court house was built on the site of the present one, the first jail was erected, the Dayton

Library society was incorporated, and a flood eight feet deep swept over the center of the town. In 1806 the first school was established, and in 1808 the Dayton academy was incorporated. In 1809 Robert Patterson built a fulling mill, and D. C. Cooper installed a carding machine. By this time there was one two-story brick store and dwelling on the corner of Jefferson and First streets belonging to H. G. Phillips; there was one drug store, one blacksmith shop, a cooper shop and a carpenter shop.

From such small beginnings has Montgomery county grown in the century and more since its settlement. At the present time within its four hundred and eighty square miles of territory it has a population estimated on the increase since the last census as two hundred thousand, with Dayton, its county seat, at one hundred and sixty thousand; with property valued at $261,824,700.

Townships of Montgomery County

The legislative act establishing the territory of Montgomery county went into effect May 1, 1803. Shortly afterward the first four townships in the district were organized by the associate judges of the County court, viz: Washington, German, Dayton and Elizabeth townships. The boundaries of the first-named took in all land embraced in the southeast corner of the county, from the Miami river east to the Greene county line, extending south approximately from the present northern boundary of the township for about seven miles to the Warren county line. Dayton township comprised the territory touching the Greene county line west to the Miami river, north of Washington township to a line parallel and close to the north boundary of the eighth range of townships. In the tract denominated as the German township was embodied all land lying from the state line east to the Miami river, and from the limiting confines of Butler county north to a line running west from the same stream to the state line parallel to and several miles south of the present south line of Miami county. Elizabeth township contained the residue of the county lying north of Dayton and German townships.

Washington Township. Originally, Washington township was one of the largest townships in Montgomery county, extending seven miles north and south, and on the east and west from German township to the border line of Greene county. But in the year 1829, it surrendered a strip of land on its western frontier to the forming of Miami township, and eleven years later was compelled to yield an area of one mile in width to assist in the making of Van Buren township, thus decreasing its own size to a territory comprising about thirty square miles, its length exceeding its width by the distance of one mile. Settlements in Washington township antedated those at Dayton by about two months. In the early spring of the year 1796 three surveyors from Kentucky were so charmed by the potentialities of the land lying around the present site of the village of Centerville that they selected home sites in that vicinity, and returning to Kentucky for their families and primitive household effects, later returned and built cabins upon the

farms selected by them. Their names are worthy of record—Benjamin Robbins, Aaron Nutt, and Benjamin Archer. The last named pioneer, however, did not remain long in the township, removing in the year 1824 to Fort Wayne, Indiana; but his six years' residence on Ohio soil placed him among the influential men of Montgomery county, and his name is found on the early records of the associate judges of the Montgomery Court of Common Pleas.

The three log cabins soon became the nucleus of other frontier homes where the privations and rude pleasures of pioneer life formed a common bond of fellowship and sympathy. The newcomers were not all from Kentucky; from the less fertile lands of New England, flatboats and ox-teams brought earnest men and brave-hearted women to help lay the foundation of a future, that in the short space of a hundred years would place Montgomery county in the fore rank of progression in the middle west. Hole, Stansell, Ewing, Wilson, Bailey, Munger, Harrison and Maltbie are names prominent among many who made the early history of Washington township.

The township is now distinctively recognized as a farming district; but primitive records tell of efforts to carry on numerous flouring mills, saw mills, an oil mill and one cotton factory; but the diminution of the two streams that ran through the township (Hole and Sugar creeks) caused by the cutting away of the forests, fast lowered the available water power, that ere long was superseded by the introduction of steam as a motive power.

The abandoning of the little factories, which for a few years seemed to promise large business activities in the township, quickly rendered apathetic the commercial life of the three villages that had sprung up in the township.

Centerville, the oldest of the three centers of this trio of small commonwealths, gives the year of 1805 or '06 as the date of its platting as a town. Its name was derived from its location, being situated about midway between its sister villages, Woodburn and Stringtown. It stands on an elevated site—the highest point between Dayton and Lebanon. Twice has Centerville received articles of incorporation, first in the year 1830 and later in the year 1879. The name of Samuel S. Robbins is given as the man who had the honor of first presiding over the civic life of the community. The duties of the mayor were exceedingly light, and his friends determined that the village annals should record something to reflect honor upon his official life. The "boys" of the village made up a pony purse and bribed a fearless soul, by name Joseph Beck, to lead his horse on the pavement in the presence of his Honor the Mayor. Not a single moment did that redoubtable official hesitate to uphold the majesty of the law. A warrant brought the daring Joseph Beck before the fire-flashing eyes of his Honor; unfortunately, the offense was not of such magnitude as to place the offender "in durance vile," but the contents of the pony purse was decreased by the compelled payment of a fine of fifty cents.

Centerville, with its population of about four hundred inhabitants, is now the tiny metropolis of a splendid farming community, and is recognized as one of the most attractive hamlets in

Montgomery county. Two splendidly macadamized pikes, viz: Miamisburg and Centerville, and Dayton and Lebanon roads, that cross the magnificent farming district of the township, are connecting links between the quiet village life and the busy outside world.

Naturally, the business life of Centerville is entirely local with the exception, perchance, of a large stone quarry. In the summer of the year 1919, a very high grade of marble deposit was discovered in the quarry of the Casperis Stone quarry located near Centerville, which is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of twenty-five or thirty million dollars. This important and valuable "find" was made by the Norcross Marble company of Cleveland, Ohio. The company had purchased some building stone from the Centerville quarry, and noticed that a portion of it presented an uncommon appearance; so peculiar and individualistic was it, that tests were made of its properties, and luckily for the owners of the quarry, four excellent grades of marble rewarded their scientific investigation, all good, but one grade in fact excelling the famous marble of Tennessee. Mr. R. F. George, secretary of the Norcross company, is reported to have said, "Two of the other grades are in a class by themselves, but of very high grade."

This discovery will add very materially to the wealth of Washington township. The Cleveland company has secured a lease and contract for all marble excavated in the quarry, paying a royalty per cubic foot, in addition to a large amount given for the lease. The output will be largely increased, from one car, its present production, to four or five carloads a day, employing a force of over fifty men using the most modern equipment for excavating.

The Norcross company has been in business in Cleveland for fully three decades. Its capital stock is rated nearly half a million dollars, and the value of its plant in that city is said to be worth $250,000. The Centerville marble receives its cutting and polishing in a northern city, but there is serious planning for a plant to be soon erected nearer the quarry, which is to be afforded good shipping facilities by the building of a branch line connecting with the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway.

The attractive town possesses schools of excellent reputation, over which Miss Ada Potter, as superintendent, exercises a most wise and capable administration. Sunday mornings see the village folk quietly wending their way to either of the two churches of the village, whose doors are invitingly open with true Gospel welcome. The largest congregation gathers in the large auditorium of the Methodist sacred edifice, where the Reverend R. L. Moon earnestly proclaims Bible truths in accordance with the teachings of John Wesley; and with equal zeal and sincerity the Reverend Dr. Bowers tells the story of salvation to a goodly number of adherents to the Baptist faith in their own place of worship. The need of diversion from the more sober cares of daily living is recognized by the people of Centerville, and first-class entertainments are many times brought to the village, for Centerville can boast of a town hall so handsome and so spacious that it would be an addition to the public building in towns much larger. It was dedicated July, 1909,

and cost the village $14,000. The station of the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern railway passing within a mile of the village, enables lovers of the opera and theatre to enjoy these pleasures without much inconvenience to themselves. The United States Government has a faithful guardian and distributor of the daily mail in Mr. Clarence McCray, while the temporal wants of the community are well supplied by one general store and three groceries. As physician of Centerville, Dr. D. Keever has the confidence of the entire village and its environment.

Woodburn, the name of a village that in the early years of the nineteenth century, started its community life with larger commercial ideas than either of the other settlements, is now but a small nest of farm dwellings resting in the shade of a village church. It is located in the northwestern part of Washington township. Stringtown, situated in the southeastern part of Washington township, in the "good old days" was celebrated mainly for a large tannery, but is now but a handful of comfortable country homes.

Elsewhere is given a brief summary of the splendid Red Cross work done by the residents of Washington township. Their patriotism also found other avenues of expression. Over four thousand dollars for the war chest, and about two hundred thousand dollars in subscriptions for Liberty bonds and War Saving Stamps came from the generous pocketbooks of the citizens of the township; and the sale of War Saving Stamps is still going on. The heart sacrifice of the mothers and fathers of the township came when forty-one of its finest young men were enrolled in the American armed forces. Of this number, some saw action in France, several were in the camps of Great Britain, and the rest awaited the "call to arms" in American cantonments. One brave boy, William Johnson, of near Centerville, "went west," falling in battle on the 15th day of October, 1918. But, like other brave fellows who sailed from American shores to fall on foreign fields, he found that "going west" was only to meet the glorious dawn of immortality.

The list of enrolled men in the army from Washington township is as follows: Ray Gaiser, Leoniel Tuttle, Roy Stoneburieer, Arthur Leslie, Clarence Grant, Frederick Bell, George Paul, Walter Goldsbury, Carl Kaylor, William Taylor, Carl Weaver, Edward Prass, Chester Miller, Ralph Miller, Lester Slagle, Keever Espey, Stanley Guiser, Ralph Miller, Lawrence Nutt, Wayne Keever, Argyle Moore, Herman Woods, Kenneth Coppedge, Charles Apple, Raymond Taylor, Dr. C. D. Slagle, Medical Reserve Corps.

Those who saw service overseas were: Earl Pine, Luther Lamb, Ellis Frizell, Mark Wilson, Russell Seifer, Raymond Deardorf, Edward W. Keever, Wilbur Nutt, Roy Wilson, Roy Maggert, Arthur McCray, Perry McCray, Homer Carpenter, Malcolm Merrill.

Clay Township. In the northwestern part of Montgomery county lies the political division of the county called after one of the greatest of American statesmen. Its boundaries are as follows: On the east by Randolph township, on the west by Preble county, on the north by Darke and Miami counties, while Perry township meets it on the south. Local history gives the first settlements of the

township as not earlier than the year 1804. That year, Joseph Roerer and family made their slow way from their Virginia home to test the fortune of the future in the Miami valley, building their cabin a little southeast of the center of the township. But other brave, enterprising spirits followed "the trails" and in the year 1815 there were enough families in that part of Montgomery to necessitate the building of a schoolhouse for the junior pioneers. But it was not until ten years later that the district was constituted a township by the commissioners of Montgomery county. The first schoolmaster was a Teuton by the name of John Holsmiller. A historian recounts that no German nor geography was taught in the early schools of Clay township, "but certainly good manners and morality were, and the youth instructed beneath the old 'clapboard roof' became splendid men and women, whose lives were characterized by honesty, industry and economy." There is said to be no waste land in Clay township, every foot of it being available either for fruit or grain producing. Of the thirty-six sections in the township, over half of the area is fine plow land. The district is a network of excellent, well-kept turnpikes. The boundary lines of Clay township included thirty-six sections, comprising an area of 23,040 acres of land, in which the three villages, West Baltimore, Phillipsburg, and Brookville, rest like tiny islands of community energy and life in an environment of woodland, golden grain, and luxuriant pastures. This territory of agricultural beauty and almost prodigal fertility, is crossed and recrossed by splendid macadamized roads, and to Clay township is awarded the credit of leading Montgomery county in reaches of fine highways which are built and kept up at the expense of the township.

Clay township cannot claim an exclusive right to West Baltimore, as part of it only is included within the territorial limits of the township; the other part of the village lying within the boundary lines of Preble county. The land on which the village was located was surveyed by Mr. Jacob Frees in the summer of the year 1852.

The year of the platting of Phillipsburg was 1836, and the work was done by Mr. James Hanks; the village was named in honor of one of the proprietors of the land, Phillip Studybaker. Ten years later the settlement was given a postoffice, and Mr. Peter Smith intrusted with the receiving and delivery of the mail, that was brought either by the stage-coach or post courier. The same year, 1836, saw the erection of the first schoolhouse. The incorporation of the town was not made until the year 1899, and it has always been recognized as a village energetic and having a keen eye to business. Surrounded by a rich agricultural territory, tobacco being one of the leading products of the neighborhood, it is one of the stirring business settlements in Montgomery county, and supports a fiscal organization, known as the Citizens Banking company, with one officer on board always, Mr. S. A. Mosby, acting cashier.

The largest and most active business center in Clay township is the village of Brookville, located in the southern part of the township on the branch of the Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway running to Richmond, Indiana. Jacob Frees, the man who platted the hamlet of West Baltimore, also surveyed the site

of Brookville in the year 1850, the land being owned by Jacob Flory. The situation of the town, on the banks of the pretty stream, Wolf creek, adds much to the natural beauty of the environment of Brookville, and the splendid roads that lead out from it in almost every direction bring visitors and trade from many points. Preceding the platting of the village, by about nineteen years, a general store was established on the present site of the enterprising town, kept by Warren Estabrook, a part of whose name has been perpetuated in the name of the village. As early as the year 1852 a Methodist church was dedicated and warehouses were erected. The post office was established in the year 1855, and Moses Wagamon given the appointment of postmaster; the same year witnessed the opening of the first tavern, built by Mr. G. B. Adams. The incorporation of Brookville was made in September of the year 1874, and on Mr. James Smith was conferred the honors and responsibilities of the office of village mayor. The business of the town has always been in good shape. Various industries on a comparatively large scale have thrived in the town. Stores and shops of all kinds have found liberal support, and mills and several manufactories have been agencies that increased the prosperity and reputation of the village. It is the center of a large tobacco raising district, and large shipments of lumber are also made from the town.

The Brookville Bridge company, organized in the year 1898, was at first a private concern until the spring of the year 1906, when it was incorporated under state law; its splendid structural work and magnificent steel bridges are in large demand far and wide.

In what might be strictly called "money business," the Brookville Building & Savings association with its fair loans is a true help to those desiring to build or deposit small weekly savings; while the business activities of the thirteen hundred people, which is the estimated population of the village, together with the prosperous agricultural environment of the place fully occupy the time of the officials of two banks in the town. These financial institutions are the Citizens State & Savings bank and the First National bank, the officers of the last named being H. E. Gardner, president; W. H. Becker, vice-president; and Abraham Hay, cashier. The Brookville Star, first published in the year 1889, is a progressive sheet, and holds its own with other papers published in the county.

Harrison Township has the distinction of being the most irregularly shaped township in Montgomery county, varying in width from over five miles at its northern part to one mile at its southern extremity, this variation being caused by the line of its eastern limitation following the meanderings of the Miami river. Twenty-four full and eleven fractional sections of land are included within its area. Its boundary line on the east is the Great Miami river which separates it from the townships of Wayne, Madison and Van Buren, while its southern terminal touches the territory of Miami township; Jefferson and Madison townships border it on the west, while Randolph and Butler form its northern boundary.

Like its sister townships, Harrison township is noted for excellent wheat and corn crops, and nearly every farm in the district

has a splendid, cool, sparkling spring somewhere in its area, and the crossing of the township by the two streams, Wolf creek and Stillwater river adds to the fertility of the soil. Splendid turnpikes stretch like dust ribbons in every direction, connecting the rural population with the community life in other parts of the county.

In every particular the primitive life of the early settlers of Harrison township was similar to that of their neighbors in the surrounding townships. The mode of settlement was the same. After the erection of the rude cabins, came the saw and grist mills and schoolhouse; religious worship was observed in the homes of the pioneers or in the schoolhouse. Many of the first settlers of Harrison township were strict Calvinists, and united with the little congregation of the First Presbyterian church in Dayton in religious worship. It is interesting to know that the Sunday services of this church were first held in the block house that stood at the head of what is now Main street in the county seat. Old-school Baptists had a strong following in the township, and at an early day the Methodist circuit rider guided his steed through the trackless forest and formed the ever-popular "classmeeting" in the cabin of a pious brother of the faith. There are no settlements in Harrison township large enough to be denominated "villages," but the district is dotted with schoolhouses and pretty little country churches, indicative of an intelligent and sober-minded population, while the splendidly cultivated farms that meet the eye in every direction are significant proofs of scientific, up-to-date tilling of the soil.

Randolph Township might be termed a large community of scientific husbandmen, for as a wheat producer its record has not been surpassed by any other township in Montgomery county.

This township, which embraces six miles of territory longitudinally, running north and south, and has a width of about four and one-half miles, includes an area of twenty-six miles. Its boundaries are Madison township on the south, Miami county on the north, Butler township on the east, and Clay township on the west. It is mainly remarkable for the large number of springs that help to make the ground almost unequaled for fertility; these springs are constant sources of supply to Bowman's creek and Baker's creek which empty into Stillwater river near the county line.

The first authentic settlement in the township was about the year 1802. A family by the name of Mast, originally from North Carolina, built the first cabin homestead in the woods bordering Stillwater river; other settlers soon followed and smoke ascended from scattered mud and stick chimneys in every part of the township. Possessing the same desire for education of their children that was characteristic of all pioneer settlements in the Miami valley, in the year 1805 a log schoolhouse was erected north of Union village, where children came from the rude cabins to learn the rudiments of primary studies and have their quill pens sharpened by James Wright, the first teacher in the township. Naturally, flour and saw mills were the first manufacturing activities of the township. Distilleries followed. The first manufactory for the "liquid fire" was built by Benjamin Lehman. In the year 1847 a large distillery was erected

by the Turner Bros. at Salem, which, for about thirty years did an immense business; there were also distilleries near Union village. The township is crossed by good turnpikes, which are not only a source of gratitude to touring automobilists, but afford the farmer easy access to neighboring markets. The numerous creeks and larger streams are bridged by good structures, and with the well-tilled farms on which stand the elegant homes and commodious barns of the owners, skirting either side of the road, one beautiful landscape after another opens before the charmed eyes of the delighted traveler.

The first religious settlement in Randolph township was that of the broad-brimmed, close bonneted Quakers or Friends. As early as the year 1807 their quiet services were held in the district; their first meeting house was built not quite a mile west of the Dayton and Covington pike, and for a quarter of a century Rocky Spring meeting house was the place where, on every "First day" and "Fourth day" a small congregation of the best citizenship that ever came to American shores, awaited the "moving of the Spirit." A number of graves that can only be identified by crumbling, weather-beaten over-turned moss-grown slabs, are all that remain to tell where the first sacred edifice in Randolph township was located. The next organized religious community in the township was that of the German Baptists, or the Dunkers, or Dunkards, as they are more generally known. A preacher of that faith by the name of Emanuel Flory, in the year 1810, was successful in finding enough people holding a faith similar to his own to warrant the organization of a congregation. But, for many years their assembling together "according to the injunction of St. Paul," was at the cabins of the members, where physical maintenance in the shape of dinner for all present was provided by the owner of the cabin at the close of the spiritual feast. The Dunkards are valuable assets in every way to the well-being and prosperity of Randolph township and the county at large. Splendid tillers of the soil, devoted in principle and life to the highest ideals of character, the Miami valley would be poorer every way if they were not a part of its great citizenship. The United Brethren, Baptists, Brethren in Christ, and Methodists, are also well represented by large congregations in different parts of the township.

To a man possessing the cognomen of John Leatherman, is the village of Salem indebted for its first platting in the year of 1816. Mr. Leatherman had broad ideas concerning the future of the town, for he did not stop his survey until he had made a plat of seventy-five lots. The village was quite an important business center in the early days of the township, and the excellent turnpikes that were soon constructed made it a favorite and popular meeting place for the neighboring settlers. The building of the Dayton, Covington & Toledo Narrow Gauge railroad in the late '70s increased the value of the village as a trading point. The Dayton & Northern traction line has now materially added to the importance of the locality.

Union village was laid out in the same year as was the village referred to above, its surveyors being Messrs. David Hoover and Daniel Rasor. The railroad that touched Salem also included the

settlement of Union village, and was a great help to the farmers in carrying their produce, particularly grain, to larger shipping points. If steam and electricity had not superseded water power, Union village today would be almost unrivaled in the number of its mills and factories, for the potentialities of the water power at Union village are well nigh unequaled.

Not until the year 1841, under the name of Harrisburg, was the little village of Englewood platted by Mathias Gish, to whom also is credited the ownership of the first hotel or tavern in the settlement. The name Harrisburg was dropped for Englewood in the year of 1899. The village is connected with the outside world by splendid pikes, Dayton & Covington traction line, and the Delphos branch of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. The rich agricultural environment of Englewood supports a village bank known in monied circles as the Farmers' State bank, under the following capable officials. Mr. W. L. Waymire, president, Mr. C. E. Heck, vice-president; and Mr. Charles O. Lightner, cashier.

Taylorsburg is a small farming settlement located in the southern part of Randolph township, located on the Dayton & Northern traction line. It was platted in the early history of the township by Adam Rodebaugh.

Madison Township was named after one of the earlier presidents of the United States, and includes thirty-six square miles or, in land terms, twenty-three thousand and forty acres of territory. Its boundaries are Harrison, Perry, Jefferson and Randolph townships. The fact that its area lies in the limits of the Miami valley, is proof positive of the richness of its soil, and heavy crops reward the farmer for his toil. The land is especially rich in the bottom lands of Wolf creek which crosses the township in a southwesterly direction. The township is dotted with evidences of the presence of the Mound Builders, whose antiquity is so great that the fact that they ever did live is as misty and unreal as the fabric of a dream. But the mounds in Madison township that have been opened, revealing to the curious gaze of the nineteenth century, human skeletons and evidences of rude, domestic life, is ample testimony that the strang race, which history calls Mound Builders, lived amid the beauty and quietude of the Miami valley, perchance centuries before the American Indian claimed the forests of the middle west for his own abode.

The names of Williams, Ward and Wolf are given as the earliest settlers of Madison township. Almost contemporaneously came Peter Dietrick with his wife Barbara and eight children. In the year 1804 Jacob and George Kunz, sons of Pennsylvania, crossed the mountains and purchased large farms just south of the central part of the township. Madison township in certain areas abounds with fine building stone, and George Kunz proceeded to erect a house for himself and family from stone quarried probably on his own land, a two-story affair, which made his home the aristocratic residence of all that region. Other farms were also taken by men whose names hold foremost places in the pioneer history of Montgomery county: Shiveleys, Gripe, Wogaman, Vaniman, Florys, John, Olinger, Heck,

Heeter, Stutsman, Whitmore, Owen Wilson and others each and all worthy of a distinguished place in the story of privation and high ideals that make up the record of America's early history. There could be from necessity, no commercial enterprise in the early history of the township. Markets were far distant, and the majority of roads but were trails, and the pioneers knew absolutely nothing of the wants now considered essential to modern comfortable living, and were happier for that lack of knowledge. Mills were erected which, for many years, represented the business interests of the township.

German Baptists and "Regular" Baptists were the first religious societies in the township. Great attention was given by the pioneers of Madison township to the education of their children, and this interest in the mental attainments of the young has been a strong factor in the development of Madison township. The district is dotted with attractive brick schoolhouses in which only instructors fully qualified for their most important work, are employed.

In the year 1840 Mr. William Towman laid out the village center of Amity; sixteen lots show that he did not hold very extensive ideas concerning the growth of the settlement. Later, Mr. Robert Brooks, the first merchant of the village, became the owner of the land and increased the number of lots in the plat. The place has never increased in size or population, and is simply one of the pretty little agricultural points of community life where a general store supplies the immediate needs of a farming environment.

The passing of the railroad through the locality where the present village of Trotwood is situated, led to the establishment of the thriving little business center known as Trotwood. In the year 1854 Mr. L. R. Pfoutz saw the potentialities of the location as a town center and took the initiative by building a business house and opening a store for the trade of the farmers around him. The place was considered important enough by the United States Government for the establishment of a postoffice, of which Mr. Pfoutz was made the first postmaster of Trotwood. The Adams Express company, and later the United States Express company, also opened shipping offices in the place. Some time later a regular plat of part of the village was made by Mr. Robert F. Pleasant, and four years later it was regularly incorporated. Trotwood is a modern village in a large number of things, owning its own telephone system and waterworks plant. Its financial affairs are largely in the hands of a bank that has the confidence of the entire farming community that surrounds the village, and is recorded in the fiscal world as the Farmers & Citizens bank, over which as official managers are Mr. J. W. Devers, president; Mr. Harvey Swank, vice-president; and Mr. A. F. Gump, cashier. A branch of the Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, formerly called the Dayton & Western railroad, connects Trotwood with markets both east and west.

Jefferson Township was formed in the summer of 1805 by the commissioners of Montgomery county from territory taken from German township, and included the following area of land, which was bounded by the Miami river on the east, and "by the southwest branch of the Miami and line continuing west from the north bound-

ary of the eighth range, between the Miami river on the north; * * * by the line running west between the fifth and sixth tier of sections in the township, beginning on the river between sections 25 and 36, in the third township, fifth range, and continuing west to the line between the third and fourth ranges; thence north with said line to the first-mentioned line." But thirty-six years later the boundaries were changed, and Jefferson township now contains the land lying between Jackson township on the west, Miami township and the Miami river on the east, Miami and German townships on the south, and Madison township on the north.

Rich bottom land, well timbered in certain localities, produce splendid grain crops and abundant yields of tobacco. The district is drained by Big Bear, Little Bear and Possum creeks, and the magnificent turnpikes that cross the township in various directions bring city markets into easy communication. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad runs through the southeastern part of the township, likewise affording fine shipping facilities to the farmers. The settlement of the township in nowise differed from settlements made in other portions of the Miami valley. There were the rude cabins, clearing of forests, building of the small log schoolhouses; step by step modern civilization pressed its way down the century, each step marked by personal privation and sacrifice, but glorified with the light that only shines from the torch of true liberty. The names first found on the records of pioneer life in Jefferson township are John Gripe, a frontiersman from Pennsylvania, and John Miller and brother-in-law, Gingerick by name, early settlers from Virginia. We read that Peter, a son of Michael Weaver, who crossed the mountains with his family in the early years of the century and located on Little Bear creek, followed the carpenter's trade, and proved himself an adept in the art of building windmills, making and erecting the first one ever seen in the State of Ohio, and that before he had attained his majority. With the name of Jacob Miller, who in the opening year of the century reached the banks of the Miami, is connected the story of great friendship with the Indians, his unfailing kindness to them winning their love and confidence to such an extent that his life and property was never in danger from them. He was known among them as the "good man the Great Spirit sent from the east."

As in all of the townships of Montgomery county the building of grist and saw mills were the first manufactories in Jefferson township. The abundant waters of Big Bear creek, in the year 1807 or the year following, were used by Henry Weaver in running both a grist and a saw mill. But even before the erection of these mills a still house and distillery were busy at work.

As in the other townships of the county, the first schools were subscription schools, held in log cabin buildings. In the year 1838 the building of district schoolhouses was provided for by legislative enactment. Jefferson township is divided into eleven districts, in each of which a substantial brick building stands for the benefit of the youth of the township. Good teachers, well qualified for their work, are carefully looked after by those having that important duty resting upon them. The religious sentiment of the townships is

divided between the Lutherans, Baptists, United Brethren, and Reformed, each having its own house of worship.

There is but one village in the township, which was platted by Peter Becher, who owned the land, in the year 1815, but it is only a center for the small trading activities characteristic of a small country community. But to Jefferson township belongs the glory and honor of having within its boundaries one of the great landmarks of the Republic, the National Soldiers Home, than which no finer institution of the kind can be found in the entire world. A full description of the magnificent estate will be found elsewhere.

Butler Township includes about forty-five sections and fractional sections of territory, which originally were parts of Randolph and Wayne townships. On the south and north it is bounded respectively by Harrison township and Miami county, and is approximately six miles in length and seven miles in width, its eastern and western limitations being the two streams, Miami and Stillwater rivers.

At the time of the formation of Butler township, in the year 1817, the northern part of the district was mainly swamp land, but scientific farming has developed it into one of the richest grain-producing areas of Montgomery county. Settlements had been made in that region years before the formation of the township. Pioneer records chronicle names associated with the first development of that portion of Montgomery county: John Quillan, whose son William is said to have been the first child born in Butler township; Sinks, Waymire, Plummer, Sunderland, Compton, Swallow, Hutchins, Pearson, Curtis, Jones, Mooney, Stokes, Fox, Miller, Sloan, Johnson, Engle, Cooper, Furnas and Johnson, are a few of the long list of men who braved the dangers of frontier life in founding homes in the wilderness for their families, and will always be held in respectful and affectionate memory by generations who, today, are happy and prosperous through their great sacrifices.

Butler township has the advantage of splendid turnpikes, which enable the farmers to reach neighboring markets; while the Dayton, Toledo & Chicago railroad which runs along the eastern line of the township affords ample shipping facilities for all produce raised in that section of the country. The population of Butler township numbers about twenty-one hundred people, and in the century that has elapsed since the formation of the township, three villages have sprung from the desire for community life. The oldest settlement, Little York, was platted in the fall of 1817 by Andrew Waymire. Its existence was due to the wish that the pioneers had to be near a mill, for both saw mills and grist mills were essential to the comfort of the pioneers, they typified shelter and food. The building of a distillery in that locality followed in the near future. It is now one of the quiet little farm villages that dot the middle west, through which runs the county road, and is not far from the Dayton, Toledo & Chicago railroad. Little York antedated the birth of Chambersburg by thirteen years. This latter village was laid out by William Kennedy and Robert Hosier in the month of January, 1830, and is located in the southern part of Butler township on the Dayton and Troy pike.

Vandalia, with its population of five hundred souls, might almost be called the township seat of Butler. Laid out in the midsummer of the year 1838 by Benjamin Wilhelm, it was not incorporated as a village until February 7, 1848, when Mr. Wilhelm was honored with the official title of mayor of the new corporation. The following year the little settlement was almost swept out of earthly existence by the cholera; of a population of two hundred people, fifty died from the dread scourge, another fifty fled in terror from the settlement, leaving only one-half the original number to again take up the life of the village. Though small in population, the residents of Vandalia are wide awake to many things that indicate a true progressive spirit. The shaded streets with their cement sidewalks are brilliantly lighted with electricity, and the Dayton & Troy Electric railway hourly carries passengers to other community centers. There is no need for a fortunate investor to sleep with a revolver near at hand, or a frugal housewife to secrete her savings in a carefully hung stocking in a smoky chimney, for the Vandalia State bank, organized in the year 1912, is a trustworthy place for all depositors. The officers of the institution are Mr. Ed O. Rankin, president; Mr. W. H. Riley, vice-president, and Mr. F. W. Rosnagle, cashier.

In two churches is centered the religious life of the village, the English Lutheran church, under the pastoral care of the Reverend Joseph Keyser, and the church of the United Brethren in Christ, whose pulpit is regularly filled by the Reverend Ivory Zimmerman. In common with other townships of Montgomery county, the schools of Vandalia are in line with the best methods of modern education; six hundred and ten pupils are enrolled under the able superintendency of Professor Adam Puterbaugh. No factories or mills are located in the village, but two garages plainly indicate that horseless carriages are fast crowding out the necessity for "livery barns" or stables. Two well-stocked stores and one grocery supply the physical needs of the villagers, and a handsome town hall draws the best line of entertainments for appreciative audiences. The daily mail is competently looked after by Uncle Sam's official, Mr. Cory Brusman. Vandalia's war activities in Red Cross work are told elsewhere. The total subscriptions of Butler township towards the purchasing of Liberty bonds amounted to the handsome sum of $200,000. But even a greater gift is recorded. For of the sixty valiant young hearts that, obedient to patriotic duty, enlisted in defense of a world-right to freedom of thought, conscience and political rights, one brave boy sealed his devotion to the common cause of humanity with his life blood.

Miami Township. In the winter of the year 1829 the commissioners of Montgomery county ordered that territory be taken from Washington township, and a new township formed to be called Miami township; land was also taken from the townships of Dayton and German. The boundaries of Miami township are as follows: On the east by Washington township, and on the west by Jefferson and German townships; its south line guards Warren county, while its northern line separates it from Harrison, Jefferson and Van Buren townships. The township is crossed by the Miami river, whose

waters are increased by the inflow of numerous small streams, of which the largest are Bear and Hole's creeks, the latter taking its name from a pioneer family whose log cabin stood upon its banks. The waters of Hole's creek furnished the motive power for the running of many of the mills in the early history of the township.

The principal natural wonder of the township is the Great Mound, which lies about one mile southeast of Miamisburg, which the curiosity of the residents in the year 1869 led to an exploration of its interior. The sinking of a shaft revealed a human skeleton in a sitting position, surrounded by wood, stone and the bones of small animals. Like its surrounding townships, Miami township is noted for splendid grain harvests and teeming orchards, but tobacco has been the main staple produced by farmers. The cultivation of the "weed" was introduced into the township as early as the year 1841 by Ralph Pomey, whose farm lay south of the village of Carrolton; and the numerous large tobacco warehouses standing in the thriving town of Miamisburg fully attest constantly increasing trade in the tobacco markets.

As is quickly seen, the prosperous, beautiful town of Miamisburg took its name from the stream upon whose banks it is so picturesquely located. The first settlers had christened it Hole's Station, naming it from the same family whose name had been given to the creek. The town is second to the city of Dayton, the county-seat of Montgomery county, in population alone. The same enterprise, the same business activity, the same determination to be a leader in the commercial world, that has placed Dayton in the lead among the business centers of the middle west, is found in Miamisburg. The town is greatly favored with first-class shipping and traveling facilities. The building of the Miami and Erie canal was the first outlet for freight and passenger traffic in the township, and the water channel was literally alive with packet boats plying between Dayton and Cincinnati. Then came the building of good roads, and Main street in Miamisburg is a section of the Great Miami Turnpike, constructed in the year 1840. Soon other turnpikes, leading in various directions, added to the routes of traffic and the prosperity of the village had begun. But now the tow path is indistinguishable, for grass, undergrowth, wild roses and stately hollyhocks run riot along the banks of the sluggish water of the artificial channel, and the splendid roads are surrendered to the almost omnipresent automobile, for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with the great system of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad bring and take wonderful loads of freight to and from the little city, keeping it in constant communication with great emporiums in every direction. The Ohio & Cincinnati Electric line, connecting Miamisburg with the "Queen City of the West" is no inconsiderable factor in the commercial and social life of Miami township.

The first flour mill in Miami township was built in the year 1812, in the northern end of the pioneer village on the banks of the Miami. Truly, it would seem of small significance if placed by the side of the Great Peerless mills of Miamisburg, equipped, as they are, with the most modern machinery, and sending their prod-

uct to all points of the compass. For many years the Great Peerless mills have furnished flour to the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton. Mr. S. E. Waters is at the head of this important industry.

Two large, up-to-date dry goods stores and one well-supplied shoe store furnish the citizens of Miami township with everything requisite to the comfortable and stylish adornment demanded by the fashionable demands of modern life, while the abundantly filled shelves of eleven groceries supply the wants and satisfy the fastidious cravings of the physical appetite. Of the first-named source of supply, the E. B. Thirkield & Sons company is the larger and longer established store, being under the supervision of the Thirkield firm of Franklin, whose store in that village was one of the first established in the Miami valley. The firm name carries a wide reputation for honesty of dealing. The store of Mr. Howard L. Smith, though perhaps not quite as large as the Thirkield establishment, maintains an excellent business reputation and supplies its customers with the latest novelties and modern styles. In the line of modern shoe equipment, the Buehner store on South Main street pleases the most exacting tastes.

The groceries that keep the smile of contentment upon the faces of their many customers are conducted respectively by Charles E. Baver, John Brumbaugh, Gruver Brothers, George T. Humphrey, Jacob Klaiber, Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., Miamisburg Grocery & Pool Room, John Mills, Harry Miltenberger, E. T. Munea and W. H. Rockhold & Son.

As before stated, the raising and shipping of tobacco is one of the main avenues through which wealth flows into the hands of many of the residents of Miami township. Eleven large warehouses, located in various parts of Miamisburg, certify to the magnitude of the business, viz.: Miami Leaf Tobacco company, A. S. Gans, H. C. Weaver, W. O. Joslin, H. Tietig & Son, Miamisburg Leaf Tobacco company, I. N. Weiser, E. A. Krussman, Block & Goldsmith, Joseph Weaver, and C. C. Shupert. What might be termed "tangible pleasures" of the tobacco trade are found in the cigar stores of the town under the management severally of James Hassett, A. C. Moore, and the Hoffman Cigar Store, all situated on South Main street.

It is difficult to find any vocation, trade, or profession that is not represented in the progressive citizenship of Miamisburg. Jewelers, clothing stores, druggists, fruits and produce stands, millinery, sporting goods, photographic supplies, blacksmiths, carpenters, five and ten cent store, meat markets, carriage repairing, flour and feed store, plumbing and heating, second hand stores, dealers in coal, lime and cement, restaurants, milk depots and creameries, machine shops, automobiles and accessories, garages, insurance agencies, lumber and coal dealers, each and all by their industry and enterprise earning comfortable livelihoods and building up the sound commercial life of the town. For years a large twine and cordage factory, employing many hands, was a large contributor to the business activities of Miamisburg, but the death of the principal stockholder and general manager of the factory, Mr. J. C. Groendyke, of Chicago, brought about a temporary clos-

ing of the plant, but it was re-opened in the fall under the chief control and management of members of Mr. Groendyke's family. A firm that possesses one of the largest out-reaching trades in the town is a branch of the National Stove Repair company, located at 428 Park street. Parts for all kinds of stoves are made at this plant. Two wheel and spoke manufactories, known respectively as the Bookwalter Wheel company and the Mitchell Wheel company, find it necessary to keep constantly "hard at it" to fill the orders that pour in upon them. But the most and widest noted of Miamisburg's industries are the paper mills located a little to the northeast of the town, close to the line of the Ohio Electric railway. There are two large plants, respectively, The Miamisburg Paper company and The Ohio Paper company. The latter manufactory is under the excellent management of Mr. R. J. Connelly, president, and Mr. H. W. Scheeble, secretary and treasurer.

In the business and financial interests of Miamisburg must be included the banks and building and loan associations, whose splendid standing in the community at large evinces the confidence of their large and wide clientele. The First National bank, located on North Main street in Miamisburg, is the older of the two banks and thrives under the official management of Mr. T. V. Lyons, president; Mr. C. F. Eck, cashier, and Mr. A. Shuster, assistant cashier. The Miamisburg Banking company, situated on the same thoroughfare, was established in the year 1907, and its official board is composed of Mr. John J. Schwartz, president; Mr. P. Swartzrauber, vice-president; Mr. John H. Schoenfeld, cashier, and Messrs. Ernest R. Miller, Ernest Rost and Louis Schellhaas. The Building and Loan associations do a constantly increasing business, for Miamisburg is experiencing the same need of more extensive housing for the people that is felt in every city and town throughout the country at large, and the associations are enabling people to acquire comfortable homes at a low interest upon the money borrowed.

The Miamisburg Building and Loan association was organized in the spring of 1893, and re-organized August 23, 1915. The present officers and directors of the association are: Dr. W. S. Bookwalter, president; Mr. John V. Fornshell, vice-president; Mr. J. S. McKnight, vice-president; Mr. Charles A. Eicher, secretary, and Mr. Mahlon Gebhart, attorney. The Mutual Building and Loan company has a seniority of thirteen years. Its authorized capital is $2,000,000. Its strong official force is as follows: Mr. S. H. Mays, president; Mr. C. W. Dodds, vice-president; Mr. J. M. Purnell, secretary and treasurer; Mr. A. W. Reiter, attorney, and Mr. E. C. Weber.

A Board of Public Affairs governs the municipal affairs of the six thousand people, big and little, who nightly sleep under the roofs of the pretty town that stands so proudly on the banks of the limpid waters of the Miami river. And justly is it proud of its beauty. Its location commands admiration. Its miles of paved streets and cement sidewalks, in the residence district, are flanked by beautiful homes, many of which are made still more attractive by luxuriant shade trees and grassy lawns. In these homes are found all the

conveniences and comforts generally considered as the property of city homes alone, electric lights, natural gas for cooking and heating, and a fine water system. Both the water works and electric light plant are owned by the city; the gas is furnished by the Ohio Fuel Supply company. A fine city building that stands on the east side of the old canal, houses the offices of the Board of Public Affairs, also the police headquarters and the fire department, which for efficiency and equipment is the pride of the town. Both the Home and Bell Telephone companies have connections in the city. An opera house, seating about six hundred people, attracts first-class amusements for pleasure loving people, and a moving picture theatre, accommodating eight hundred lovers of the pictured drama, is in process of erection; near this handsome building, in the near future, will be built a large modern building that will be occupied by the Benjamin Sullivan Clothing company, which was recently re-organized.

Five churches on the first day of the week gather those religiously inclined in Miamisburg into five various folds. Over the Lutheran congregation, which is the largest in the city, the Reverend J. S. Herold officiates as clergyman; the Reverend Addyman Smith is pastor over the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church; Reverend W. C. Andreas conducts services at the United Brethren church; the pulpit of the Reformed church is filled weekly by the Reverend N. B. Mathes, while the sacred offices of the Catholic church are in charge of Reverend Bernard Robers.

Miamisburg rejoices in the fact that her schools are in line with all methods of advanced educational methods, and three commodious schoolhouses, the Central Avenue auditorium, Central High school and Kercher Street school house are necessary for the accomodation of the eight hundred pupils who daily are in attendance for class instruction. The schools are under the supervision of Mr. Harris B. Beyer. The parochial schools of the town keep equal step in progressive methods of mental training.

The good people of Miamisburg are not unlike the rest of humanity, and are troubled with problems of "right and wrong," and likewise bodily aches and pains. Four able attorneys devote both natural ability and acquired legal lore to the solving or adjusting of the former troubles, viz.: Messrs. Mahlon Gebhart, William A. Reiter, R. E. Vanderveer and Robert H. Zehring. The healers of all the ills that disturb the physical frames of the people of Miami township, especially in Miamisburg, are W. S. Bookwalter, H. E. Diers, E. B. Doan, Burnet Weaver, C. A. Lynch, W. M. Luburgh, Charles T. Hunt, E. E. Kimmel, and C. S. Judy. Three dentists, by the new scientific methods of alleviating pain, thus abolishing the terrors that for generations made a visit to a dentist's office comparable to going to a torture-chamber, are kept busy with numerous calls for relief of aching molars. They are G. F. Bidenharn, N. B. Hartwell and W. J. Thomas.

It would be difficult to find a town in which there is more social pleasure and a love of good literature than in Miamisburg. The shelves of the handsome Carnegie Public Library are kept stocked with the latest books on all subjects, ranging from scientific

to fiction, and the frequent demands for "something to read," fully occupies the time of the very able librarian, Miss Clara Schuler. A large share of the social life of Miamisburg is expressed by the numerous organizations for intellectual improvement that meet weekly or bi-weekly at homes of the members. Among them are the Ladies' Monday Night club, Research club, and Round Table club. The Ladies' Relief Corps is auxiliary to the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. There are also well-established societies of Daughters of Liberty and Rebecca. That the men of Miamisburg also have places of social assemblage is plainly evident from the number of lodge organizations in the town: Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Catholic Knights of Ohio, Moose, Red Men, Junior Order American Mechanics, Macabees, Haragari lodge, Eagles, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Business Men's club, all are agencies calculated to give husband and father an excuse to stay out a little beyond the orthodox hour for home return, and the weekly prayer meeting has not been included.

There is but one newspaper in Miamisburg, The Miamisburg News, a wide-awake journal, Democratic in politics. A strange fact connected with its history is that it has been under the same editorial management since its founding nearly forty years ago. Mr. Charles E. Kinder, who, prior to his assuming the editorship of the News, was connected with a Putnam county paper, comes from one of the oldest and most respected families in the Miami valley, and his journal is devoted to all that tends to the progressiveness of Miami township in all directions. Mr. Kinder has been most efficiently assisted in the duties of editorship and office management of the paper for nearly a score of years by Mr. Daniel H. Holzman. The official duties of the Miamisburg postoffice are in the hands of Mr. William Alexander, who has a capable force of three clerks as assistants. The office also has a prompt city delivery route and a wide rural delivery.

When the realization came that the United States was really at war with aggressive Germany, Miami township and her villages were quick to respond to every governmental and humane call for help in all directions. A branch of the Dayton Airplane company was located at Miamisburg and the efficiency of the Red Cross unit is noted elsewhere. The following comprehensive and valuable summary of the result of the five Liberty loan campaigns for the districts of Miami township, Miamisburg, West Carrollton, Jefferson township, Washington township and Van Buren township, recorded at the First National bank at Miamisburg, is taken from the Miamisburg News:

	Quota	Subscriptions
First loan	$ 70,000	$ 85,000
Second loan	72,000	115,000
Third loan	64,800	262,300
Fourth loan	151,000	390,400
Fifth loan	115,450	305,500
Totals	$473,250	$1,158,200

The subscriptions received at the same bank from the same sources for the Victory loan plainly indicate that high prices and the high cost of living had in no degree cooled the determination of the residents in the townships of Montgomery county to support the Government in its every appeal for aid. Following is a concise summing up of the number of subscribers, and amounts subscribed: Miami township, 50 subscribers, subscription, $34,500; Miamisburg, 345 subscribers, subscription, $236,800; West Carrollton, 10 subscribers, subscription, $19,800; Jefferson township, 30 subscribers, subscription, $9,400; Washington township, 22 subscribers, subscription, $4,950; Van Buren township, one subscriber, subscription, $5,000. The total subscriptions for Miami township, all sources, amounted to the large sum of $347,950. Outside of the city of Dayton, Miami township led all the other townships by a large amount.

Miami township has carefully preserved a list of the brave boys who, at their country's call, enlisted in defense of the divine right of freedom as God means it for the great human family. It it is truly a "Roll of Honor." Eight splendid sons of Miami township gave their lives in defense of the great principles of world-democracy for which they carried "Old Glory" across the seas: Alonzo Ballinger, John Newton Catrow, Dean Fry, Everett Galaspe, Albert Henry, Henry Hughes, Oral Johnston, and Benjamin Karpur.

Whether the traveler takes the C. C. C. & St. L. railway or the Ohio Electric line at Dayton in order to reach the pretty little town of West Carrollton that is touched by both roads, he will ride through one of the most attractive sections of the Miami valley. On the last-named route he will follow for a while the sluggish waters of the old canal, whose undisturbed surface seem to reflect pioneer days in its greenish waters, but his eyes will feast on the splendid farm land and attractive homes that lie beyond on either hand. As the car enters the environs of West Carrollton, the pretty modern homes that face the car line will be to him convincing proof that the village is wide awake to all things necessary for progressive living. West Carrollton, whose baptismal name was Carrollton, received the addition of West when it was ascertained that there was another town in Ohio bearing the same appellation, was platted in the month of May, 1830, by Alexander Grimes, H. G. Phillips and Moses Smith. It is now a tiny metropolis of about fifteen hundred people, who possess the same spirit of enterprise and business activity that is found in the larger centers of Dayton and Miamisburg, owning its water works system and enjoying the comfort that comes with paved streets and cement sidewalks. The thoroughfares are brilliantly lighted, as are also many of the town residences, by electricity furnished by the Dayton Power & Light Co., while the natural gas that is also used in the village for both heating and domestic use is supplied by the mains of the Ohio Fuel Supply company.

A Mayor and six Councilmen have the oversight and control of the village government, and their meetings are held in the City building, whose upper floors are also headquarters for the gatherings of the Community Center of the village and the lodge room

of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the last-named occupying the third floor. One is quickly persuaded upon meeting Mayor C. H. Bloss, that he is a man whose greatest interest is to advance all things pertaining to the progressiveness of his home town; the six gentlemen associated with him in the oversight of civil affairs are Messrs. Miles Andrews, Charles Chamberlain, J. M. Dryden, Rufus Eck, James Partlow and Burch Washburn. Mr. H. J. Wilson is the efficient clerk of the village.

Three handsome churches are found in West Carrollton, Methodist, Lutheran and Presbyterian, the pastors of which are respectively, the Reverends Charles Cramer, L. P. Pence and E. A. Walker. The Methodists lead in point of membership. The schools of the village are outranked by none in everything that goes to ground the youth of a town in the fundamentals of a sound, thorough education; both the high school and graded schools are under the superintendency of Mr. C. W. Flessinger. The entertainments of the village are held in the auditorium of the high school building.

The first large business activities of West Carrollton were a distillery and large flouring mill, established about five years after the platting of the town by Messrs. Perry and Horace Pearl, which, about thirty years afterward, passed into the ownership of the Messrs. Turner, who continued business along the same lines until the year 1871, when the property was purchased by Mr. G. H. Friend, who discontinued the flour making and distilling, and converted the buildings into paper mills, manufacturing an excellent grade of straw paper and other materials for use in building. Slowly, but steadily, the business grew, until in the eighties pulp mills were established, and by the year 1892 the capacity of the mills was about doubled, and West Carrollton stands today as one of the largest paper mill centers in the big State of Ohio, if not, indeed, of the middle west. These splendid activities are located between the Ohio Electric railway and the main line of the C. C. C. & St. L. railroad, which afford convenient and rapid facilities for shipping. Cement walks and tiny green spots make the exterior of the mills quite attractive, and the tasteful offices evince familiarity with wide metropolitan commercial requirements.

The Miami Paper company was organized in the fall of the year 1912, the property and business interests of the Friend Paper company passing into the ownership of the new organization. The equipment of the new plant was immediately increased with the best and most modern paper making machinery, and improvements made in every department of the mill, so that, today it ranks in every particular with the most progressive plants for paper making in the United States. A daily output of 160,000 pounds keeps the four hundred employees fully occupied, and the material sent out cannot be surpassed for quality of finish. Four different kinds of paper are supplied to the wide demand for book paper, bond paper, ledger paper and writing paper. The present officers of the mill are W. W. Sunderland, president; A. H. Nevius, vice-president and general manager; W. S. Hayden, treasurer; G. F. Thornburg, secretary and assistant treasurer; J. F. Dunifer, assistant general manager.

The Miami Tablet company, located so near the Miami Paper company that it may be said to touch elbows, was originally a part of the Miami Paper company, but was organized as a separate plant in the month of December, 1916. The wish of two leading tablet manufacturers to be identified with the paper industry at West Carrollton, led to the organization of the new company.

This factory is up to standard in both equipment and quality of material furnished to the trade. From their modern machinery comes daily an output of seventy-five thousand tablets, and their force of one hundred employees are consequently busy people. The officers of the Miami Tablet company are Mr. H. F. Dayton, president; Mr. Wm. F. Albrecht, vice-president and general manager; Mr. W. W. Sunderland, treasurer, and Mr. A. H. Nevius, secretary.

Two other mills, in proximity to the plants of the Miami Paper company and the Miami Tablet company, are the West Carrollton Parchment mills and the American Envelope company. The latter was organized in the winter of the year 1895, one or two years preceding the establishment of the West Carrollton Parchment mill. The chief officers of the West Carrollton Parchment mill are Mr. Miles Moyer and Mr. Krebs. It would be a singular thing if, in the center of a great tobacco raising district, West Carrollton was without a representative in the business of shipping the commodity, and the large warehouse of the Billman Brothers does a most gratifying business.

As a natural sequence to the wide financial transactions attending the commercial activity of a mill center, a bank would be a necessary adjunct, and it is furnished in the institution known as the West Carrollton Bank, one of the staunchest fiscal establishments in the county. Its officers are Mr. William Stroop, president; vice-presidents, Messrs. William Wilhelm and R. C. McConnaughy; cashier, Mr. W. E. Dean.

Notwithstanding the smallness of its population, the village of West Carrollton evinces an interest in welfare work that is lacking in many towns more than treble its size. It has a community center started in the spring of 1919, which contributes largely to the social, intellectual and musical life of the village. Its originators were the heads of the different mill activities, but its most generous contributor is the Miami Paper company. A committee, consisting of eight men and four women are in charge of all pertaining to the interests of the center, and chiefly from their planning come the many and diverse entertainments provided; this committee, or board of directors, is elected annually, but no director is an official of any of the factories. Mayor C. H. Bloss holds the important office of general secretary, and Mr. C. W. Plessinger is president. That the directors are heart and soul enlisted in making the organization successful along all lines of entertainment, is plainly in evidence, when the programs show that lectures, sociables, moving pictures, church aid society meetings, basket ball, school parties, Americanization classes, Sunday school class entertainments, checkers, pool, with a large orchestra that is always ready to add to the enjoyment of the occasion. The center is affiliated with the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian associations of Dayton.

Five groceries and three stores supply the material wants of West Carrollton, and numerous ships attest that there is scarcely any trade that is not represented in the village. The duties of the post-office are cared for most efficiently by Mr. John S. Heeter.

The interest taken by the people of West Carrollton in the different Liberty loans is found elsewhere, but it is a pleasure to note the patriotism of the village in the number of sons and brothers who went from its homes, as soldiers in the greatest contest ever waged for human liberty. Five splendid boys of the village are sleeping in foreign graves, but their heroic sacrifice is enshrined in the hearts of every one who knew them, and their resting places are sacred places to the people whose freedom they died to save: Emon Boldman, Walter Crum, Edward Folk, H. E. Howell and Clarence E. Jones, are those worthy of eternal remembrance.

Mad River Township. Local history is authority for the statement that, although Mad River township was one of the last townships to be organized, it is more closely identified with the growth of social and commercial life of the city of Dayton, than any other township in Montgomery county. Not until the early summer of the year 1841 was the present boundaries of the township established, these limiting lines separating it from Greene county on the east, Van Buren township on the south, Wayne township on the north, and Miami river and the corporation line of the city of Dayton being the western boundary. Its length takes in six miles of territory, its greatest width being five and one-half miles. Two large streams, the Great Miami and Mad rivers, with a few small tributaries render the bottom lands singularly fertile and productive, and the farms surrounding the beautiful county seat are well nigh unparalleled for attractiveness in both picturesqueness and fruitfulness.

Many settlers had built home fires in the township long years before the region was distinguished as a separate political unit. As early as the year 1796, a small colony came from Cincinnati to the upper lands of the Miami valley, three families selecting land within the present boundaries of Mad River township. Their names are written in pioneer history as Morris, Hamer and Gahagan. As his name would foreshadow, William Gahagan was a son of "Old Erin," and hatred of English domination brought him to the shores of the new Republic. He served under Wayne in the campaigns of 1794 and '95 with a true Irishman's fervor. William Hamer brought his family, consisting of his wife and six children, into the wilds of Mad River township; five more olive branches were grafted on his family tree after the establishment of his home within the township. Happy, indeed, was the pioneer, whose home resounded with the mirth of a numerous progeny of frolicsome "tow-heads," and the man around whose fireside gathered no happy little flock received the unstinted commiseration of the settlement. Other names connected with the growth and progressiveness of Mad River township, are Lock, Edgar, Oyler, Robinson, Houser, Grimes, Cottom and Lemon. Like the story of pioneer settlements all over the Miami valley, the list of names worthy of distinguished remembrance is a long one, and are worthy of record in every history of

the district that is written. Perchance, the most influential and prominent of the earliest of the newcomers to Mad River township was Judge Isaac Spinning. Born in the State of New Jersey in the beginning of the last half of the eighteenth century, he was on the borderland of middle life when he came with his wife and children to Mad River township and settled on a tract of nearly a thousand acres of land in the eastern part of the township. A lawyer by profession, the legal ability and attainments of Mr. Spinning soon commanded recognition, and in the early summer of the year 1803 he received the appointment of one of the associate judges of Montgomery county, remaining on the judicial bench until the date of his death, which occurred the day before Christmas in the year 1825. As a patriot, he had also won the esteem of his fellow pioneers, having, when but a lad, served in the memorable struggle of America against English domination and tyranny.

Another name, perhaps equally prominent in the story of the settlement of Mad River township, is that of Jonathan Harshman, whose many descendants, today, are influential men and women in the commercial and social life of Montgomery county and vicinity. By birth, a son of Maryland, upon reaching the years of manhood, a life in regions farther west attracted him, and he removed to the State of Kentucky. But being a man of strong convictions, he saw the cruel injustice of human slavery, and with his family crossed the river into the free territory of Ohio, locating in the northeastern part of Mad River township, where a village settlement will carry his name, probably until the end of time. For many years Mr. Harshman as a distiller and miller held a leading place in the business activities of the Miami valley, and acquired much wealth. To him and his wife (nee Susannah Rench) were born nine children, four daughters and five sons, and their descendants, as has been stated are today among the stalwart figures of the business and social life of the Miami valley. The history of Mad River township credits it with running more distilleries and mills than any other township in Montgomery county. Statistics disclose figures that credit the establishment of thirteen distilleries between the towns of Dayton and Springfield, in which 17,500 gallons of whiskey were made every twenty-four hours; this enormous manufacture of spirits was not in the earliest years of the century, but even in pioneer times the planting of a small still, capable of holding nearly twenty bushels a day, was found on many farms. The large distillery built by Jonathan Harshman in the year 1832 had a capacity of five hundred bushels per day. Some years later it was enlarged by his son, George Harshman, but was destroyed by fire in the year 1878. Previous to his engaging in the distillery business, Jonathan Harshman had been profitably operating both flour and oil mills. Other settlers who engaged in milling and distilling, and who acquired comfortable sufficiency of wealth from those industries, were George W. Smith, George Kneisly, and William Harries.

One of the features of Mad River township for many years was the beautiful fruit farm of Nicholas Ohmer, which had the just reputation of standing at the head of all the fruit farms, not only in

the Miami valley, but in the State of Ohio. Mr. Ohmer was of French descent, his parents coming to America in the year 1832, their son, Nicholas, the eldest child, being at that time nine years of age. After trying several locations as possible home sites, the growing town of Dayton was chosen as a permanent home. A confectioner's shop and restaurant was opened on Second street between Main and Jefferson streets, and a year later, 1838, a branch store on the corner of Third and Main streets, the present location of the Phillips House, was placed in charge of young Nicholas. A few years later the father retired from business, and Nicholas was at the head of the restaurant business in the city. So successful was he in this industry that many restaurants on different railroad lines were owned and managed by him in connection with a son and brother. But the French blood in the veins of Mr. Ohmer demanded that he devote part of his life to the beautiful as well as to the practical things of existence. The cultivation of flowers and fruits was really a dominating passion with him, and his rapidly increasing wealth permitted free indulgence in the beautiful activity. Purchasing a large tract of land near the location of the present state asylum, a handsome residence became the center of exquisite flowers and choice fruit, which he cultivated to such an extent that he was soon counted among the wholesale fruit shippers of the middle west.

Early schools were of course established in Mad River township, in which religious services were held by the first settlers. But the nearness of Dayton, in which churches and congregations were being rapidly constructed, retarded building.

Mad River township is especially rich in shipping conveniences; remote, indeed, is the farm from whose home or fields cannot be traced the smoke of a locomotive against the horizon. Five railroads cross its territory, connecting its agricultural life with markets north and south, as well as east and west.

Van Buren Township. Like Mad River township, the closeness of the county seat, renders the history of Van Buren township very similar to the township mentioned above. The area of Van Buren township contains nearly twenty-five square miles, and constitutes an area of rich, highly cultivated land, its nearness to the city of Dayton, like the land of Mad River township, making it a desirable location for financial investment. One of the many sources of wealth found in Montgomery county lies in the stone quarries of Van Buren township. Many public buildings in southwestern Ohio have been built from stone taken from these quarries, bringing literally millions of dollars into the pockets of the owners of the stone pits.

Associated with the early development of the township, are the work and interest of men named Rike, Prugh, Snyder, Bradford, Stutzman, Bridgman, Kramer, Newcom, Rice, and others, whose thorough comprehension of the bright future awaited every industrious man who came to the rich territory of promise in the Miami valley, made them valiant forerunners not only of progressive development along commercial lines, but of all things that tended to the upward development of humanity.

The first Shakers appeared as settlers in Van Buren township in the year 1805. These were followed in the next few years by others of the same faith, until there was quite a settlement, to which was given the name of "Shakertown." The chief industries of this peculiar people, were the raising of fine garden seed, improvement of live stock, and wool growing, but naturally the singular beliefs of the Shakers, in time, tended to diminish their number, and now they are scarcely more than a name and a remembrance in the township.

Originally called Buddsbury, the small village of Beavertown is one of the oldest settlements in Montgomery county. Located only a few miles from the county seat, its proximity to Dayton has prevented its acquiring any large place in the business life of the county. A blacksmith shop occupied by Ephraim Arnold in the year 1812, is said to have been the nucleus around which gathered the cabins of incoming settlers. For many years Beavertown has been one of the strong citadels of the United Presbyterian church, and was at its organization numbered among the very strictest of the psalm-singing and close communion sects. Some very able men have been pastors of the church, and the village has good schools.

Oakwood, the little village in Van Buren that can almost shake hands with its friends in Dayton over the corporation line, so close is it to the county seat, was first platted in the year 1832, and replatted, as its territory was added to, later. But it did not obtain its articles of incorporation until the summer of 1907. Fearful of being caught as a Dayton suburb and thus being counted in the city limits, it determined to be in a position to manage its own affairs, and in the summer of 1907 obtained a village charter; the future only will show whether it can succeed, or not, in keeping out of the incorporating clutch of Dayton. Oakwood has excellent schools, and with its many pretty homes, is one of the most modern and attractive villages of Montgomery county.

German Township. German township was one of the four original townships established by the associate judges of the county court in the spring of 1803, and included all of the land lying west of the Miami river extending to the state line parallel with and for several miles south of the present boundary line of Miami county. Its present limiting boundaries are Miami township in the east, Preble county on the west, Jefferson and Jackson townships on the north, and Warren and Butler counties on the south. Its area contains thirty-seven and a fraction sections.

The channel of Big Twin creek crossing the township from northwest to northeast divides it into nearly two equal sections, the territory of which is, perhaps, more distinctively marked by special characteristics than any other township in the county—lowlands and uplands. The former are rich bottom lands of the streams, Mud Lick, Shawnee creek, Dry Run, Big Twin, and Little Twin creeks. These little valleys constitute about one-third of the land in the township, and from them come the magnificent yearly crops of grain, tobacco and fruit for which the township is noted; the uplands are less fertile, and consequently less valuable for tillage.

The largest of the valleys lying within the area of German township is known as Twin valley, its name arising from the union of the "Twin" streams at Germantown, the final outlet of the water being a few miles below the town in the Miami river. The luxuriant valley varys from one to two miles in width. Upon a hill commanding Twin valley can be traced the outlines of a fort, inclosing an area of about twenty-five acres, the citadel of that pre-historic race, the Mound Builders.

The coming of the first residents of German township vary in no essential particulars from the early settlements of the other townships of Montgomery county. The wigwams of some of the Shawanee tribe still stood on the banks of the stream that preserves their name, and it was with reluctant, saddened hearts that the poor red men saw their beloved forests fall before the relentless ax of the encroaching pioneers.

The first newcomers were, many of them, squatters, who because of inability to pay for their clearings, like poor Joe, were compelled to abandon the land and "move on," and their rude efforts at primitive civilization became the property of more capable hands. The actual settlers in German township had erected log cabins and taken possession of farms as early as the year 1804. The large majority of them were Germans, either by birth or descent, the latter coming mainly from Pennsylvania, although immigrants from other states were well represented in the peopling of the township. Names that today are found in all lines of social and commercial life throughout the Miami valley can be read on the crumbling stones of country churchyards, and well may the descendants be proud of the men and women whose toil and privations made it possible for their grand and great-grandchildren to enjoy the luxuries and privileges of wealth. Gunckel, Emerick, Kiester, Stump, Shuey, Lindamuth, Zeller and Schaeffer, are a few of the names associated with the intellectual and material advancement and prosperity of German township, and there are many more worthy of preservation in the chronicles of the Miami valley.

It was inevitable that a township mostly Teutonic in settlement should be staunch adherents to the tenets promulgated by that Christian hero, Martin Luther. There was no regular church organization in the township previous to the year 1809, when the German Reformed and Lutherans consolidated, bought ground for a church and graveyard, and, at a cost of five hundred dollars, erected the first log church in German township. It is noteworthy of record that all denominations were made welcome to interments in the church cemetery; the only exceptions were the bodies of criminals and suicides. Christian love and fellowship could not permit the bodies of the poor unfortunates to lie so close to the dust of the saints. While the Lutherans and members of the Reformed church were united as a congregation in perfect harmony, they were glad to listen to pastors who were of their own profession of faith, and in the year 1815 the part of the congregation accepting Lutheran tenets called, as regular minister, the Reverend John Casper Dill, while on the Sundays specially claimed by the Reformed people, the Reverend Thomas Winters supplied them with Gospel food.

This same Thomas Winters is worthy of special mention in the story of the settlement of the Miami valley. Of German parentage, his parents coming from the "old country" and settling in Maryland, where their son was born in the year 1798. His license to preach was handed to him by the hands of the Reverend Otterbein, the noble founder of the United Brethren church. His work was not confined to ministering to the spiritual needs of the little assembly of earnest listeners in the church in German township; in common with all the clergymen of that early day, there were several folds under his care, necessitating his presence at regular intervals at Clear Creek in Warren county, Beaver Creek settlement in Greene county, Slifer church in Montgomery county, and Lewisburg and West Alexandria in Preble county. His work was well done. He thoroughly understood the art of winning the confidence and affection of his hearers and, notwithstanding his arduous labor, managed to disseminate theological and other valuable information. He could preach with equal ability either in the English or German language. His life and teaching were of paramount influence in the Miami valley. Mr. Valentine Winters, for many years an influential man in banking circles in Dayton, was a grandson of the pioneer clergyman.

Germantown, the largest village in German township, was platted by Philip Gunckel in the fall of the year 1814. The surveyor had an eye to the future beauty of the town, and his work provided for wide streets, which are now splendidly graveled throughfares, electrically lighted, and bordered with wide, smooth cement sidewalks. Like many of the other towns located on the banks of streams, the building of a mill was the beginning, or rather the start of the town of Germantown. Mr. Gunckel was builder of the mill, and for many years it was the only structure of the kind in a radius of many miles.

With a population of only about eighteen hundred people, the village of Germantown possesses a reputation for business push which lies in the hands of men known throughout the Miami valley for honesty in dealing and sound commercial judgment. The largest industry of the township is tobacco raising, and ten large tobacco warehouses attest the extent of the activity. These are owned respectively by G. P. Bailey & Son, Joseph Endress, Robert Grubbs, Kercher & Endress, Pioneer Leaf Tobacco company, E. Rettich & Co., Schaeffer & Rettich, A. J. Ross, and Harowitz Bros. The coming of the Cincinnati & Northern railway to Germantown in the year of 1886, and connection by traction with Dayton, Cincinnati & Miamisburg six years later, opened swift transportation of grain and tobacco to the farmers of the township.

Two banks receive the fat deposits of thrifty farmers, and of the township and business centers of the village. The Farmers' & Citizens' Savings bank, established in 1904, is under the careful control of Mr. Adam Gilbert, president; Mr. Ed Rettich, vice-president; and Mr. T. K. Zehring, cashier; while the affairs of the First National bank, organized in 1863, are wisely managed by Mr. John A. Shank, president; Mr. Charles F. Huber, vice-president; and Mr. E. C. Oblinger, cashier. A building and saving association

does a big business, for Germantown, as well as its neighboring villages, feels the necessity of more housing room, and by the financial accommodations granted by loan organizations, people are building homes for occupancy and rent.

The business streets of Germantown are lined with excellent dry goods stores, fine groceries, drugstore, restaurants, cigar stores, bakeries, shoe stores, all industries necessary to the comfort and progressiveness of any town. The people of Germantown are not only widely known as a fine commercial community, but are justly commended for appreciation of the highest things in life. Every first day of the week witnesses well-filled churches and Sunday schools. The United Brethren congregation, under the pastorate of the Reverend W. J. Underwood, has the largest membership in the village, although the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran church can count a greater number of names on its membership record; but a large per cent of the latter congregation resides in the township, outside of the village limits. The clergyman in charge is the Reverend A. F. Siebert, D. D. St. John's Reformed church is in care of the Reverend H. L. V. Shinn, while the Reverend Aaron S. Watkins, LL. D., is spiritual watchman over the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In educational matters the village of Germantown is no laggard. A high school attended by one hundred and two pupils under the principalship of Mr. McClure, and a public school comprehending eight grades, taught by Mr. A. W. Altdee, with Mr. J. J. Martz as superintendent over both schools, prepare the youth of Germantown for the practical things in life. There is also a military school, known as the Miami Military institute, of which Col. O. G. Brown is president. The youth of Germantown have also the advantage of one of the finest Carnegie libraries in the Miami valley. The amusement loving people of the village have the privilege of enjoying excellent entertainments in a small, up-to-date opera house, while moving picture fans can nightly, in a theater devoted to the attractive art, see their favorite actors on the screen.

The physical ills of the people are most competently looked after by Drs. N. W. Cowden, T. H. Dickinson, W. W. Hetzier, P. A. Kemper, J. L. Travis and E. C. Ziegler; while all legal adjustments are ably conducted by two attorneys, Mr. Chester A. Eby and the Hon. William Buck, mayor of the village.

German township responded with patriotic fervor in its subscriptions to the Liberty loans, the amount credited to its citizens approximating $998,000, and not less patriotic were its gallant sons. Over one hundred splendid boys wore the khaki, and on the names of three of them will ever shine the glory that only radiates from personal sacrifice, a sacrifice that to them signified the surrender of human life for a hero's crown: David Eagle, Arthur Gephart and Corporal Grover C. Becker.

Jackson Township. In compliance with a petition presented to them in June, 1814, the commissioners of Montgomery county formed a new township to be called Jackson in honor of the seventh president of the United States. Its original boundaries embraced eight square miles of land which six years later were detached and in-

cluded in Perry township. The present boundaries of Jackson township are Jefferson township on the east, Preble county on the west, Perry township on the north, and German township on the south. These boundaries include thirty-six square miles of land, than which there is no better in the State of Ohio. It is well drained by several large streams, and watered by many never-failing springs, which are always a source of satisfaction to every good farmer.

The earliest settlements in Jackson township were made along the southern and northern borders of the township. The first reliable record ascribes the first cabin homes to have been built by three families from Pennsylvania, near the present site of Farmersville. Their names were Oldfather, Pfoutz and Stoner. They were followed by Abraham Swartzell, to whom, in the new home in the wilderness, was to be born six sons and three daughters. Big families were the rule in pioneer days, and each child was welcomed with a love that now often seems lacking in many modern homes. The settlers that rapidly followed these sons of Pennsylvania to Jackson township, were mainly from the same state. They were induced to come by the glowing letters that the first immigrants sent back to their old homes, telling of the free open life, the richness of the soil, and the magnificent crops. The descendants of these sterling pioneers are still found in the Miami valley, worthy posterity of an honorable ancestry. Staver, Rumbarger, Cook—the list is too long for the space given.

It has been truthfully said that history repeats itself, and it is certainly proved by pioneer records. Experiences were the same. The only difference lay in locality and names. In Jackson township the building of the little log schoolhouse preceded the erection of a church, which was the general rule, for on Sundays the schoolhouse could serve as a temple of praise and worship. In the year of 1810, Adam Staver, a staunch Lutheran, prevailed upon the settlers to build a church, which was the first in the township.

The first real road in Jackson township was made in the year 1805, and ran from Germantown through Farmersville to Tom's Run; the following year the Dayton and Eaton road to the state line, crossing Harrison township, and running between Jefferson and Madison and Jackson and Perry townships was built. Other turnpikes speedily followed, and now Jackson township is celebrated throughout the state for the number of splendid, macadamized roads that intersect it in every direction.

In the year 1832 Oliver Dalrynple, a store and tavern keeper, platted the present village of Farmersville, which he named Farmersville in honor of the tillers of the soil, who were his friends and neighbors. Seventeen years later it was incorporated by legislative enactment. Farmersville holds its own among the progressive country villages of the Miami valley; its bank, known in financial circles as the Citizens Bank of Farmersville, being one of the safe, best conducted institutions in Montgomery county. Its present officers are Mr. D. C. Mills, vice-president; Mr. E. M. Heisey, cashier; and Mr. Mark Kurtz, assistant cashier.

The proximity of New Lebanon to places much larger has prevented its rapid development, but it is recognized as one of the

busiest of small towns in the Miami valley. Its age as a corporated village only numbers forty-one years, but it was platted as early as the year of 1843. Mr. N. S. Price had the honor of being its first mayor. A part of the village "laps over" into Perry township. The Farmers' Bank at New Lebanon does an active and solid business with its farming environment, and is conducted under the able management of Mr. O. F. Brumbaugh, president; Mr. O. E. Kreitzer, vice-president; and Mr. O. K. Edwards, cashier.

Johnsville, which also partly lies in Perry township, is but a small settlement such as is found all over the middle west.

Perry Township, situated in the western part of Montgomery county is, in shape, perhaps the most perfect township in Montgomery county, being perfectly square, running six by six, thus containing an area of thirty-six square miles. Its boundaries are Preble county on the west, Jackson township on the south, Clay township on the north, and Madison township on the east. The district was made a township by the commissioners of Montgomery county in the spring of the year 1820. Every schoolboy knows that it carries the name of the famous commander of Lake Erie renown.

Settlements in Perry township began more than a decade before its organization as a separate political unit in the county. And fortunate, indeed it was for both county and state that so honest, energetic and thrifty a class of settlers first lighted the blaze of civilization upon the rude hearths of Perry township's pioneer cabins. They were mainly of German ancestry, emulous to do the will of their Creator, which found expression in neighborly kindnesses, and embracing every opportunity to increase their temporal wealth; and today their descendants enjoy the fruit of their labors in splendidly cultivated farms upon which stand homes furnished with all the comforts and conveniences required by modern life. In the year of 1816, Andrew Clemmer erected the first grist mill in the township on the banks of Tom's creek, which furnished the meal for a wide neighborhood. A German named Miller was the first school instructor in that part of the township; in the year 1814 a second log temple of learning was built west of the Shank farm. In time, these primeval, rough edifices gave place to neat, attractive schoolhouses and no township in Montgomery county is better supplied with school edifices, and have teachers finer equipped by mental training to teach the youth, than Perry township.

As before stated, the earliest settlers in the township were of Teutonic descent, crossing the mountains mainly from Pennsylvania. The moss-grown stones in the early churchyards record the names of Shank, Wogoman, Brumbaugh, Miller—the list is too long for chronicling. But as one stands by the sunken mounds and tries to decipher the almost indistinguishable lettering, and then turns the eyes to the cleared woodland, the great fields of sun-kissed grain, the cattle luxuriously browsing the thick lush grass of wide pasture-fields, everything so finished, so complete, the query comes, does the present generation ever give a thought to the men whose toil and sacrifice first made it possible for their descendants of the twentieth century to enjoy life comparatively free from hard physical labor and privation?

The village of Pyrmont is the only one lying entirely within the boundaries of Perry township, as Jackson township claims part of the little towns of New Lebanon and Johnsville. Pyrmont took out corporation papers at one time, its platting by Daniel Mundhenk taking place in the year 1835. But so little interest did the villagers feel in its becoming a municipal center that its charter was permitted to lapse. The first postmaster was named either Rankin or Harper, the office being established five years after the village was platted.

Wayne Township is found in the northeastern corner of Montgomery county in friendly proximity to Greene county on the east, the same county and Mad River township protecting it on the south, its northern boundary separating it from Clark and Miami counties on the north, and the Miami river washing its western line of limitation. The date of its birth into the sisterhood of townships was January 1, 1810. In its name is kept alive the memory of the famous Revolutionary hero who was the idol of the Ohio pioneers.

The topography of Wayne township finds the country generally "rolling" land, no finer crop-growing soil to be found anywhere in the beautiful Miami valley. In pioneer days the fields lying in the Mad and Miami river valleys were often inundated by the overflow of these streams, causing great destruction of crops, which was even a more serious loss to the primitive farmer than to the husbandman of today. But the clearing out of the forests, and the building of dams has lessened the danger of inundation to a minimum.

History recounts that the first blacksmith shop in the township was built by Mr. Stoffel Coon, and doubtless his rude shop was a favorite meeting place for the farmers, who brought him their plows upon which to do the iron work necessary. There are no factories in Wayne township, the industries next to farming being working of the stone quarries and the manufacture of lime in the central part of the township. The stone taken from the quarries is said to be "par excellence." The material used in erecting the splendid cathedral in Cincinnati was dug from the quarries on the old Troy pike. Like the adjacent townships, Wayne township is favored with good roads, but it possesses no community center large enough to be denominated a village. A tiny settlement called Taylorsville approaches the nearest to the name. The absence of town centers has not prevented Wayne township from keeping equal pace with the other townships of Montgomery county in maintaining schools that would be a credit and pride to any town, big or little.

Agricultural Wealth of Montgomery County

Agricultural statistics gathered from the latest reports of assessors for the year 1916 and '17, and published by the State Department of Agriculture, prove that the townships of Montgomery county are not "slackers" in the art of grain production. In the raising of the two great staples, wheat and corn, Montgomery county in the year 1917 had a wheat acreage of 33,470 acres, an increase of 4,019 acres over the sowing of 1916. Her corn crop for the same period covered 48,036 acres, only 73 more acres planted than the previous year. Oats fell short by 3,487 acres. There were 12,489,025

pounds of tobacco produced in the year 1916, which placed the county second in line with the greatest tobacco producing district of Ohio, Darke county beating Montgomery's record by 539,798 pounds for the same year. In the year 1917, there were planted 1,471 acres of rye, and 11,022 acres of oats. Her hay acreage for 1916 was 17,355 acres; clover, 19,405 acres, which produced 13,714 tons of clover hay and 4,193 bushels of seed. The alfalfa yield for the year 1916 was only 5,598 tons of hay; not meeting the timothy product by 20,702 tons.

The "truck patch" report shows that in 1916 there were 153 acres planted in tomatoes which yielded 12,689 bushels; Irish potatoes dug from 1,204 acres filled 45,292 bushel measures, while 48 acres of onions yielded 1,482 bushels. The home dairies of the year produced 848,961 pounds of butter, against 30,950 of factory and creamery make. The hens of Montgomery county in the year 1916 were not ambitious to "beat the record," as they only have credit for 861,462 dozens, being surpassed by several counties in the southwestern part of the state.

Other sections of Ohio excelled this region in the raising of small fruits, Montgomery county standing sixteenth in the list of twenty counties which constitute the southwestern part of Ohio, although the county made a good showing in the production of pears.

Of land owned in the county in the year 1916, the total acreage was 163,094, of which 125,870 acres were cultivated. In April, 1917, the farmers of Montgomery county owned 16,567 horses, 578 beef cattle, 10,159 milch cows, and 6,232 other cattle; the same month gives a showing of 32,938 hogs and 2,644 sheep for the different townships. The statistics show 257 farms rented to tenants, and 121 farm laborers for wages.

The State-City Free Labor Exchange in the city of Dayton has a reputation for efficiency, second to none in the United States. Organized under the management of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, it was one of the bureaus of the seven headquarters in the state. The city of Dayton knew its efficacy as early as the spring of the year 1900 when, as in other cities, its chief usefulness lay in finding employment for laborers only. But, fortunately for all concerned, the exchange came under the personal supervision of Mr. E. A. Meade, who soon saw that the ramifications of the work could be broadened out into other channels of assistance, and he forthwith proceeded to formulate his ideas.

A plan was devised by Mr. Meade for keeping a list of places calling for help in official and professional work, and he also recognized the fact that the environment of the bureau must be that in which no professional man or skilled laborer would hesitate to enter in the search for employment. So more commodious and handsomer offices were obtained, and so thorough is their equipment that they are regarded as being at the head of all other similar institutions in the United States. Indeed, other exchanges have taken their equipment and method of conducting this important welfare business as models for imitation; in Washington City they are used in connection with a school, where men and women are taught the importance of conducting a free labor bureau along lines of the best advantage

to both employee and employer. The Dayton office is not managed on an independent basis, but works under the supervision of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, whose headquarters are established in the city of Columbus.

Mr. W. A. Holbrook is in charge of the Dayton Bureau, and since his incumbency, amply proves his fitness in every way for the responsible position. Not only is he thoroughly equipped by previous experience in this line of work, but he looks ahead and anticipates every need and requirement, especially covering everything that tends to the enlarging of the field. He is especially urgent that employers in every department of labor, whether professional or manual, file their applications when desiring assistance, so that there may be no delay in finding among those who have applied for employment someone that will "fill the bill" in every particular. This requirement of Mr. Holbrook makes the relations easier from the start for both the employer and the employee. It is particularly satisfactory in clerical work, as can be readily seen. This bureau is established in the roomy building located at the corner of Third and Perry streets, occupying the second and third floors. In the offices on the second floor are found Mr. Holbrook's assistants who look after all women desiring employment. Over this service Miss Olive Silverthorn is general manager, and she is ably assisted by Mrs. Bessie Evans and Miss Olive McMellon, who, respectively, have charge of women desiring employment as household-helpers and other women seeking work in factories.

The third floor is given up to offices devoted to men applicants for work. These offices represent five different branches of work, and each branch is under the personal watchfulness of a man who, by experience, is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of an employer and can quickly size up the qualifications of the man seeking a "job." Mr. L. E. Nysewander daily looks after the farm department; the department caring for unskilled labor is in charge of Mr. George Burrerr; the builder's department, which takes in different branches of activity, such as plumbers, steam fitters, carpenters, everything necessary to proper construction, is in the hands of Mr. Ernest J. Keller, while Mr. A. W. Holbrook looks after all mechanics desiring work.

Especially helpful has the Free-Labor Exchange been to soldiers and sailors desiring employment. It is estimated that fully one hundred per cent of the brave boys looking for work have been supplied with jobs by the Dayton bureau. A room is especially devoted to their applications. While Mr. E. A. Meade, formerly superintendent of the bureau, is at the head of this department, Superintendent W. A. Holbrook and his office assistants personally look after the application of every sailor and soldier, and rejoices in the fact that he seldom fails in finding congenial employment for each and every applicant that has worn the khaki or navy blue. The War Department has signified its great appreciation of the work done for returned soldiers and sailors by the Free-Labor Bureau of the city of Dayton, and is also authority for the statement that, in the emplacement of sailors and soldiers, all cities whose population runs from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand are led

by the county-seat of Montgomery county. It is but due to Miss Naomi Chapman, that her work as private secretary to Superintendent Holbrook is worthy of special commendation.

Red Cross Work in Montgomery County

It was in the month of February, 1917, that an appeal from the National Board of the Red Cross at Washington, D. C., came to the women of Montgomery county, asking for an immediate organization of a chapter in this section of the Miami valley. The German atrocities in Belgium and France had long aroused the sympathy of the women of America for the suffering women and children in those devasted countries, and the plea for organized help brought speedy response. There were many different channels through which help and succor were reaching the distressed people across the sea, but none were more splendidly organized or more efficiently managed than the Red Cross society, and the women of Montgomery county were not slow to respond to the urgency of the appeal. The call was made public, and on the second day of March the Jennie McMahon McCrea branch of the Needlework Guild raised $300 for the purchasing of materials and began the humane work of making surgical dressings for the American Red Cross organization, and so diligent were the fingers of the members of the guild, that in the short space of two months, there were shipped 9,705 articles to Rush Terminal.

In the meantime, Miss Eleanor Hamilton of the nursing staff of the Miami Valley hospital had not been idle, and under her directorate one hundred women pledged their membership as Red Cross helpers in the proposed formation of the desired chapter, and a complete organization meeting was held April 18, 1917, in the rooms of the Greater Dayton association, of which Mr. F. J. Ach was temporary chairman. It was the desire of the association to make Mr. John H. Patterson permanent chairman of the chapter, but upon his expressed inability to accept the responsible position, Rabbi David Lefkovitz, of the Dayton Jewish temple, was made permanent chairman. And in no better, more capable hands could the important duties of the place have been placed. With a heart full to overflowing with love to humanity, wise in judgment, seeing always the bright side when, perchance, a little discouragement or apprehension crept in among the workers, sparing neither time nor strength in forwarding the work, the success of the Montgomery county Chapter of the Red Cross is largely due to its devoted chairman. At this organization meeting Mrs. Valentine Winters was appointed chairman of the Membership committee, and it was decided not to confine membership to the residents of the city of Dayton, but to include all of Montgomery county, making village and township societies units of the chapter. The "drive" for membership that was immediately made for Red Cross members, resulted in the obtaining of twenty thousand members. Temporary headquarters were at once established on East Third street, in a store room in the Elks building, but on May 12, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kidder, with characteristic generosity, offered to the chapter the Daytonia

hotel, located on East Second street, between Ludlow and Main, which was gratefully accepted by the organization, and has been the headquarters of the chapter up to the present time.

It is eminently fitting that those who were the organizers and promoters of the Red Cross philanthropy during those terrible months of attempted German domination of the political life of the more democratic countries of Europe, should be preserved in a history of the work of the order. It has been officered by men and women who are at the head of the religious, business and social life of the city. As stated above, Rabbi David Lefkovitz is still permanent chairman of the society. The vice-chairmen are: Mr. Harry B. Canby, president Crawford-McGregor-Canby company; and Mr. J. W. Downer, manager Dayton Supply company; secretary, Mrs. W. H. Delscamp, wife of a prominent physician; treasurer, Mr. Chas. W. Slagle, president Merchants' National bank; Mrs. George Goodhue was also vice-chairman, holding the same important office in the Needlework Guild of the city.

The Executive Board comprised Rabbi David Lefkovitz, Mr. Lee Warren James, attorney; Mr. J. C. Haswell, president Malleable Iron Works; Mrs. George Goodhue; Mrs. W. H. Delscamp; Mr. Chas. W. Slagle; Mrs. W. H. Sunderland; Mr. J. W. Downer; Mrs. Chas. Craighead, wife of leading attorney; Dr. C. Fred Young, president Davies Soap company; Mr. Harry B. Canby. The committee in charge of the Woman's Work, were Mrs. George Goodhue, Mrs. Chas. Craighead, Mrs. Henry Loy, Mrs. E. C. James, Mrs. Earl Forrer, Misses Bessie Worman and Virginia Blakeney. On the Purchasing committee were Mesdames D. W. Allaman, Walter Kidder, Henry Loy, A. H. Reeder, Earl Forrer and Miss Margaret Burns. The responsibilities of the House committee were in charge of Mesdames A. H. Reeder, Walter Kidder, D. W. Allaman, Ernest Rauh, Misses Katherine Wright and Margaret Burns. Mr. J. W. Downer is at present chairman of the committee. The financial part of the work is managed by Dr. F. Dale Barker, Judge R. N. Routzahn, and Messrs. Walter Kidder, Chas. W. Slagle, Jas. W. Downer, H. E. Talbott, E. E. Burkhardt, and H. B. Canby. The Publicity department was in the hands of Messrs. Sidney C. Eusworm, Howard Marston, Bert Klopfer, S. E. Kiser and Mr. McDonald.

The committee on Membership deserves special commendation, as under its unceasing labor, the chapter grew to 26,000, bringing in membership dues to the amount of $35,635.73, to which was later added $2,940.20. The busy workers in this important field were Mrs. Valentine Winters, and Messrs. E. E. Burkhardt and C. F. Young.

Those in charge of Hospital Supplies were Mesdames George Goodhue, Julia Carnell, Chas. Craighead, H. H. Waite, H. E. Talbott, Ed. Rauh, Henry Loy, Geo. H. Shaw, S. H. Carr, A. B. Brown, A. H. Reeder, D. W. Allaman, Walter Kidder, and Misses Margaret Burns, Susana Huffman and Katherine Kennedy. The commiteee superintending Red Cross instruction was composed of Doctors A. H. Dunham, A. B. Brower, L. H. Cox, Mesdames L. W. James, W. H. Delscamp, Walter Phelps, Ernst Rauh, A. B. Brower;

Misses Eleanor Hamilton, L. Cithone, Crete Zorn, E. Holt, and Mr. Walter Phelps. The committee on Supplies for Fighting Men included Messrs. W. D. Chamberlain, John Aull, John F. McMillan, John McGee, E. E. Burkhardt, J. M. Guild, Stanley Krohn, R. T. Johnson, Henry A. Stout, Chas. A. Carpenter, Doctors E. E. Baber, H. H. Hatcher, E. R. Arn, the Reverend Geo. Bunton, and Judges B. F. McCann and W. A. Budroe. Those in charge of the Civilian Relief work, in the year 1917, were Doctors F. Dale Barker, F. C. Rounds; Messrs. J. C. Haswell, John Patterson, Frank Wuichet, H. B. Canby, Chas. W. Slagle, F. J. Ach, Houston Lowe, George Burba; Reverends Bernard O'Reilly, and F. N. Lynch; Mrs. H. E. Gorman, Mrs. Valentine Winters, Misses Elizabeth Doren, Minnie Conover, and Katherine Wright. The present committee on Civilian Relief is made up of the following persons: Messrs. J. C. Haswell, F. J. McCormack, Bert Klopfer, Louis Ruthenberg, John Shee, Frank Wuichet, C. D. Hoffman, Nelson Talbott, Rowland McKee, Rabbi David Lefkovitz, the Reverend W. T. Mabon, Col. R. L. Hubler, Doctors B. D. Thresher, Webster Smith, Mesdames Geo. Shaw Greene, E. O. Waymire, H. B. Canby, Morris Pereles, W. D. Huber, S. S. Troop, Frank Canby, T. A. McCann, and Miss Anna Chapman. As in all chapters of the Red Cross organization, the knitting brigade of the Montgomery chapter was on valiant duty both by day and by night. The click of knitting needles was heard in all places and at all times. In church, in street cars, on the trains, at concerts, at every kind of social functions the gray and khaki colored yarns were fashioned into sweaters, helmets, wristlets, every conceivable garment that it was possible to shape came forth from the steel and wooden needles for the comfort of the "boys" so dear to every true American woman's heart. Yarn to the amount of 8,658 pounds was given out by the committee of the Knitting Department of the Montgomery Red Cross chapter; of this material were completed up to May 1, 1919, 18,949 articles. Those in charge of this most important work were Miss Bessie Forman, Miss Virginia Blakeney, in charge of inspection; Mrs. Earl Forrer, in charge of shipping, and Mrs. Craighead.

The educational branch of Red Cross work was, perchance, the most important of all its subdivisions, as it pertained entirely to the relieving of all physical ills. Instruction in this department was given gratuitously by leading surgeons and physicians of the county, and also by nurses belonging to the staff of city hospitals. In Home Nursing, ten classes finished the course, eighty-six women received diplomas, and two classes are now under instruction. In First Aid education there were five classes, seventy-six women were given diplomas, and at present two classes are acquiring this most valuable knowledge. There was one class in Dietetics, and diplomas were handed to twenty-four women. Seven classes were taught the art of making surgical dressings, and one hundred and thirty-six women received diplomas of efficiency. Their skill and proficiency was attested by 39,984 pads; 43,465 bandages; 138,868 gauze strips; 161,959 compresses; 4,696 gauze bandages and rolls; 359,364 sponges and wipes; 410 heel rings; 22,310 line packets; 450 pneumonia jackets. Miscellaneous articles made and contributed

by the chapter comprised 1,001 Christmas kits; 21,933 hospital garments; Hospital supplies, 34,551; Shot bags, 10,439; Property bags, 1,072; Refugee garments, 17,786.

Right here may be told the efficiency of the chapter in its benevolent work during the three visitations of the dread influenza to the city of Dayton. Its wide-awake realization to the needs of the thousands of sufferers, from the many times fatal disease, was evinced in calling for a registry of women who would go as nurses to the many homes needing them; the women were registered regardless of whether or not they had been under scientific training in the gentle art of caring for the sick. Urgency compelled. Forty women registered. If the family requiring assistance was not financially able to meet the expense of a nurse, it was liquidated by the chapter, and $529.52 was paid by the chapter in this Christian kindness. That the need for help was great, is fully attested by the fact that one nurse, during the winter, had 513 cases in her care.

One of the most useful and comforting departments of Red Cross work, was its Bureau of Communication, through which residents in America were enabled to send letters to friends and relatives in the belligerent countries, and receive from them intelligence concerning their welfare. In the month of July, 1918, Mrs. Mathes, the present devoted and untiring secretary of the Red Cross chapter in Montgomery county, received governmental authority to handle correspondence with the Central Powers for people residing in Montgomery county, and up to June 1, 1919, three hundred letters were written and sent by her to persons living in Germany, Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Russia, and other countries with which Government interdiction had been laid as to epistolary communication. Mrs. Mathes also enjoyed the happiness of receiving over three hundred letters from foreign lands and delivering them to anxious friends and relatives in Montgomery county. This Bureau was abolished July, 1919.

There were several calls from Red Cross headquarters for old clothing. In the quota for the first drive, thirty tons were asked of the Dayton chapter; eighty tons were collected. In the month of March, 1919, Dayton chapter was given a quota of fifteen tons; it went "over the top" to the merry tune of seventy-two tons. The first drive was in charge of Mr. C. Fred Young; Mr. J. Elliott Peirce acting as chairman in the drive of March, 1919.

Every avenue possible for adding funds to the treasury of the Dayton chapter was embraced by its indefatigable workers, and in May, 1917, a Red Cross shop was opened at headquarters, where bric-a-brac, old clothing, etc., were offered for sale. Appreciating the humane object for which the shop was opened, buyers were numerous and purses freely opened. The venture paid in every sense of the word. Up to its time of closing, January 13, 1919, the receipts amounted to $8,467.03, of which amount $2,578.39 were expended in needed channels, which included equipment of twelve nurses at Wright Field, and $100.00 sent to the making of a "Merry Christmas" for children in France. The closing of the war naturally lessened Red Cross activities over seas, but the Dayton chapter is finding much necessary work near at hand, and most splendidly

and sympathetically is it meeting its benevolent calls. In its Home Service work, of which Mr. J. C. Haswell is chairman, and Mrs. Gertrude McCluer is secretary, there are ten workers employed and five volunteers enrolled. The establishment of a canteen for the comfort and welfare of returned soldiers appealed strongly to the members of the chapter, and on March 28, 1919, at the Pennsylvania railroad station, the work was begun under the efficient management of Miss Cora Adamson and Miss Huffman, assisted by volunteer workers. The report of June 10, which includes the time from the establishment of the canteen on March 28, shows a kindly service to 4,190 returned "boys" at a cost of $1,049.54. The work of the Dayton chapter in this line has been so ably done, that its continuation is desired by the National Headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington, D. C.

The Junior Red Cross is recognized as the American Red Cross of the future. This department of the great philanthropic work of the American Red Cross was organized in the month of September, 1917, to fill the demand of thousands of school children who desired to be factors in the humane activities of the war. Their young hearts beat in sympathy with the suffering children of Belgium and France, who were dying from hunger and exposure by thousands, and a large per cent of their membership dues and contributions will be turned into the National fund for needy, impoverished children abroad.

Those superintending the work of the Junior Red Cross branch of the Dayton chapter are: Mr. J. Elliott Peirce, chairman; Mr. James W. Dorner, vice-chairman; Mrs. W. W. Sunderland, secretary; Mr. Chas. W. Slagle, treasurer; Mr. Frank Miller, superintendent Dayton public schools; and Mr. A. A. Maysilles, superintendent Montgomery county schools. The young people of Dayton have done large things for the noble cause of the Red Cross. Their busy fingers have contributed hundreds of exquisitely made garments for the childish refugees of northern France and Belgium. Also the sick and wounded soldiers in foreign hospitals were made recipients by them of 50 pairs of bed socks, 328 pairs of drawers, 300 property bags, and 150 handkerchiefs. Hundreds upon hundreds of magazines were collected through their efforts for the hospitals at two local fields. Boys in the manual training department made 200 splints, 200 bedside tables, 25 tableware chests, 25 folding bread boards, and 25 plain bread boards.

To the Juniors is due the major credit for the amazing quantity of clothing turned at the close of the Old Clothing drives in September, 1918, and March, 1919. The last drive especially called forth their interest and exertion. Tremendous bundles of wearing apparel weighed down the young arms as they were carried to the supply depots. The report of the chapter shows that "one school of 1,105 pupils marched with carts and baby buggies heavily loaded, and each child in the entire parade carried no less than ten pounds of clothing." When a call came from higher authority for 30,000 pieces of linen for overseas hospitals, 9,000 pieces were collected by the Juniors of Dayton chapter. It may be inserted here, as a matter of just credit to the Dayton chapter, that in the March drive for

old clothing, that Dayton's collection surpassed that of any other city in the Lake Division, which includes the three states, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. The largest amount collected elsewhere was 25,000 pounds; Dayton led with 144,000 pounds, thanks to the Juniors of the Chapter.

In support of the relief work among children over seas, the peace program formulated for the Junior Red Cross, contemplates the raising of $1,000,000 by January 1, 1920; half of this fund was to be available for use by July 1, 1919. In the Dayton treasury, as result of the Christmas Roll Call drive was $2,940.25 standing to the credit of the Juniors; of this amount, $1,438.93 was handed over by July 1, 1919, to the National Children's Fund.

The knowledge that the women of Dayton were enlisting heart and soul in the magnificent activities of Red Cross work, enthused the women of the various townships with a desire to assist, not only in caring for the noble lads who, under the Stars and Stripes were carrying spiritual, moral, and physical aid to distressed Belgium and France, but were helping to feed and clothe the thousands of impoverished, destitute women and children of those devastated countries. The Dayton Chapter of the Red Cross was set in operation as an organization in the month of April, 1917, and on the fourteenth day of the ensuing August nine auxiliary township branches were formed, viz: Centerville, Farmersville, Brookville, Vandalia, Germantown, West Carrollton, Trotwood, Miamisburg, New Lebanon, and Johnsville. The Jefferson township branch was not organized until the month of April, 1918.

The work accomplished by these patriotic, devoted workers was marvelous in quantity, and was done outside of the many home duties that were necessary to be discharged for the comfort and well-being of each household represented by every individual member of the organization. The sweeping, dusting, churning, milking, mending, baking, cooking, dish-washing, the thousand and one things that custom and tradition have relegated to women's domain could not be omitted; every article made meant closer economy of time, surrender of hours generally set aside for relaxation or personal pleasure. The favorite magazine remained unopened and uncut, while busy fingers clicked the long steel or wooden needles as they wove helmets, socks, sweaters, scarfs and wristers out of the homely gray or khaki colored yarn for "the soldiers" to wear as defense against the damp and cold of the trenches; day after day, scissors seemed to move almost automatically as they shaped dresses, aprons, underwear and garments of every description, which untiring hands at humming sewing-machines hastened to make ready for the needy, heart-crushed women and children "over seas." Friendly, neighborhood gossip gave way to interest in the great common good represented by the Red Cross work. It can be truthfully said that never has America drawn so near to a true understanding of the lesson of Love taught by the Cross of Calvary, as it has during the recent World War. For it was truly a World Conflict. A contest not bound by territorial limitations. World-happiness, World-freedom, World-liberty, in the true sense of the word, were at stake, and it brought out and developed a World-

sympathy, a World-self-denial, a World-sacrifice almost sublime in its greatness and intensity. Many were the organizations for help and succor in all directions that sent their representatives to the countries afflicted and desolated by the cruel rapacity of the horde of Huns, but in eager desire to alleviate pain and suffering, to comfort and relieve, to encourage and strengthen, none surpassed in devotion the men and women whose sole insignia was a Red Cross.

Each township branch of the Dayton Chapter of the Red Cross was strictly on duty until July, 1919, when the great demand for supplies to the army ceased, as the boys were being rapidly brought home to America. But it is but just to the workers and their work, that a public record should be kept of their efficient officers and the work done by each unit. As has been stated, the organization of every township branch took place in August, 1917, with one exception, that of Jefferson township, which was not effected until eight months later, and was under the official management of Mr. F. Whittier, president; Mr. J. E. Mittman, vice-president; Mr. S. J. Olwise, secretary; Miss Blanche Christy, treasurer. One hundred and fifty-nine sewed and knitted articles stand for the work accomplished by this unit. The presidential obligations of the Vandalia branch devolved upon Mr. A. L. Reeder, ably assisted by Mr. Ralph Demmitt as secretary and Mrs. Almira Rankin, treasurer. Completed articles to the number of 364 were the result of the labor of this band of earnest women. Under the capable leadership of the Reverend B. J. Robers, pastor of the Catholic church of Miamisburg, the Red Cross society of that thriving center of industry, delivered at Dayton headquarters 1,812 articles for the physical comfort of the strangers without the gates—not within. The Reverend Robers had the efficient help, in his never faltering zeal, of Mr. Edward Peiffer as treasurer and Miss Florence Bell, secretary. The Brookville branch worked under the very capable official management of Mr. C. L. McNelly, president; Mr. A. L. Boice, secretary; and Mr. O. M. Carmony, treasurer. The department of Women's Work was in charge of Mrs. Samuel Spitler. To the Brookville unit must be awarded the banner for patriotic enthusiasm, as it not only has a list of 2,398 garments to its credit, but on September 9, 1918, it endowed two beds in the Red Cross Military Hospital, No. 1, at Neuilly, near Paris.

The Red Cross branch at Centerville has an almost parallel list of devoted achievement. Not large in numbers, no band of workers in Montgomery county labored more assiduously, more unwearyingly, than the women of Centerville, and the unit may well be proud of a memorandum of 2,403 sewed and knitted garments kept in the Red Cross archives of Dayton headquarters. Its official roster gives the names of the Reverend R. C. Moon, Mrs. Della Pine Himes, Mrs. Lane Salter, and Mr. W. S. Griest, as respectively president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

The Red Cross branch at Germantown elected as governing body, Mr. True Houser, president; Mrs. True Houser, secretary; and Mr. Edward Rettick, treasurer. Its generous contribution of labor is recorded as 1,680 articles of wearing apparel. The Red

Cross unit at Trotwood worked under Mr. M. W. Mumma, president; Miss Katherine Weybright, secretary; and Mr. A. W. Gump, treasurer. 912 knitted and sewed articles was the donation of labor of the Trotwood branch. West Carrollton women were busy workers under the administration of Mr. C. W. Plessinger, president; Miss Anna VanDorne, secretary, and Mr. J. B. Willis, treasurer. This unit was thankfully credited with 366 contributions at Dayton headquarters.

The women of New Lebanon and Johnsville united in their patriotic efforts for humanity, and their busy hands fashioned 556 sewed and knitted garments. The officers of the organization were: Mr. F. J. Weaver, president; Mr. C. E. Wehrly, treasurer; and Mr. E. H. Hoffman, secretary. Last, but not least by far, on the list of Red Cross organizations in the townships of Montgomery county, is the Farmersville unit, which did splendid work under the official guidance of Mr. Charles C. Fabing, president, and his wife, who held the responsible places of both secretary and treasurer. To Mrs. C. W. Holtzmuller fell the onerous duties of chairman of the Women's Work, and rest was an unknown term to her when facing Red Cross duties. This branch sent in to the shipping point, 1,437 products of their sewing and knitting. The total number of sewed and knitted garments made and contributed by the united work of the Montgomery townships amounted to 9,684, a handsome showing.

The men of the various townships, though they left the needles, both sewing and knitting, to gentle hands more accustomed to their use, were by no means indifferent to the great, humane cause. Most generously were their pocket-books opened to supply the financial demands necessarily and almost constantly made upon them for funds requisite to carry on the splendid work. And the Red Cross activities in the townships of Montgomery county, is one of the brightest pages in the War Work of the great Miami valley.

The Conservancy Plan for Flood Protection

The great flood. The Miami valley has always been subject to inundation. The first terrifying experience of this kind that was suffered by the inhabitants of the valley occurred in 1805, when Dayton had been settled less than ten years. The combined currents of Mad river and the Miami sweeping against the bank at the head of St. Clair street, tore across the territory between the mouth of Mad river and the Fairground hill, making a channel from ten to fifteen feet deep.* At the corner of Third and Main the water was eight feet deep and there were but two spots of dry land in the whole town area. It was seriously urged to abandon the present site and make a new plat on the higher ground to the east. The plan was defeated and Dayton stayed where she was meant to be, on the ground floor of the valley.

But something had to be done to safeguard the property and the lives of the citizens; that something succeeded in being a levee.

* See John Van Cleve's account in R. W. Steele's History of Dayton.

First the river bank at the head of Jefferson street was built up eight feet and continued down the curve of the river west and south. The work was done by Silas Broadwell, whose renumeration consisted of some lots presented to him by D. C. Cooper, that early and efficient benefactor of Dayton. In 1814 the three rivers again burst their bounds under the impetus of spring rains and destroyed the levee which had been constructed with so much faith following the flood of 1805. Small efforts at patching up the banks and strengthening the levees were made only to meet the same fate in 1828, in 1832, and again in 1847. The latter was the most destructive of all and has been described by M. E. Curwen in a short history published in 1850 in the Dayton Directory. At this time the property loss exceeded $5,000. His account closes with the optimistic statement that "A levee was soon after constructed which will completely secure the lower parts of town from any such catastrophe in the future." If the Daytonians put confidence in that fact it was rudely dispelled by what happened in 1866 when after three days of rainstorms the levee gave way in the eastern part of town, the water rushing through the streets, cutting off people from their homes, driving the dwellers in the lower districts to the roofs of their small houses and washing down the valley thousands and thousands of dollars worth of property and merchandise. The only record of rainfall that was made at the time was taken in Urbana, being 15.88 inches, the highest in forty-three years. All railway communication was cut off and the losses to public and private property were estimated at $250,000. The water at that time was four feet deep in the principal streets and one foot deep on the floor of the Beckel house at Third and Jefferson. After this flood efforts were made to increase the waterway of the river by adding a span to both the Main street and the Third street bridges.

In 1883 the same story was repeated; on February 3, 4, and 5 of that year the rains brought the danger mark up almost to those of 1847 and 1866, carrying out bridges and breaking huge crevices in the levees. Wolf creek outdid all its previous efforts; at Piqua and Tippecanoe the Miami was higher than at any time since 1866. The levee at Dayton which had been rebuilt in 1812 by the soldiers stationed here at the time of the war, and paid for out of the pockets of D. C. Cooper, had seen many vicissitudes: it had been added to as occasion demanded after each of the described catastrophes. But the whole effort was a mere makeshift and the people of the valley were beginning to find it out. What good was dredging the channel when every succeeding freshet brought down the gravel and filled it up again? Of what use strengthening levees when the pressure changed with the changing channel? Dayton's peculiar position at the confluence of two spasmodically uncontrollable streams and with lowlands lying beyond to attract the flow, made her the constant victim of such circumstances, while the towns in the upper and lower reaches of the valley were scarcely more fortunate. It was clearly a situation which demanded new treatment. What this treatment should be nobody knew, and so the situation resolved itself into periodical patchings up of the levees and intermittent argument as to what ought to be done about it. Then came the great flood of 1913.

This was a disaster which had two aspects; it cost the communities which experienced it the most appalling losses that the valley had ever sustained, but it gave the needed impetus for permanent and adequate flood protection for all future years.

It was high time. Not only from the big floods but from the smaller ones was the valley suffering. A rise which carried away no bridges and broke no levees was still destructive of soil in a way that meant thousands of dollars to the Miami valley farmers. As the development of the valley progressed from year to year so the losses from floods grew greater. Therefore the flood of 1913 may be considered, in a way, a blessing in disguise. During the latter half of March rain came in torrential quantity for four days in succession. It came at the end of the winter season when the ground was saturated and evaporation slow. At Dayton, Troy and Piqua the precipitation was about three inches, increasing to five inches at Richmond, Indiana, and decreasing to two inches at other points in the district. Toward evening of Monday, the 24th, the water had reached flood tide and in all the cities up and down the valley the people were watching the sullen flow of waters with apprehension. At Troy the river reached flood stage at ten o'clock that night, but at Dayton the same degree had been so often attained that no particular alarm was felt. The Columbus Weather Bureau sent out warning telegrams to the cities along the river to close the flood gates of the sewers and at Dayton the local weather bureau called up by telephone the people in the lower parts of the city to warn them that the high water might cause them inconvenience. The upper reaches of the valley felt the frightful impact first. The Troy and Piqua people were out of bed all night watching the inexorable current encroach on the land.

While these things were happening at Troy and Piqua the people of Dayton were comfortably asleep, no inkling having come to them of what was to happen. If word could have been sent down the valley the loss to life and property might have been much less, but the helplessness of everyone in the sudden catastrophe has been told often. At midnight the gauge on the wall at Main street bridge showed at fifteen feet, less than a fifth as much as was flowing through the channel twelve hours later. At half past five the river channel was carrying a hundred thousand feet per second but still less than had occurred in other floods. Water was backing up in the streets of Riverdale and in First and Second and Third streets in the center of town. By half past six some people had to be taken from their homes in Riverdale, but as yet the citizens of the safe (?) side of the river were unalarmed. At 7:30 the whistles announced that a break had occurred, but no impression was made on the minds of many who heard them, for in other floods the whistles had meant only that the lower streets in the southern part of the city were submerged and it was not thought possible that disaster threatened the center of the city. The water first came over the edge of the bank at Jefferson street, then at the head of Main street, after which it was a short story until the resistless current was tearing holes in the bank, sweeping over the top, grinding down all obstacles and sweeping, with a roar that could be heard within shut-up houses,

down into the residence and business section carrying destruction in its wake.

The direction of the current was a double one. It swept first south on the streets running in that direction, then west as the slope of the ground led it, and the two currents meeting at each street crossing piled themselves in a combing wave which broke on the southwest corners with a force resembling the rapids of Niagara. In a short few minutes the yellow flood had poured into stores, ruining stock worth hundreds of thousands of dollars; into fine residences, filling family rooms with indescribable filth; into churches and public buildings, carrying ruin and horror to every corner. The lower streets suffered the most grievous losses both of property and lives. Whole blocks of buildings were carried down stream. People who tried to save themselves by climbing from one roof to another were swept away by the force of the current; horses caught in the water swam helplessly around unable to find footing, and people who remained in safety in staunch houses were so fascinated by the sight that they remained at their windows while their own property was ruined beyond redemption.

The debris from washed out factories and stores began to pile up at corners. Grand pianos and pig-pens, street cars and sheds, bales of rags and mannequins in full dress from the smashed display windows of the department stores; dead animals, hay-stacks, lumber, furniture, overturned wagons—flotsam and jetsam of every imaginable variety piled itself on porches, through open doors of houses or swept by to meet more of the same kind in the main current of the river beyond the city. All the ordinary city noises were stilled and there remained nothing but the remorseless roar of the current and the crashing blows when some large object hit an obstacle and went to pieces.

The story of the rescue work done in that emergency would make a volume by itself. Then was seen the value of the experience in organization for which Dayton is justly famed. With a new and sudden situation on their hands the citizens met it with firmness and capacity. Those whose homes were out of the flooded area, in Dayton View, Oakwood and the East End, hastened to call their neighbors together in a schoolhouse or church room, there to take immediate measure for relief. At the National Cash Register factory the force were instructed by the president to cease making their ordinary product and make boats instead. Every six minutes in the shops a solid flat-bottomed scow was turned out and immediately launched on the Fairground hill where the street met the edge of the flood. All day Tuesday these boats carried supplies to imprisoned people or took refugees back to the factory, where by night nearly two thousand men, women and children were sheltered, warmed and fed.

In Dayton View the rooms and halls of the Longfellow school were packed with refugees that had been brought in boats from the low-lying streets along Wolf creek. Five hundred were fed there three times a day for two weeks. Private homes were packed to capacity with the dwellers in central Dayton whose own homes were six feet deep in water. People divided all they had with those who were less fortunate. Men and boys worked fifteen hours a day res-

cuing sufferers from submerged houses. It was a time which brought out all the good (and some of the bad) there was in human nature. A few attempts at profiteering were promptly dealt with. Until noon on Tuesday the water rose very rapidly, but from that time until the crest of the flood was reached at midnight the rise was very slow. Personal stories of experience of those dreadful hours make thrilling reading.

Wednesday night the sky was illumined by the light of burning buildings which had taken fire from broken gas pipes or spilled gasoline. Nothing could be done by the submerged fire department, so the flames increased and the imprisoned citizens felt that if they were spared the fate of drowning theirs might be the worse one of being burned to death. Two nearly entire blocks of business houses on Third street and numerous dwellings in other parts of town were consumed, while the boiling current stopped the destruction only when it reached the first floors. At daybreak Thursday morning the water had receded on Main street as far as Second, leaving the asphalt rolled up like huge bales of carpet and the street strewn with indescribable wreckage.

As enough dry land appeared to walk upon, the city was put under immediate martial law under Brigadier-General George H. Wood, whose report to Governor Cox gives a clear impression of the conditions at that time. Colonel J. H. Patterson was put in control of the southern part of the city and Mayor Phillips, Colonel Frank T. Huffman, Adam Schantz and John R. Flotron of other localities and together they brought order out of chaos. Thursday afternoon four men of Company A, 4th Ohio Infantry, appeared to assist in the reorganization and with this small force and whatever civilians could be mustered General Wood put the city under martial law and began the work of guarding the banks and stores.

On Friday seventeen men from the 3d Ohio were able to get through to the assistance of Dayton in her extremity. Afterward members of seven other Ohio regiments, a company of Signal Corps, an ambulance company, a field hospital company and a ships company were added to the military force directing the work of guard and salvage. The Pennsylvania railroad sent a completely equipped work train with sixty-five mechanics, picked men, to aid in the work. There was need enough for all; Dayton was in darkness, all light, sewer and fire service destroyed, transportation ruined, the people helpless with suffering and fright. On Saturday, March 29, Secretary of War Garrison and Major General Leonard Wood visited Dayton to view the scene of one of the greatest catastrophes in the history of the nation. The work of rehabilitation proceeded with amazing rapidity considering the nature of the obstacles. A rigorous curfew was maintained, the streets were patrolled, public utilities were put in order as fast as possible. Nearly the entire population of Dayton had to be maintained on a relief basis, the inundated areas had to be promptly cleansed to insure the preservation of the public health, a system of salvage instituted, railroad operation to be renewed, dead horses to be disposed of and the streets cleared of rubbish so that traffic could be resumed. The whole makes an extraordinary story of human intelligence, industry and perseverance.

Martial law continued in Dayton for about a month, at the end of which time the city was turned over once more to the control of the civil authorities.

In the report of George H. Wood, brigadier-general commanding Dayton military district, he pays this tribute to the work of the Ohio National Guard: "The work done by the National Guard in the City of Dayton was of a high character. * * * They came to a city crushed down, submerged and dark, with the civil government gone. They started the work of re-creation and they did it well. Both officers and men alike under the most disagreeable and painful surroundings were vigilant, watchful and cheerful. I wish to especially comment upon the patrolling done by the enlisted men. On streets covered with debris, without a ray of light, on many nights in drenching rain storms, they marched their posts, and many citizens of Dayton have since told me that the step of the guards patrolling the streets was the sweetest lullaby they ever heard." The loss of life during the flood can never be definitely known. About three hundred and sixty bodies were recovered. Hundreds of persons disappeared, their bodies probably being carried to the Ohio river or buried in the shifting sand bars of the Miami. Thirty-two persons were committed to the Dayton Hospital for the Insane, having lost their reason through the terrible experiences of those fateful forty-eight hours. Many old people who came unhurt through the days of actual danger succumbed to pneumonia as a result of the fatigue and discomforts of the cleaning-up time. The property loss is roughly estimated for the entire valley at $66,000,000. Hundreds of buildings were totally destroyed either by fire or by water and thousands severely damaged. The loss of household articles of sentimental value, such as books, pictures, keepsakes, musical instruments, papers, which cannot be estimated in dollars, was heart-breaking. Furniture fell to pieces at a touch; walls were soaked with the filth of the sewage which penetrated them; gas mains and water pipes were filled with mud; shade trees were uprooted or broken off; asphalt paving was rolled up and destroyed, and telephone stations were rendered useless. An inconceivable damage was done to farm lands, being here stripped of their top soil and there imbedded under a dozen feet of gravel. Bridges were washed away, so that even when the waters had receded from the highways people were still imprisoned on their farms.

Strange as it may seem the flood was not an entire disaster; it had its compensations. A time like the week following the twenty-fifth of March, 1913, teaches many lessons; among them is a renewal of the sense of solidarity in a community and the emphasis upon common inter-dependence. People learn to know each other and respect each other's efforts. Men who risked their lives together can always work together afterward. New points of view were formed. The difference between essentials and non-essentials was revealed. If the family were safe what was it that the furniture was wrecked The flood shook up the Miami valley and pushed it into new paths of progress.

This brings us to the story which the head of the chapter announces—the Conservancy Plan for Flood Protection. As people

shuddered in their attics during those frightful three days one thought was uppermost in their minds—this must never happen again. And when the campaign for flood protection was launched a short two months after the disaster the slogan for action was, "Remember the promises made in the attic." In raising the $2,000,000 flood prevention fund, which remarkable event was completed on May twenty-fifth, Dayton recorded her inviolable decision that from that time on the Miami river should, in the future, be held in check and the Miami valley safe for all time from another such disaster. In raising this fund men of all ranks and pursuits and creeds worked side by side; Christian and Jew, laborer and minister, saloon-keeper and capitalist; nothing could have so obliterated class lines and taught men mutual respect as that work. And they were successful. The night the subscriptions were closed the committee sent the following telegram to Governor Cox at Columbus: "We have forgotten that we lost $100,000,000 and are remembering only what we have saved. We are building a bigger and a safer Dayton." So that telegram, that resolve and that fund were together the beginning of the Conservancy Plan for the Miami valley.

The records of the great flood have been materially enriched by the contributions of two unofficial observers who made notes of the rise and fall of the water on those two fated days. One of these was Mr. A. M. Kittredge, who while marooned in his residence at 217 North Ludlow street recorded the height of the water at half hour intervals from noon on Tuesday until about 10 on Thursday morning; the other was Mr. Pickering at the Miami Commercial college, who measured the advancing flood as it came step after step up the stairway, and other witnesses have added their testimony to the height to which the water rose. It will be noted that at Dayton the rise from 2 p. m. on Tuesday until the crest, near midnight, was less than a foot. Some records give the crest at 1:15 Wednesday morning, after which it fell a half an inch during the first hour and an inch and a half the next hour. From that time on the fall was at that average.

The summary of losses from the flood of 1913 in the Miami valley is as follows: Drowned: Piqua, 49; Troy, 16; Dayton and Harrison townships, 73; Clark county, 1; Franklin, 7; Butler county, 3; Hamilton, 106; total, 255. Other loss of life: Troy, 3; Dayton and Harrison township, 50; Hamilton, 51. Whole total, 361. Property loss: Shelby county, including Sidney, $212,000; Piqua, $1,000,000; Troy, $600,000; Miami county, $525,000; Covington, $50,000; Pleasant Hill and West Milton, $3,000; Germantown and vicinity, $50,000; Dayton, $46,000; Montgomery county, $700,000; Miamisburg, $1,225,000; Franklin and Warren counties, $380,000; Middletown, $1,100,000; Hamilton and Butler counties, $9,568,224; total, $62,028,424. To which should be added the losses sustained by large corporations, such as the Bell Telephone, $130,000; Home Telephone company, $125,000; Western Union Telegraph, $24,000; Big Four railroad, $1,250,000; Erie Railroad, $25,000; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, $1,000,000; Electric Traction lines, $2,000,000. Grand total, $66,765,574.

Personal Narratives of the Flood. No account of the great flood would be complete that omitted the human experiences of that appalling catastrophe. It came so suddenly that people who waked at six o'clock in comfortable beds, with no thought of anything but the usual commonplace day's work ahead of them, were in a moment thrust into scenes of terror, death and devastation.

In the southern part of town Mr. Saettel, an aged man of seventy-five, was thrown by the concussion onto a floating roof in the middle of Main street which was caught in a drift of the current so that it was almost stationary. But it was anything but a safe refuge. The current was at this time most violent, wreckage of all kinds was hurled against the roof and horses frantic with fright were pawing on it for a refuge. The terror and helplessness of the old man were heart-breaking to witness. For an hour every effort possible was made to reach him, but none were successful. As each mass of driftwood struck the frail raft on which he was clinging, it took away parts of it until there was not enough left to support his weight, and in the horrified sight of his son and the neighbors his grasp was loosened and he was carried down out of sight.

Even more tragic was the fate of a woman by the name of Mrs. Schunck who was thrown from the same explosion and succeeded in grasping the telephone wire as it hung above the current. Here, with clothing torn from her, with lacerated hands and her face mutilated beyond recognition, she called and screamed for help until those who heard her will never forget it to their dying day. One attempt after another was made to reach her, but boats capsized as soon as they were launched and planks went awry. She got a little more secure hold on the telegraph post and clung there while she implored people by name to come to her. No one afterward could say just how long it lasted, perhaps half an hour, perhaps longer, but the end was sure. Her arm muscles could not last forever and she sank out of sight in the raging current.

From the safe and warm security of the Miami Valley hospital wards nurses and convalescent patients watched the terrible scenes enacted below them on Apple street. For over an hour a woman slid down from where she clung on the ridge pole of a house until her feet were almost in the flood when with superhuman efforts she would climb back, only to lose her grasp through weakness and cold and repeat the effort. Not one thing could the hospital people do but watch until the last time came when she could no more crawl up and rolled exhausted from the roof.

Among those caught by the torrent were Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and their four months' old baby. With the water under them, the fire before them and a crying, hungry baby, the parents took desperate measures. From the porch of a house to which they had fled they climbed to the limbs of a tree and to the cross-bars of a telephone pole. The baby was strapped in a sheet and hung at Mr. Osborne's back. It was at the point where Main street rises to the Fairground hill and the ground was not far distant. During three quarters of an hour this father and mother slowly hitched along the wires, sitting on one and holding to a higher one, until they reached the ground in a state of collapse. A child of fifteen followed the

Osbornes in their perilous flight to safety and for four days afterward was completely demented from fright. All the refugees in this part of town were taken immediately to the National Cash Register factory, which had been converted into a temporary hospital.

Dr. Reeve's Story. None among the Dayton victims of the flood have left a more vivid picture of conditions during that catastrophe than Dr. Reeve, who at the time was eighty-seven years old and lived with his wife, eighty-six, in a two-story brick dwelling on the corner of Third and Wilkinson streets. The narrative was written to his daughter, Charlotte Reeve Conover, who was in California at the time. The original manuscript is on brown wrapping paper. The current on this corner was very swift, but its force against the house was broken by a section of boarding that had been swept from the opposite corner where the Government building was in process of construction. We will not spoil the doctor's story by mere quotations but give it in his own words.

"Wednesday, March 26th, 10:15, 1913.

"Dear Lottie:

"I am sitting at upper window, mother's room. Outside a raging torrent pours down Wilkinson street, another mighty river down Third street toward west. No human being in sight—no signs of life. Below, in our yard on piles of wreckage a fine piano. Yesterday I had got breakfast at the Arcade and brought some to mother. Danger whistles had sounded before I was up, I supposed for breaking of levee; but I banked on the great flood of '66, when this house stood high and dry with all around overflowed.

"Now it came so fast I had to hustle mother to the stairs. We passed last night in total darkness (piece of candle two or three inches long). As the water had fallen nearly four inches since last night, I made an effort to get my lamp from the back office. Stripped and went down to the last step, up to my arm pits in the cold water, but the room so full of floating furniture that I could not make my way to it. All we have is some crackers, nuts and a few apples. This morning some young men on the roof of the next house gave us coffee. Mrs. S. J. P. could reach to them and they to us. But we have no water, no light, no telephone connection, no cars, no papers—nothing.

"It is a sea up to the Callahan building. Two street cars stand in front of the old Winters home, water just over the tops of their windows. Inside our house water is over the mantels—all night in the darkness the crashing of the wreckage outside, the creaking of the pipes in the cellar, the banging of furniture floating down below us—do you wonder I could not sleep? Pitiful to see the horses swimming for their lives; no foothold for them. I saw four yesterday and now one has just struggled along and been swept down Third street.

"3 p. m. Five hours. Water evidently falling. Yesterday at 3 reached highest, just cleared globes of electric light. Was there when night closed. Now two-thirds of post visible.

"Still two currents rage and swirl along, one from north Wilkinson the other from east Third, joining forces here. They have swept a long section of board fence and placed it right across this corner, so shielding the corner of the house, sending one current down West Third and the other down South Wilkinson. But for this I don't think I should be writing this now. I dined on a hard-boiled egg and two crackers; mother on soft-boiled egg and a little of the coffee—black, no sugar, no milk—neither attractive nor appetizing. We glory in our fire, and just think what a find! a teakettle full of rainwater on bathroom stove. Now we can drink!" [This kettle was for purposes of rendering the air of the room moist and was the washings of a roof always black with soot and not meant at all for drinking! Ed.] "You have to get down to bed rock to appreciate such a find as that. I have lain down a good deal—slept none but am very tired. I will sleep better tonight; the noises have all stopped and I can close my eyes with the firm assurance that the house will be standing in the morning.

"Two men in a boat have passed several times but did not appear anxious to find out if we wanted anything. It rains by times just to make it more cheerful! Your mother is a wonderful woman—not a word of complaint or fear has she uttered, not even one of anxiety.

"5 p. m. As if one calamity were not enough, for half an hour I have been watching the flames of a fire, the highest flames I ever saw. A man in a canoe says it is east of the Beckel house. Where will it stop? Night is falling. Good-night.

"Thursday, 9 a. m. Went to bed saddened by beating rain against windows, by glare of light from flames up Third street. Also by the fact that we had lost our comforter—natural gas would burn no more. Had a long, sound, refreshing sleep; wakened in night by light streaming in—rushed to look up stream to see fire blazing up, great tongues of flame. The whole block must be burning. That was 3:15. Another good sleep, wake at six—driving snow over all—everywhere where snow could rest, white. Outside water moving sluggishly now. Top of fence just visible. No sign of life—all desolation and ruin. I know the meaning of the words now! The Taylors next door called us—did we want anything? Yes, coffee. They made us a pot and by long reaching both sides we can just get to each other. They sent sandwiches too, which we cannot eat and I do not want. I had a cup of coffee, then a raw egg beaten up with whiskey (of which I have plenty thanks to J. A. McM.).

"Next for a fire. Got with difficulty some of the bricks out which block the chimney used for gas, broke up paper boxes. Oh, if I had a hatchet or axe; there are plenty of book shelves handy, fuel plenty, but efforts to break or pull it apart show me how feeble I am. I just had to lie down.

"9:30 a. m. Sitting here at window saw rapidly coming down East Third street a boat, man and woman in stern saluting with hands; window hard to get up. Just had time to hear the shout: 'Mr. and Mrs. Penfield.' He called, 'Do you want anything?' I said, 'Not much,' and they were gone. Now they live a few squares from Mary. I hope they will give her word. Evidently they were in the

doctor's office downtown imprisoned, and just getting home. Our other neighbor Patterson (S. J.) is at his office, his wife shut up here at the house. I have drunk a little more coffee, but mouth and throat are dry—I cannot eat. Next!

"11:30 a. m. Sky cleared, sun shining. Can see our yard where uncovered by wreckage. Water all out of front room but several inches of slime prevent my going to foot of stairs. Furniture all piled in heaps in front and toward bay window. Down office stairs, back office not yet clear of water. Furniture piled in heaps. Think by night I can get a lamp. Boats pass often now, have brought food for men in Y. W. C. A.

"4:45 Thursday. Things clearing up. Skies brighter, sunshine sometimes. Two offers to take us to Dayton View, one by boat from Dr. Henry, one from Red Cross. Mother refused to go.

"Men walking on tracks; water just to ankles. Inspecting track, I suppose. We have done well enough for food. The Taylors sent in big pieces of bologna, fresh bread and coffee. Mother can eat nothing. What I want most is milk for her. At four I stripped and went to the lower regions, the office below; there is a shorter word for it! Got the lamp, but coal-oil can disappeared; got hatchet, have cut up some bed slats and have more, so fuel is provided for. All floor below, everything covered with mud, slime—so sticky can hardly get feet out of it. Such a sight! Furniture overturned—piled in heaps.

"Dr. Huston in Red Cross offered to take us to Dayton View. Mother refused to go. He promised to get word to Mary.

"Friday, third day. Night passed. Fourth day dawned. My toilet to rub face with wet end of towel. Great disappointment last night. Lamp that I made such a perilous trip to get would not burn. Could not sleep; thoughts of this disaster on us and on others all over the city kept me wake hours. This morning shows streets and sidewalks are clear of water, and have talked with friends who pass. A man from next door got into us by ladder from roof to window; he has knocked book-shelves up for fuel. Dr. Evans has brought from depot a bucket of coal, so we are well off. Mrs. Patterson has given bouillon cubes and we now have evaporated milk, but mother will not take it.

"I have been downstairs—no imagination can depict the ruin, the wreck! Sticky mud pulls rubbers off my feet. Piano overturned—everything upset. Sun shining now—glorious! I made the trip down to get water and when I got back dropped on floor from weakness and lay a good while before I could get up.

"Streets full of people; am told that the city is under martial law; see lots of badges on the streets. Mother keeps about on her feet. How she lives I cannot imagine—she eats so little.

"Saturday, 10 a. m. Soon after I wrote last Robert came with wagon to take us to Dayton View. I got downstairs without help but had to be lifted into wagon. Dr. Henry fortunately came at the same time and he carried mother down and over the slimy and slippery steps. We rode, my head in one young woman's lap, mother's in another. Water still too deep in places for carriage. O, the luxury of washing face and neck and of drinking hot milk! Dayton

View is one huge relief station. Our rescue came none too soon. I feel certain that we could not have got through another night. I have now for memory the recollections of a great calamity, second perhaps to the Titanic but to none other.

"With love to all, "Father."

The Bell Telephone Story. In a time of stress and danger the telephone is the first source of help and comfort. And so the stricken and bewildered citizens of Dayton went first to the telephone to find out how widespread the flood was and where they could reach their friends. Mr. E. T. Herbig, the traffic chief of the Bell exchanges, had orders out to his operators to keep him advised of anything out of the ordinary that might occur. All night long calls from up and down the valley proved that we were on the edge of vital disaster. Mr. Herbig reached the office in response to call at a little before four in the morning. Already frantic inquiries were coming in about the state of the levees in North Dayton and Riverdale, and by six o'clock the water filling slowly up Ludlow street was visible proof that the rumors had good foundation. When it began to come in to the basement of the telephone exchange where the batteries are located it was imperative to shut off the current. Up to 9:30 the girls at the switch-board answered thousands of questions and made as many connections, but at that hour the main fuse was removed as a precaution against fire and telephone connections all over the city were severed.

There were twenty girls and fourteen men trapped in the building, surrounded on every side by water, and as the day waned the food situation grew imperative. About four o'clock a cord was thrown across to the Y. M. C. A. and a basket with forty sandwiches was pulled slowly across to the hungry people in the exchange. One a piece was no excessive apportionment, but it was all they had that day. The next morning twelve feet of water kept the force still in prison and still hungry, as the Y. M. C. A. signaled that they were housing three hundred people and had no more to spare. From the windows on Ludlow street the party watched the flood carrying on its surface houses, fences, dummies in party dress from Rikes show windows, dead horses and some that ought to have been, grand pianos and hay, and in their interest over the greatest show they had ever seen tried to forget how hungry they were.

All this time Mr. Bell kept in constant communication with Governor Cox. From the roof they could see the fires east on Jefferson spreading toward the west. With a fierce wind blowing it seemed only too certain that the next twenty hours might see the end of all that part of Dayton. On Thursday morning the need for food became too pressing to be ignored and two of the men volunteered to strike out and try what they could do toward finding something to eat. A case of grape fruit and some canned goods were the result and from that time on in one way or another food was obtained. Friday at noon the water had receded to such an extent that all were able to reach their homes after three whole days and nights of imprisonment.

The Public Library force, having stayed until the last minute and after, to save the books on the basement floor, were caught in the same way and spent three cold nights sleeping on the museum floor wrapped in Navajo blankets out of the Indian collection. An attempt on the part of one of the men to go after food was not as successful as that in the telephone exchange. He boarded a boat which took him to Third street, where he procured some canned milk and bread, and was bringing it back to the library when the boat capsized against a tree, throwing the mariner and his supplies into the water. The tree that wrecked him saved him, for he clung to its branches and was rescued after five or six hours of exposure in wet clothes and a bitter wind.

The experiences of Mr. Chas. W. Adams and his family make a chapter that is almost beyond believing. He, his wife, twin children, a boy and a girl less than a year old and his aged father, lived in a cottage on Rung street, Riverdale. Being on low ground and right in the runway of the old race, they took fright at the rapid rise of the water and quite early in the morning went to the house of the Reverend W. O. Fries, an uncle of Mrs. Adams, on Warder street. As the day wore on the house became completely surrounded with water and feeling that the babies needed better accommodations decided to attempt to go by boat to the house of a relative of Mrs. Adams who lived beyond high water mark on Main street. By four in the afternoon the water had come quite up to the porch floor which stood about six feet above the street. Into the boat they climbed, the father with the girl baby in his arms and the mother with the boy, the grandfather taking his place in the bow of the boat.

It must be here interjected that boating in the streets of Dayton on that March day was not the kind of pleasuring that it was when the Miami river kept to its proper banks in the channel. Swirling around corners, sweeping piles of drift-wood before it, the current tore down the street towards the lower reaches of the river, making it literally a death-tempting adventure to control a boat. There were so many obstructions, so much wreckage, such sudden whirl-pools that navigation was a real problem. So it happened to the Adams family as to so many others in that trying time; the boat had hardly reached the open street when a cross current hurled it against a tree and in an instant the party found themselves in the icy water, the boat upside-down and the babies nowhere to be seen. Both parents in the shock of the castastrophe lost hold on their precious burdens and were swept down the current, struggling vainly to hold to each other. A small sapling about a hundred and fifty feet below where the boat had capsized, offered a weak support and the three clung to it desperately, screaming for help. All around them were neighbors watching the scene with such feelings as may be imagined, and unable to offer any assistance.

Warder street ran from east to west, that is to say on a parallel with the edge of the water, which was about a block north. On both Main and Geyer streets at that point were men with boats and people ready to help. But the noise of the rushing water drowned

all cries for help. Then it was that a neighbor across the street from the shipwrecked family remembered an old pistol which had not been used for years. It proved to be fireable and as many times as there were chambers in the revolver he fired it into the air. After a half an hour that seemed to all to last a century, a boat was seen coming around the corner of the street to the rescue. Too late, it seemed for Mrs. Adams, who just before it reached her, sank from weakness into the swirling flood. The two men, more dead than alive, were dragged into the boat and taken back to the house whence they had started so short a time before. Mr. Adams, lifting his head weakly above the side of the boat, could see some men below holding a figure in a long black coat which he hoped was his wife but could not be sure. As for the twins, the pets of the whole neighborhood, nothing was to be seen of them but the heavy shawl which had enwrapped one and which was lodged against a tree some rods further down stream. When Mr. Adams was taken from the boat back into the Fries house he was unconscious and remained in that condition the rest of the day.

When he came to himself at night fall his feelings can better be imagined than described. The roar of the waters outside, the crashing of drift-wood against the house in the darkness told him only too surely what must have been the fate of his loved wife and babies in that angry flood.

At daybreak making his way to the landing on Main street the first acquaintance he met gave him the joyful news that his family was safe and sound. This news proved too great a shock for his weakened condition and he fainted away for the second time.

The story of the rescue of the three dear ones was quickly told. Mrs. Adams had floated a whole block, buoyed up by her big coat, and was drawn into a boat by some members of the Riverdale canoe club which did such valiant work during those three days. She was taken to a house beyond the water line where she spent the same kind of a night as her husband, convinced alike that she was alone in the world. Dwellers in an apartment house on the corner of Geyer and Warder saw a small shawled bundle battling with the current as it swept below them. Coming up Geyer St. was a boat, full of women, rowed by a man who was having all he could do to keep the craft steady in the current. To him the watchers in the second story screamed "Catch that baby—Save that baby." But it had gone down, sucked under by a whirlpool at the junction of the two streets, and nothing was to be seen but wreckage going round and round in a circle. Making a happy guess at the place where the little form was last seen, the man pushed his oar into the flood and it came up bearing the baby on it. The dripping bundle was consigned to the women in the boat who held it up by its feet as a first aid measure and in a few moments it was consigned to the hands of a doctor waiting at the landing to be of what use he could. After an hour of warming and rubbing, the baby emitted a faint cry and from that minute progressed to convalescence. The other twin was taking its way in the current straight down Warder street towards the river when it

too was picked up by men in a boat and delivered to a policeman who had recently finished a course of first aid given at the Y. M. C. A. His methods with the little sister were the same as those employed for the brother by the doctor, and he too had the satisfaction, after an hour, of seeing the first signs of returning life. The blue face became white, the blackened lips took on their normal hue and by the time the mother appeared on the scene both children were on their way to complete recovery.

It was a happy reunion that of the Adams family, but their troubles were not yet over. That night they started by various changes of automobile, trolley car and train, for Mrs. Adam's mother's home some miles north of Dayton. At midnight, when they were still far from their destination, both babies were seen to be suffering from difficult breathing and high fever. A physician pronounced the trouble to be pneumonia due to exposure, and for a whole week the lives of both little sufferers hung in the balance. They know nothing about it now, the brother and sister, because they are going to school and except for some slight predisposition to cold are well as ordinary children, but the father and mother will never forget how narrowly they escaped losing "the Adams twins."

John A. McMahon. One evening, during the year 1916, there was assembled at the Dayton club a gathering of representative citizens, men and women, belonging to that erstwhile valuable organization, the Greater Dayton association. They had come together to dine and discuss some matter—it is not now important what—relating to the welfare of their city. In the course of the evening and while the discussion was going on, there entered at the door—it might be better said, there slipped in at the door—a slight figure of a man with whitening hair and beard, in no wise a commanding or imposing presence and not at all expecting an unusual reception. But a few near the door caught sight of him and began a welcoming clapping; it was taken up, the speaking stopped; from clapping the demonstration came to spoken words and at last every member there rose spontaneously to his feet to testify appreciation of what the man had done for the city of Dayton. The newcomer was John A. McMahon, the dean of the Dayton Bar and his particular contribution to the Miami valley lay in the developing of a system of legislation by which the whole district would be forever protected from the disastrous floods of the past. The company assembled in that room had all suffered grievously from one of the great diasters of history, the flood of 1913; they had loyally put their hands in their pockets to contribute to a fund for flood prevention and they were collectively doing their best to set business on its feet once more in Dayton, to restore property values and the credit of their city in the eyes of the world. But what they could do was nothing if the recurrence of such a calamity were not forever prevented. By the work of John McMahon this had been accomplished; hence the ovation.

It is a somewhat long story but it deserves telling because of its transcendent importance and because it was the crowning act of his life and proof positive of his great professional ability.

The necessity for this law, known as the Ohio Conservancy Law, grew out of the flood which has been described elsewhere in these pages. It had been definitely settled by the consulting engineers that unless the problem of conservancy were treated as a whole all effort would be useless. Palliative measures had always been taken in the different localities affected by high water and floods had gone on recurring with sickening regularity. Dredging, drainage, levee building, channel straightening here and there were worse than useless until the communities north and south of us could unite in a comprehensive plan of protection. But there was no law by which the separate counties could legally co-operate. Other states had such measures, but not Ohio.

Four fundamental requirements belong to such a bill: One, that it be in accordance with the constitution of the State of Ohio; second, that it be financially sound in its principles so that no district would be hampered by inability to finance its share of the work; third, that it be in accordance with generally accepted principles of governmental administration, and fourth, that it effectively safeguard the rights of, not only each community affected, but of each individual.

Mr. McMahon finally developed the law embodying all these requirements, it was repeatedly sustained by the Supreme Court in spite of many efforts to invalidate it, and is now a permanent part of the laws of the state. It stands as a model of what such legislation should be and will in time be applied to many other places besides the present locality. And besides being a great law it is a great monument, for it will forever stand as a memorial to the man who evolved it.

But we have told the end of the story of Mr. McMahon before the beginning. He was born in Frederick, Maryland, February 19, 1833, son of John V. L. and Elizabeth (Gouger) McMahon. His father was a notable lawyer of Baltimore and one of the leaders of the Maryland bar. The son was graduated from St. Zavier's college, Cincinnati, in 1849, and continued afterwards in connection with that institution as teacher instead of pupil, for the space of one year. But Dayton, the prosperous young city up the valley, drew him, as it did so many ambitious young men during the first half of the last century. He had an uncle by marriage in Dayton, Clement L. Vallandigham, a husband of a sister of his father, and to his office came the young student to gain a knowledge of the law. In 1854, John McMahon was admitted to the Dayton bar and was taken into junior partnership with his uncle.

Those were stirring years, just before the breaking out of the Civil war and Vallandigham, the leader of the Democratic party of that day and member of Congress for this district, became more and more engrossed in political activity leaving his Dayton practice largely to his nephew. From 1861 to 1880, Mr. McMahon joined his professional career with that of George W. Houk, and there the story was repeated, of the elder partner going to Congress and entering into the affairs of the nation. But the younger man had already made a reputation for brilliancy, acumen, ability and legal

knowledge. From the first he enjoyed a success at the bar which was remarkable. Before he was twenty-five years old he had conducted cases in which some of the most eminent lawyers of the state were employed on the oposite side. Mr. McMahon was always, by inheritance and conviction a Democrat—a dyed-in-the-wool, root-stock-and branch Democrat. Of course during the Civil war he suffered much from the intensity of his conviction. In those days to be a friend of Vallandigham and a sympathizer with the south was to find oneself in a position not far from martyrdom, but he survived the unpopularity as the years grew and public opinion could look at the history of that from a new perspective. His first appearance in a representative political capacity was in 1872 when he served as one of the Ohio delegates to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore. Refusing several inducements to enter the political field he did at last, in 1874, accept the nomination for Congress, and, although the district had for some years been strongly Republican, he was elected by a large plurality. Twice successively re-elected he sat in the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses during a period of service extending from 1874 to 1881.

During his first term he was manager of the Belknap impeachment proceedings and chairman of the sub-committee which conlucted the trial. He was also a member of the special committee appointed to inquire into the St. Louis whiskey frauds, and took part in the investigation of the contested presidential election of 1876 as one of the committee of the House on the Louisiana vote. In the Forty-fifth Congress he submitted the minority report of the judiciary committee on certain undetermined questions concerning the distribution of some $10,000,000 of the Geneva award, with the result that the principles contended for by the minority of the committee were enacted into law.

In 1889, when the Democratic party elected a majority in the state assembly, Mr. McMahon was proposed by many supporters for the United States senatorship, and in the caucus stood next to Calvin D. Brice. He has been in his profession for over sixty-five years which makes him the dean of lawyers in our city. No one now disputes Mr. McMahon's qualifications. He is referred to for opinions on the most abstruse points and his findings always accepted. For the solidity of his attainments, the vigor of his intellect, the comprehensiveness of his intellectual ability his name will take undisputed rank in the historic annals of the Ohio bar.

"The Bench and Bar of Ohio" said of him editorially at the time of his seventy-fifth birthday celebration, "The secret of Mr. McMahon's prominence in the profession does not lie alone in his strong natural endowment, his breadth of mental grasp and intellectual vigor. It may be found in the fact that he has always been a close and conscientious student not only of text books, but of reported decisions in both English and American courts so that he is today familiar in a marked degree with case law as well as the underlying legal principles. Industry, thoroughness, intense application— these are the habits which Mr. McMahon has brought to the practice of the law."

Mr. McMahon married, January 23, 1861, Mary R. Sprigg, of Cumberland, Maryland. Three children resulted from this union, the eldest Jeanne (Mrs. McRery) died some years since. A son, J. Sprigg McMahon is now associated with his father in the law, and a daughter Louise McMahon are the remaining family.

The Conservancy Law of Ohio.* There are two reasons why it has seemed advisable, in the opinion of the editors of this book, to give an abbreviated form of the Ohio Conservancy Law: First, because it stands as a model of what such legislation should be, and second, because the average busy man, although he may have interest and public spirit, has not the time to master fifty-two pages of technical text.

The bill as passed by the general assembly of the state of Ohio on February 5, 1914, is designed to "prevent floods, to protect cities, villages, farms, and highways, from inundation and to authorize the organization of drainage and conservancy districts."

The first necessity in any enterprise is to organize the district. In this case the Court of Common Pleas of any county or any judge of that court is vested with power and authority to establish a conservancy district for the following purposes: (1) To prevent floods; (2) to regulate stream channels; (3) to reclaim overflowed lands; (4) to provide for irrigation wherever it may be needed; (5) to regulate the flow of streams; (6) and to divert the course of streams. These provisions include the widening, deepening, diversion of water courses, the building of reservoirs, embankments, canals, bridges or dams, to operate the same, in fact everything that pertains to the fulfillment of the purposes enumerated in the act is by virtue of the law the province of the district established.

The manner of establishing such a district is this: that a petition shall be filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, signed by either five hundred free-holders or by the owners of more than half the property within the limits of the territory proposed to be organized; or it may be signed by representatives of railroads or other corporations owning land in the district, or by any city interested in the plan.

This petition shall set forth the name of the proposed district, the necessity for its protection from floods, a general description of the territory to be benefited and shall in conclusion pray for the organization of this plan. Petitioners must give bond. The clerk of the court shall give notice by publication of a hearing on the petition.

Before the hearing of this petition any owners of property in the proposed district who may be in opposition to the plan and who object to the organization of such a district shall, before the date set for the petition to be heard, file his objections and state the reasons why the district should not be so organized. All such objections shall be duly investigated and disposed of as justice and

*For complete text of Law, apply to Office of Miami Conservancy District, Dayton.

equity require. This having been done the court shall declare the district organized and it shall hereafter be known as a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, with power to sue, to incur debts, liabilities and obligations, to exercise the right of eminent domain, and of taxation and assessment, to issue bonds, and to perform all acts necessary for the carrying out of the purposes for which the district was created.

The court shall also designate the place where the office or place of business shall be located and the meetings of the board of directors shall be at the place decided upon.

Within thirty days after the district has been declared a corporation by the court, in the manner prescribed, the clerk of the court shall transmit to the secretary of state and the county recorder in each of the counties included in the district, a copy of the decrees of the court incorporating the district. Such copies shall be filed and recorded under the general law concerning corporations, and within thirty days after entering the decree of incorporation the court shall appoint three persons, at least two of which shall be resident freeholders, within the district; one for a term of three years, one for a term of five, and one for a term of seven. Each director shall, before entering upon his official duties, take oath that he will honestly and impartially perform the duties of his office and that he will not be interested directly or indirectly in any contracts let by the district. The board will then elect some one of their number as president, shall adopt a seal and shall keep accurate accounts of all transactions.

The board may employ an engineer, or engineers, an attorney, or attorneys, and any other agents as may be needful and may provide for their compensation.

The board shall prepare plans for the improvements for which the district was created, such plans to include maps, profiles, plans and other data as to the location and character of the work contemplated, with estimates of costs. If any other data have been prepared at any time by other persons and the board find such data valuable, they may take over such work and pay for it. If any construction be made which causes the backing up of water into any city or village the board shall pay all damages. No railroad shall be constructed with a grade in excess of the maximum ruling grade.

After the completion of such plans permission to inspect them shall be given by publication in each county of the district, and a time shall be fixed for a presentation and hearing of all objections, not less than twenty days after the publication of the notice. All objections shall be in writing and filed with the secretary not more than ten days after the last publication of the notice. These objections to the official plan may be considered at a hearing in the office of the clerk of the court at which time the judges, sitting at a special court, shall hear, adopt, reject or refer such objections back to the board of directors. A majority of the judges shall control.

The board of directors shall have full power to prepare for, execute, maintain and operate all works necessary to complete the

official plan. They may let contracts in whole or in part and may employ what men and buy such equipment as needed. They may enter upon lands to make examinations and surveys, with the understanding that no damage is to be done.

The board of directors is empowered to clean out, straighten, widen, alter, deepen or change the course of any ditch, drain, sewer, river, water-course, pond, lake or creek, to fill up any abandoned ditch or other water course, to divide the flow of water out of the district, to construct and maintain ditches, sewers, canals, levees, dikes, dams, reservoirs, floodways, pumping stations and syphons; to construct or enlarge any bridges, to elevate roadways and streets, to remove or change the location of any fence building, railroad, or canal; shall acquire by donation, purchase or condemnation any personal property or any easement, riparian right or railroad right of way or franchise within the district. They may plot and subdivide land, open new roads or change the course of those in existence.

Wherever it is necessary to carry out the purposes of this act the board shall have a dominant right of eminent domain over railroads, telegraphs, telephones, gas, water power, and other corporations, and over townships, villages, counties and cities. In the exercise of this right due care shall be taken to do no unnecessary damage to other public utilities, due regard being paid to the other public interests involved.

The board shall have the right to condemn for the use of the district, any land or property within or without the district, not acquired or condemned by the court, according to the procedure provided by law. Regulations may also be made by the board for the regulations of any water courses, bridges, roads or fences which come into contact with the improvements of the conservancy plan, although not included in that district, to prevent damage or misuse of the improvements.

Whenever the official plan requires the building modification or removal of any bridge, grade, aqueduct or other construction the owner of that property is bound to make the changes deemed necessary within the time directed by the court. Thirty days' notice shall be given the owner of the property to adapt his construction to the required plans. In case it is necessary to take a part of the equipment through a bridge or grade which will not accommodate it, the owner must remove temporarily such construction and keep an itemized account of the expense involved that he be reimbursed. In case of delay the owner shall be liable for damages.

The board of directors shall establish and maintain stream gauges, rain gauges, a flood warning service with telephone or telegraph lines, and may make such surveys and examinations of rainfall and flood conditions, stream flow, and other scientific data as may be necessary for the purposes of the district and make a report of the same.

In co-operation with the Government the board of directors may enter into contracts with the United States, with persons, railroads, or corporations, and with the state government of this or other states, relative to drainage, conservation, and for co-

operation or assistance in constructing, maintaining and operating the work of conservancy in this district, acquire property in other states in order to secure outlets and may let contracts, or spend money for such purposes outside of the state of Ohio.

The right of relative water power and supply of land-owners and municipalities as to the waters of the district shall extend only to such rights as were theirs before the district was organized and wherever the improvement made by the conservancy law make a greater benefit, such waters shall be the property of the district and reasonable compensation shall be made. Persons or municipalities desiring to secure the use of water courses of the district may make application to the board for lease, purchase, or permission to use. They shall state the purpose and character of the use they intend to make, and the period of use desired. Where it is impossible to grant all applications, preference shall be given to the greatest need and the most reasonable use. Preference shall be given first to domestic and municipal water supply; second, to the use of water for manufacturing purposes; for the production of steam and for maintaining sanitary conditions of stream flow; thirdly, for irrigation, power development, recreation, fisheries, and so forth. The board shall determine the rate of compensation for water supply and in case of failure to pay the board may compel payment.

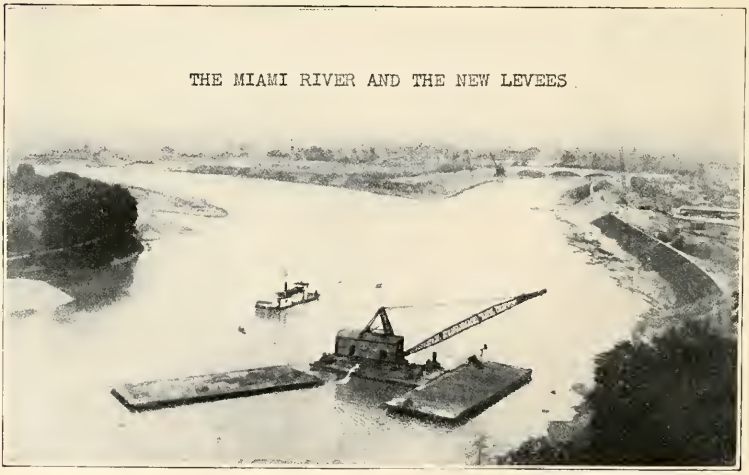
Three appraisers shall be appointed at the time of the organization of the board whose duty it shall be to appraise the lands required for the uses of the conservancy plan, to appraise all benefits and damages accruing to any property by reason of the execution of the official plan. Each appraiser shall be a freeholder in the district and shall take oath to perform faithfully the duties of his office and shall elect one of their number as chairman. They shall familiarize themselves with the official plan; whereupon they shall proceed to appraise the benefits of every kind to all real estate in the district, also the damages sustained and the value of the land if taken by the district for uses of conservancy.

They shall have the assistance of the attorney, engineers, secretary and other officers in the employ of the board. They shall also appraise the benefits or damages accruing to cities, villages, counties, and townships in the State of Ohio.

Upon the filing of the report of the appraisers the clerk shall give public notice and descriptions of land said to be under damages and all exceptions shall be heard by the court within thirty days. After having heard all the exceptions, then the court shall approve and confirm the report of the appraisers as modified and amended, and these findings shall be final and incontestable. Any person desiring to appeal from an award as to compensation or damages may file a demand with the court for a jury trial. Upon such demand for a jury the court shall order the directors to at once begin condemnation proceedings according to law in the county in which the lands are situated and such suit shall proceed in accordance with the statute and have full jurisdiction to act.

Changes in the original official plan may be made when necessary and under the sanction of both the court and the board.

MIAMI CONSERVANCY BUILDING - DAYTON



THE MIAMI RIVER AND THE NEW LEVEES

In the financial administration the moneys of every conservancy district organized shall consist of three separate funds: (1) Preliminary Fund, by which is meant the proceeds of the ad valorem tax authorized by this act, together with such advancements as may be made from the general county fund; (2) Bond Fund, by which is meant the proceeds of levies made against the special assessments of benefits confirmed under the provisions of this act, and (3) Maintenance Fund, which is a special assessment to be levied annually for the purpose of upkeep, administration and current expenses. The cost of publication in the beginning shall be paid out of the general funds of the county, which cost shall be repaid to the county out of the first funds received by the district through levying of taxes or assessments. In order to facilitate the preliminary work the board may borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum.

After the list of real property with the appraised benefits as approved by the court has been filed with the secretary of the district, then, from time to time, as the affairs of the district demand it, the board of directors shall levy on all real property upon which benefits have been appraised as assessment of such portions of these benefits as may be found necessary to pay the costs of carrying out the official plan; and this assessment shall be apportioned and levied on each tract of land in proportion to the benefits accruing to that property. Property owners may have the privilege of paying their assessment in full if they so desire it shall be so recorded in the records, but such payment does not relieve the property owner from the payment of any additional assessment which may be found necessary by the board.

In issuing bonds the board of directors may, if it seems to their judgment best, issue these not to exceed ninety per cent of the total amount of the assessments, exclusive of interest, levied under the provisions of this act, in denomination of not less than $100, bearing interest not to exceed six per cent, payable semi-annually, to mature at annual intervals within thirty years. The board may also secure the payment of loans from the United States government in the same manner as it may secure the payment of bonds.

This briefly is the substance of the Ohio Conservancy Law. There is much more of detail as to technical matters relative to the filing of petitions, the arrangements of tables recording appraisals, how the books shall be kept, the duties of county officials and the penalties for the evasion or neglect of any of these rulings. Police powers and regulations are given the board of directors in order to protect the works in the district, and the prevention of injury to survey marks.

A reading of the complete law is recommended to all property owners in the district, that they may appreciate the months of painstaking effort involved, the knowledge of the law and the desire to give full justice to the claims of every citizen in the Miami valley.

The Plan of the Miami Conservancy Enterprise. In order to comprehend the technical details of the conservancy plan as exemplified in the mammoth undertaking now going on in the Miami valley

it will be necessary to note the various elements of the geography of the drainage area. The areas affected by the flood prevention system include parts or the whole of fifteen counties, namely: Hamilton, Butler, Warren, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Clark, Miami, Darke, Shelby, Champaign, Logan, Mercer, Auglaize and Hardin counties. The Miami drainage basin lies in the southwestern part of Ohio and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The principal tributary streams in order of size are: Mad river, Stillwater, Four Mile creek, Twin creek and Loramie creek. The principal cities affected by the flood of the Miami river are Dayton, with Miamisburg, Middletown, Franklin and Hamilton below, and Piqua and Troy above Dayton. The Miami river is about 163 miles in length with Dayton lying about half way from the northern limits to the southern at about 40° north latitude. The surrounding country lies about 800 feet above sea level and the annual rainfall is 36 inches. So much for position and circumstances. The flood which occurred with such frightful suddenness on March 25, 1913, has been described as well as the moral courage of the people and the firm decision to prevent it in the future. The immediate step out of which the flood prevention plan grew was the appointment of a citizens' relief committee by the governor, consisting of the following persons: John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, chairman; John R. Flotron, president of the John Rouzer company; Edward Phillips, mayor of the city of Dayton; Adam Schantz, president of the Dayton Breweries company, and Frank T. Huffman, president of the Davis Sewing Machine company. The most insistent duty confronting the committee was that of getting food supplies into the city and to establish supply stations for its distribution. For several days the larger part of the citizens stood in line for their daily bread and a large number for several months. The streets had to be cleaned, and H. E. Talbott as chief engineer superintended that stupendous job. The work of the committee of relief presently developed into the initiation of the movement toward permanent flood protection. As chairman of the committee Mr. Patterson was receiving pleas from up and down the valley to take steps to that end. In answer to these pleas he called a general meeting of citizens for April 20 at which were present about one hundred and forty persons. Twenty were appointed to assist the relief committee, and the next day the membership of the committee was increased to thirty and divided into sub-committees on flood prevention, finance, public improvement, sanitation, traffic and public service. The outstanding fact developed from consultation with these various representatives was that there existed in each county a movement, often without coherent or established form, generally led by an engineer, with the object of formulating plans for flood protection. The entire personnel of the group having at heart the eventual safety of the city from floods were: John Patterson, Walter Worman, Walter S. Kidder, Edward W. Hanley, H. E. Talbott, John W. Stoddard, Edward Phillips, E. J. Barney, C. B. Clegg, J. H. Winters, T. Huffman, Chas. McKee, Adam Schantz, E. A. Deeds, F. Cappel, T. P. Gaddis, J. E. Sauer, E. Canby, John R. Flotron, L. Rauh, J. P. Breene, H. G. Carnell, Peter Kuntz,

H. Burkhardt, F. T. Huffman, E. D. Grimes, E. B. Weston, E. L. Edwards, J. M. Switzer, A. J. Stevens, John W. Aull, A. M. Kittredge, Geo. L. Marshall, T. A. Fernedin, Stanley M. Krohn, F. J. McCormick, jr., E. E. Burkhardt. As order grew out of chaos and Dayton began under the efficient rule of the committee to regain her former appearance the work of the committee assumed larger proportions. Public sentiment was unanimous in the demand for permanent measures of prevention and the committee felt keenly its increasing responsibilities. It was early admitted that the federal government showed no inclination to take immediate action to that end. It was also felt that what the people of the valley would do themselves would be more quickly done, and a resolution was adopted to raise a flood prevention fund. The resolution, briefly epitomized, was as follows: That there should be prompt and definite action to determine the cause of the flood * * * and to apply the maximum knowledge and scientific skill to prevent its recurrence. That to enable this committee to take up the vast program * * * there shall be provided a flood prevention fund of two million dollars. (Remainder devoted to the details of administration.) The immediate results of this resolution were: (1) That on May 5 the Morgan Engineering company was employed to report of plans for flood prevention, and that Arthur Morgan, president, should assume personal charge; (2) that May 25 and 26 were designated "Dayton Days" and plans started for the campaign for funds; (3) that representatives from neighboring cities were invited to attend a meeting on May 15 to discuss co-operating for flood prevention in the whole valley, or it was beginning to be plain that no relief measure which would be confined to the vicinity of Dayton would be sufficient. It was Mr. Deed's idea, seconded by Mr. Morgan, that the valley should, if possible, be taken as a unit and a specified plan adopted which would include all the areas likely to be devastated by floods. The meeting was held as scheduled, at the Dayton city club on May 15, 1913, with representatives from Miami, Clark, Darke, Shelby, Logan, Warren, Butler, Greene, Montgomery and Preble counties. Mr. Deeds presided and stated the purpose of the meeting. Four days later there was formally organized the Miami Valley Flood Prevention association, with John H. Patterson as president; H. M. Allen, of Troy, vice-president, and L. D. Upson, secretary. The object of this association as stated on the minutes were to secure a co-ordinated survey of conditions in the valley, to formulate plans for the prevention of floods, to secure the adoption of co-ordinated plans by the several cities and counties, to secure from the National Government such services of army engineers, etc., that will facilitate the work, to urge control of streams by the state, to secure the co-operation of the railroads in carrying out preventive measures, to maintain continual publicity for informing the citizens and the nation at large of the progress of the Miami valley. And thus was launched what has been called the most comprehensive plan for flood prevention of which there is any knowledge, at least in the great middle western world, a plan involving the expenditure of a cool twenty-five million and the safety and happiness of hundreds of thousands of homes. During the remainder of the year

1913, and through until January, 1914, the committee met at stated intervals and accomplishing their various objects, and the work of the prevention proper began under Arthur E. Morgan, and disbanded on January 15. The finance committee, however, under whose strenuous efforts the enormous sum of two million dollars had been raised from a sorely stricken city, remained in charge of the flood prevention fund. The instructions to Mr. Morgan were thus worded: "The valley has suffered a calamity that must not be allowed to occur again. Find a way out." This peremptory and inspiring telegram came from Mr. E. A. Deeds. He had been making investigations on his own account up and down the valley. As his examinations continued his point of view grew and the problem which presented itself at last was not a Dayton problem but a much vaster one which would include the whole valley. He frankly confessed that his engineering mind was not equal to the solution but it was equal to finding someone that was. Hence the message—"Find a way out." Mr. Morgan came, and his first words corroborated Mr. Deeds; indeed they were distinctly discouraging, especially to people in a hurry to have things started. He told the committee that no plan could be adopted without a thorough analysis of the situation and that at least six months would be needed to offer even a provisional solution and probably a year before definite plans could be made; that federal aid would probably not be forthcoming, and if the people of the valley wanted to be safe they would have to pay for it themselves. The result of this not very rose-colored presentation was that the Morgan Engineering company was formally engaged to develop plans to protect the entire valley north of Butler county from future floods, and took up its headquarters in the City National Bank building with a force of fifty engineers. Of this organization O. N. Floyd had charge of the preliminaray surveys, I. E. Houk directd the hydraulic surveys and computations, K. C. Grant made investigations and translations of European literature, G. C. Cummin began the investigation of rainfall records, P. D. Fuqua had charge of much of the topographic field work, C. H. Shea, as chief draftsman, had charge of all field notes, maps and plans; C. A. Bock was in charge of the office administration and Professor Woodward acted as consulting engineer. Mr. Morgan, the chief engineer, directed the whole work from its inception. One of Mr. Morgan's first recommendations to the committee was that they secure the services of a board of consulting engineers for the benefit of eminent outside judgment on each step of the work. This board consisted of Daniel W. Mead of Madison, Wis.; Sherman M. Woodward, Iowa City, Ia.; and John W. Alvord, Chicago. Other experts who were called into consultation were: Gen. H. M. Chittenden, Gen. Ernst, Mr. Okerson of the Mississippi river commission, and Messrs. Fuertes of New York, Jaycox of Denver, Knowles of Pittsburg, Miller of Arkansas and O'Brien of Missouri. The latter, reporting as a board, brought in, after extended research, a report embodying the following (condensed) opinions: That similar floods were likely to occur at any time and that whatever was done should meet the possibility of floods twenty per cent greater than the one of 1913; that protection by

means of channel enlargement was out of the question because it would not be permanent; that detention basins did offer a practicable solution; that the success of such a plan required that the valley be treated as a whole; that the works suggested will be so massive and substantial that they would afford the completest protection for any length of time. It will be only natural to call attention here to the kinds of minds who offered this as their conscientious and expert advice to the people of the Miami valley and the flood prevention committee in particular. Engineers of long standing experience on the extensive public works carried on by the United States Government added to the loving local pride of a practical man like Mr. Deeds, who for months had tramped the valley, had dreamed, lived, eaten, drank and slept with the flood prevention plan, these men together had given their united opinions. It should have been sufficient to convince every mind in the valley that they knew what they were talking about. But it developed immediately that instead of only two groups of difficulties, the legal and engineering, which this stupendous plan involved, there was to be another, a psychological one. The first mention of "detention basins" fired the popular suspicion in the counties to the north. The fault-finders who settle debated professional questions over a cracker barrel at the corner grocery came out strong in the attack. To their aid came those apostles of self-interest who see personal profit in stirring up trouble on public matters. Together they made a fair sized body of opposition which fought every step of the proposed plan for flood protection and, through attempted legislation, delayed the work, made the way of the directors doubly hard and added enormously to the expenses for the people of the valley to pay. In the light of the present triumphant justification of the plan it will be interesting to indicate some of the stock objections. The real purpose of the dams was power development; detention basins would threaten the safety of territory below them; dams had always broken and always would; implications against the honesty of the Morgan Engineering company that it was paid for its opinion; if the river channels had been cleared out there would have been no flood; Dayton is making Troy and Piqua pull her chestnuts out of the fire; if the dams are put in they will be blown up and no jury could be found to convict the culprits; the law is an outrage; tax payers, you are going to be robbed, etc. This kind of thing was shouted from platforms and headlined in the newspapers of the cities in the north of the valley for long weary months when the affair should have been well under way. It was discovered early in the flood prevention movement that there were no existing state laws comprehensive enough to cover the whole requirements. Troy, Piqua, Miamisburg and Franklin each had county laws to cover each particular need, but unless there could be co-operation under a common and state provision the plans as outlined by the consulting engineers would be unable to be carried out. The local laws were lacking in the broad provisions necessary to such a great undertaking; they failed to provide the legal machinery for organizing the many interests involved; they provided no plan for safeguarding individual interests and for an equal distribution of costs; nor did they provide au-

thority for enforcing the requirements of such improvements. What was needed was concerted action in nine or ten different counties and a dozen cities or towns; railroad and pikes had to be changed, bridges, dams, ditches and levees constructed, sewers and streets readjusted. To do this right-of-way had to be acquired, damages would have to be paid where necessary, and the cost must be distributed among those property holders who gained the most advantage. Nothing on any such scale as this could be done without the sanction of a state law.

A draft for such a law was prepared by Mr. Morgan, who drew upon his experience in carrying out more than seventy-five flood prevention and reclamation projects under fifteen different state laws. While Mr. Morgan was responsible for the content and general working plan of the proposed statute, its legal form is due to the labors of Mr. McMahon. For months Dayton's noted lawyer laid aside his other work and gave his undivided attention to this draft. Every provision and every phrase was scrutinized and checked in the light of state and national constitutional provisions and legal habits. When his work neared completion the revised draft was submitted to Horace S. Oakley of Chicago, who reviewed it in the light of financing requirements. After numerous conferences between constitutional lawyers, engineers and financial lawyers the bill was brought to a condition satisfactory from every point of view. The remarkable record of the conservancy law in withstanding the attacks it has received is due to the admirable work of Mr. McMahon. When the draft was in final shape it was reviewed by John M. Dillon of New York. The attorney of the flood prevention committee, Judge O. B. Brown, throughout the whole labor was the person who co-ordinated the efforts of all the others, and made possible their co-operation to a common end. Without his patient and tactful efforts it is doubtful whether the diverse points of view ever would have been harmonized.

"The Conservancy Act of Ohio," as it is called, is the best monument to his career. The bill which was completed in time to be presented at a special session of the legislature which convened in January, 1914, was passed and signed by Governor Cox, March 17, 1914.

The features of the conservancy act provided for the establishment of conservancy districts anywhere in the state where they might be needed through petition of property owners to the common pleas court for any or all of the following purposes: To prevent floods; to regulate stream channels; to reclaim or fill wet lands; to irrigate where needed; to regulate the flow of streams; to divert water courses, build reservoirs, dams, levees, walls, embankments, bridges, and to maintain the same. The act as drafted would seem to cover all of the problems to the manifest justice of all concerned, but the opposition, of which mention has been made, crystallized into active action as soon as the bill was introduced. Amendments were offered which, if carried, would have made each step more difficult and resulted in emasculating the law to entire innocuousness. Finding that public opinion was divided on these amendments, the flood prevention committee organized an educational

campaign to support the conservation act. Thirty-six leading citizens of the Miami valley registered as lobbyists and devoted a large part of their time to the fight to preserve the law. The flood prevention committee circulated a petition which received 89,000 names in its support, which was presented to a joint senate and house committee in the capitol building at Columbus on February 9, 1915. Stereopticon and moving pictures were thrown on a huge screen, followed by illustrations of proposed flood prevention plans. Mr. Deeds made a stirring plea that the conservancy plan be left intact. Judge O. B. Brown and Judge Oakley presented legal reasons why the law should not be molested. Defense of the bill was made by many others, men and women, and it was as stoutly opposed by A. J. Miller of Bellefontaine, Percy Taylor of Sidney, F. M. Sterrett of Troy, Horace Stafford and J. E. Bowman of Springfield. Newspapers, clubs, churches and chambers of commerce took up the fight, engineering periodicals pointed out the folly of an amendment which would forever prevent the use of reservoirs for flood prevention, the governor and members of the legislature were deluged with letters, telegrams and petitions asking that the law stand as drafted. These public spirited efforts were crowned with the success they deserved, and after several more abortive attempts at blockading progress the law was passed as has been told.

The day after the bill was signed petitions were received from fifteen hundred persons and from the cities of Dayton, Hamilton, Middletown, Franklin and Miamisburg for the establishment of the Miami Conservancy district, for the hearing of which a court was convened in Memorial Hall in Dayton on March 20, 1914. It consisted of the following common pleas judges: Carroll C. Sprigg, presiding, Montgomery county; Hiram C. Mathers, Shelby county; J. M. Broderick, Logan county; Walter D. Jones, Miami county; F. M. Hagan, Clark county; Charles H. Kyle, Greene county; Willard J. Wright, Warren county; A. C. Risinger, Preble county; Clarence W. Murphy, Butler county; Otway C. Cosgrave, Hamilton county. An attendance of over two thousand people gave evidence of the interest in the occasion. From June 4 to June 28 the proceedings of that court were a history of various technical decisions, many delays owing to illness of its members, much confusion of issues, much irrelavent testimony, but on the day indicated a final result of the establishment of the Miami Conservancy district by a vote of five to four, and the first great step was accomplished. The court then appointed three directors, viz.: Edward A. Deeds, of Dayton; Henry M. Allen, of Troy; and Gordon S. Rentschler, of Hamilton, as men who could be depended upon to carry out faithfully the provisions of the enabling law. The directors appointed Ezra M. Kuhns, secretary.

The Morgan Engineering company, having been employed to "find a way out," proceeded to investigate and act. The first and minor measure was, in connection with the city and county authorities, to increase the local protection. A survey of the river was made, the weak points of the levees strengthened and the low points raised. Underbrush was cut out of the channel, flood gates put in at the entrance of the hydraulic above Dayton and in the canal at

Apple street. Above Steele dam the levees were raised to provide a free-board of three feet at a time when 75,000 second feet of water is passing over the dam. Between Steele dam and the Main street bridge the channel was deepened and straightened, the sharp turn north of the bridge cut off and the mouth of Mad river reconstructed. At the Miami apartments the bank was cut, leaving only twenty-five feet between the building and the top of the bank. The whole length of the banks surrounding the city was straightened, corners cut, channel deepened and levees raised. The river below the city was straightened, additional rain gauges were established over the watershed and stream gauges installed. The net result of these improvements was that within a few months twenty per cent more water could be taken safely through Dayton than ever before; a safe capacity of 90,000 second feet and in an emergency it could carry 100,000. These measures, however, were merely preliminary and palliative. The great work was to be in the valley above and below Dayton. The plan as outlined by Mr. Morgan involved the building of five retarding basins at controlling points on the more important streams, and of improving the levees and river channels at all of the towns and cities. The basins are located as follows: One at Lockington in Shelby county, on a tributary of the Miami; one at Taylorsville, in Miami county, on the Miami river; one at Englewood on Stillwater; one at Osborne, in Greene county, called the Huffman basin, on Mad river, and one at Germantown, on Twin creek, half in Montgomery and half in Preble county. These basins were to be formed by huge dams blocking the currents of the several rivers and having openings in each base to allow ordinary freshets to pass unimpeded. During heavy floods, however, the water which cannot pass through the outlet will be held back temporarily in the basins above the dams. The conduits are proportioned so that no more water can pass through them than can be carried safely in the improved channels through the cities below. In this manner the run-off of a flood like that of 1913, which lasted but three days, would be distributed over a period of two weeks and its height would be correspondingly reduced. The total capacity of the retarding basins to the spillway level is equivalent to 840,000 acres covered one foot deep. This represents 60 per cent of the total rainfall of the flood of 1913, that fell on the watersheds above the dams. A glance at the map showing the amount of territory involved will be a unit of the magnitude of the project and the time, expense and human labor involved. The first step was to acquire data, this data including United States geological surveys, maps and reports of the great flood, weather bureau reports of rainfall, city maps and records, county maps and records, railroad right-of-way maps and bridge and culvert lists, photographs showing flood damage, scale maps of the reservoirs. The task of collecting and examining all this data was but a small beginning and but a prelude to the real work of the preliminary survey which included the running of base lines the entire length of the valley, locating the flood lines of 1913, taking cross sections of the valley and the river, and making soil borings. The hydraulic work included making maps of the Miami drainage basin, compiling rainfall records of great storms, and making discharge measure-

ments. The office work necessitated the making of innumerable maps, platting field surveys, computing valley storage capacity, developing estimates for the provisionary improvements at Dayton and maintaining a policy of publicity. Among the general data required were the taking of photographs, collecting information from witnesses of the flood and make valuation of real estate. It is said that the papers collected for the mere preliminaries of the work of flood protection, if laid on the ground, would make a continuous path from New York to San Francisco. And yet the men who were back of this stupendous work were pestered with questions as to why they did not "make the dirt fly." Mr. Deeds in his report said that such a question could only come from a lack of appreciation of the bigness of the job. "We must first know how and where to throw dirt and have the money to buy it and pay the shoveler * * * The work when constructed will be as enduring as the eternal hills to which it is attached. We are planning not for the present but for a thousand years." Long, long before a spadeful of dirt could be lifted the work of appraisal had to be done. Those fruitful farms, those homesteads where several generations had lived and died must be given up to the plan of conservation; the land must be appraised at a fair value if it was to be taken from the people who lived on it. Acres and acres in Shelby, Miami, Greene, Preble and Montgomery counties went into the retention basins while the owners secured homes elsewhere. Things like that can not be done in a hurry. Any property to be taken or damaged by the district had to be bought and paid for in full before any construction affecting it could be commenced. The appraisal was not only for damages but for benefits. Taxation for conservancy was to be laid according to the benefits accruing to the property, and this presented a problem of many difficulties and of large proportions. Long conferences had to be held with real estate men to arrive at proper valuation. The amount of benefits that would accrue to a particular property from the execution of the official plan depended upon several considerations: 1. Value of property. 2. Degree of protection called for. 3. Degree of protection provided. While all these heavy problems were being worked out by lawyers, engineers, real estate men, the 23,000 people who had contributed to the flood fund began to criticise. The local impatience at the delay was even harder to bear than the obstructionists in the neighboring counties who had blocked the beginnings of conservancy. It was in this connection that General Chittenden made the following pertinent observations: "The greatest obstacles that the promoters of public work have to overcome are not those of nature but of man. Nature is sometimes a stubborn adversary, but she always acts in the open without subterfuge; but human ignorance, prejudice and self-interest are handicaps of a different character. Ignorance is least important because it may yield to instruction. Prejudice—that is, prejudgment of a case and then sticking to it regardless of facts—is immeasurably worse. But the most insuperable obstacle of all is self-interest. Public measures are judged by their effect on the private pocketbook and the rarest phenomenon in the world is a willingness to subordinate personal interest to the public welfare." Soon after

the approval of the appraisal record by the conservancy court, negotiations were begun by the board of directors for selling bonds to furnish the remainder of the construction fund not provided for by the cash payments. Conditions for financing a large undertaking of such an experimental character were far from hopeful. The war was coming on and the Government pressing the banks for help, with the universal trend toward economy of resources, with the tendency to postpone all new undertakings in favor of war work—all these things made it difficult to get capital to show any interest in the Miami valley project. But the war pressure was after all indirectly helpful because the great industries in Dayton given over to war work had most certainly to be kept free from flood disaster. It was Mr. Deeds who presented the project to officials of the National City company of New York. His emphatic and vivid statement of the case, the imperativeness of the work, the awful responsibility of delay, won the assent of the board, who signified their willingness to underwrite the bond issue if the secretary of the United States treasury would offer no objection to the financing of the project at that particular time. Secretary McAdoo's consent was won and the entire bond issue, amounting to $24,340,490, was underwritten by the National City company, the Guarantee Trust company and Harris Forbe & Co., all of New York. The plans made, the objections overcome, finances accomplished, surveys made, bids opened and awarded, the actual work in connection with the dams was begun November 15, 1917, in the removal of the tracks of the Ohio Electric railway from the Huffman basin to make way for the building of the Huffman dam. Since that day what changes have the workers wrought! Whole tracts of land have been transformed, have lost their original features and been made into a new landscape. Millions of cubic feet of earth have been excavated; thousands of cubic feet of concrete poured, ditches excavated, embankments raised, paving and riprap constructed. Across the valleys rise huge embankments connecting the distant encompassing hills and binding them together. Steam shovels groan and sirens shriek all day long, while armies of workmen delve in the creative ruin they have made. Up to September 1, 1919, work has been under way on the five dams and on the river improvements at Dayton, Middleton and Hamilton. Some levee work has been done to protect Miamisburg. In the dams alone 1,247,000 cubic yards of earth and 86,000 cubic yards of concrete had been placed up to that date. From the river channels nearly 900,000 cubic yards of gravel had been removed, and 187,000 cubic yards placed in new levee construction.

To show the extent of the work up to the present time of writing (September, 1919), it will be advantageous to give a few statistics on the men employed and the extent of operations.

There were then on the payroll 1,637 men, distributed as follows: Germantown, 121; Englewood, 248; Lockington, 125; Taylorsville, 247; Huffman, 220; Dayton, 163; Hamilton, 176; railroad, 94; shops, 149; headquarters, 94. These men represent forty-five different occupations. They include accountants, chauffeurs, clerks, stewards, cooks, bakers, draftsmen, electricians, civil and mechanical engineers, inspectors, laborers, steam engineers, drag-line and steam

shovel runners, blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, millwrights, plumbers, carpenters, painters, riggers, rock drill men, brakemen, concrete men, hostlers, stenographers, timekeepers, doctors, and watchmen.

There have been purchased and delivered to the various construction sites, ready for operation, twenty-six construction locomotives. Eighteen of these operate by steam and eight by gasoline. These locomotives are used with 175 dump cars of different types for carrying rock, earth and concrete for the construction work. The necessary construction tracks have required the purchase of 1,460 tons of steel rails and more than 60,000 ties.

To carry men and materials back and forth from the warehouse and headquarters in Dayton to the various points where construction is going on, the district maintains at the Dayton garage fifty-eight automobiles, touring cars, runabouts, trucks and depot wagons, of various types, altogether consuming about 175 gallons of gasoline per day. There are on the work nineteen drag-line excavators for digging rock and earth, varying in size from those of thirty or forty tons weight to the big 175-ton machines now so familiar to the denizens of the Miami valley, with 135-foot boom, which can pick up five ordinary wagon loads of earth at a time. Fifty miles of steel cables are necessary to operate these drag-lines.

Three hundred thousand barrels of cement are to be used in the work and reinforcing steel to the amount of 600 tons. For the electric lines bringing light and power to the various camps, 205 miles of copper wire have been used and sixty-eight miles of galvanized cable.

Dayton's Recreational Facilities

Up to 1890 there existed not one park or playground for the use of tired city dwellers. Credit must be given to the Y. M. C. A. as being the first to see the necessity for the establishment of a place for public recreation. It even goes back farther than that organization to a group of about fifty young men who desired to have a place of their own for athletics and play. Some were members of the Y. M. C. A. and some were not, but all were ambitious for the same thing. Mr. Shuey, Mr. Sinclair and others were behind the plan. They had selected a field on Stillwater river just two miles from the center of the city, a field six and a quarter acres in extent, which could be had for $7,500. It was finally purchased, partly by individual subscription and partly by subscriptions solicited from friends of the association. When the money was paid down they were a happy set of boys.

The blank field had to be made level if it were to be useful for their purposes. The first step was to find an old drag and take turns pulling it by hand over the surface of the ground to make it fit for a baseball diamond. Mr. James Doods, of the Ohio Rake company, came to their assistance and presented them with an old grand stand which he had bought and which had stood on the city baseball park on Third and Williams streets. The gift was not "f. o. b.," for the boys had to take it down from its first position and move it out and

set it up at the new place. Next in order came a sort of clubhouse erected at a cost of $200, which still stands, though replaced by a larger and better one, which stands on the river bank and cost $3,500. At a certain point in the transaction the association saw the advantage of owning the park themselves, and took it over, paying the original owners what they paid for it, and naming it the Y. M. C. A. Athletic park. It thus became, in 1892, the first recreational center of the city of Dayton. And well has it served its purpose. In the nearly thirty years of its existence the park has made strong young men out of weak, given pleasure to thousands, and grown from the small beginnings just described into a well equipped open-air resort for physical culture.

It is bounded by the river on the east, Ridge avenue on the south, Melrose on the west and Hudson on the north. There is now a clubhouse with lockers and shower baths, and a social room on the upper floor, with pianola, victrola, books and magazines. Ten steel boats, eight canoes, six rowboats are at the disposal of the members; sixteen tents, with accommodations for four men to a tent, are the camping facilities, the association owning the tents and the renters paying 50 cents a week each. There are nine tennis courts, that game being the main feature of the park. Four tournaments a year are held, the Webb Eby tournament being the outstanding event of the athletic year and the one at which championships are decided. At this event Mr. Eby gives the trophy. The biggest track event in point of attendance is the Montgomery County Tennis tournament, open to all players in the county, whether members of the Y. M. C. A. or not. At this occasion it is Mr. James M. Alderton who gives the trophy.

Every year the public schools hold their annual championship meet at Athletic park. It includes running and jumping matches, basketball for girls, volley ball, baseball. At this tournament are awarded the trophies, medals and cups to the champions of the schools.

A swimming school is in constant session on the river, there being four swimming instructors, one always on duty. The man in charge of the boats is an expert swimmer, being a Red Cross life saver and holding the medal for taking the Red Cross test. There are sixty members of the baseball league, ninety-three tennis players, and upward of forty men in camp the summer through.

From this early beginning Dayton has gradually progressed with the spirit of outdoor sports until she now is royally endowed with such advantages. But the city itself would have been slow to take up the task if she had not been prompted by private and individual enterprise. While the community, from its tax funds, has been able to equip a few small recreational centers, the large ones—the notable examples—have been the gift of far-seeing and loyal citizens. Let us hear the story:

The Community Country Club located in Hills and Dales park, is a gift to the city by John H. Patterson. Mr. Patterson has a great many ideas peculiar to himself, one of them being that the great outdoors, the woods, hills, streams and forest, should be equally enjoyed by those of all conditions in life. To understand

how peculiar such an idea is it must be recalled that the usual country club is an exclusive resort open only to those who can pay a large admission fee and equally large yearly dues. To be a member one must have a full bank account, a handsome wife with a gift for spending, a set of luxurious friends who expect to be entertained, and so on. "But," says Mr. Patterson, "a man on a salary needs to play golf as much, or more, than his employer does. He needs the recreation and so does his family. Go to! We will have a country club that everybody that has a dollar can belong to."

Thus the Community Country club came into existence. It is situated south of Dayton in the western area of Hills and Dales. A reconstructed farmhouse was the basis of the plan. To it were added halls for dancing and rooms for club meetings; in the undulating grounds which surround it are to be found extensive golf links, a baseball diamond, athletic fields, tennis courts, wading pools, swings, shoot-the-chutes, sand piles, luncheon tables under the trees, and an enchanting sweep of country landscape. To reach this spot one passes through the lovely winding roads of Hills and Dales or takes the trolley to the station near by.

From opening time in June until closing time in October the Country club is indeed a "community" club. Twenty thousand people attended the dedication exercises in June, 1918; a hundred and sixty thousand came throughout the season; six hundred and fifty members of the golf club played frequently; seven thousand people attended the sixteen Sunday school picnics held there; nine thousand attended the Catholic Federation socials; one thousand attended the playgrounds picnic, and twenty-five hundred the backyard garden picnic; thirteen thousand had suppers in the various camps.

Old Barn Club. To the east of the Community club and on a rising slope of ground three miles from Dayton is the Old Barn club, to which all summer long the people of Dayton and the Miami valley come in crowds for social, intellectual and recreational purposes. The building began its existence more than a century ago as a "bank barn," one of those huge affairs built to shelter cattle, farm machinery and crops. Moved to its present situation the interior has been kept much as it was planned in the beginning, the original structure of walnut logs shaped by hand with the adze being clearly visible. The lower floor has been metamorphosed into a modern dining room, all vestiges of its former occupants, the cattle, hidden under coats of snowy white paint, and the windows draped with thin curtains. Above is the present dancing floor. A generous fireplace on the east side gives brightness and cheer on cool days, making the room a charming place for social gatherings. Back of the house is a dancing floor where during the season hundreds of gay young people come twice a week to dance. The surroundings of the Hills and Dales club are charming, consisting of undulating lawns, a grove of beautiful locust trees and graceful driveways. During the season of 1918 nearly fifty thousand people made use of the Old Barn club for their summer outings.

The Adirondack Camps are a feature of Hills and Dales park not to be duplicated, it is believed, anywhere in the country. Twelve

log huts have been built in different locations of Hills and Dales, the position generally commanding a view of the surrounding valley. A large fireplace fills the inner wall of the hut, the front being entirely open. At each side of the fireplace is a locked cupboard, to which the temporary renter is given a key and in which is found complete furnishings for the preparation and serving of about twenty people.

Miami Valley Golf Links. Driving one day among the hills north of the city, the idea came to Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Kidder to purchase twenty-five acres of farm and woodland and lay it out as a golf course, build a clubhouse and make it available at a low figure to a large membership. To think such a plan out was to do it, the result being a half-million-dollar course, a gift to the people of Dayton. It lies on the crest of the range of hills lying directly north of Dayton and reached by way of Salem avenue, Siebenthaler avenue and Philadelphia drive. From it the eye reaches the Soldiers' home to the west, the hills of Oakwood to the south, the winding reaches of the Miami and the distant roofs of Dayton.

The manner of its preparation was thorough and scientific. The first step was to get Donald Ross from the east (he who had planned such superb golf courses as those at Pinehurst, Bellaire and St. Petersburg, Fla., and Manchester, Vt.) to give expert advice. His first requirement was the purchase of more ground, to make a perfect nine-hole links, which was done, making a total area of one hundred and sixty-five acres. Delays were unavoidable. The farmers refused to sacrifice growing crops, the war came and brought a scarcity of labor. Mrs. Kidder wanted nothing of a temporary nature, but everything permanent and lasting. This gift to the city was to be one that would not require additional outlay for improvements and repairs.

The first step was to plow the ground and sub-plow it to a depth of eighteen inches, then to sow it to cow-peas, which were then plowed under. The top soil was brought from Virginia and the first shipment of grass seed used was $10,000 worth. Bridges of concrete and steel were built. Eighteen greens were constructed at a cost of $1,800 each. They are twenty-eight inches in depth, constructed of scientifically tamped clay, compost, loam, gravel and ashes, each being perfectly drained with tile. Then it was necessary to build a water works to obtain the purest water with the largest possible flow, not only for drinking and cooking purposes but for the sprinkling system throughout the club grounds. A well was drilled, but it filled with sand so rapidly that it was useless. Another, forty-five feet deep and eighteen inches in diameter, was progressing favorably when it caved in, nearly costing the lives of several employees. Finally a natural spring was utilized which, even after having been pumped entirely out, fills up over-night. The water was tested by experts at Columbus and pronounced absolutely pure. Donald Ross said when it was finished, "There are but sixteen God-given greens in the world, and this is one of them."

The main clubhouse will be constructed from the beautiful plans now prepared as soon as building conditions will permit. It will face one way into the grove of forest trees to the northwest and the

other way towards the expanse of links. The cost is estimated to be over $200,000, including equipment, and will fulfill the demands of the most exacting personnel. Nine motor cars of the largest type can unload at one time under the porte cochere, thus avoiding uncomfortable waits for the occupants. A thousand persons can be entertained at once in the spacious rooms. The club is easily accessible from the city, being directly on the traction line.

The New Canoe Club (Kurt-Te-See). The Kurt-te-see club, of which the Canoe club is a branch, is a nation-wide fraternity with headquarters in Indianapolis. It will soon construct a model clubhouse on Island park at the southwest corner, facing the Dayton Canoe clubhouse across the river. It is being planned by Schenck and Williams with all modern improvements, reading and lounging rooms, lockers, a dancing floor and a wide balcony toward the river, giving spacious views of any water carnivals that may be held.

Many important celebrations are being planned for the future, many of which would not have been possible without the constantly progressive work of the Miami Conservancy district, with its deepening of river channels and straightening of the banks. When all is finished there will be a continuous course of beautifully navigable water from the upper reaches of Stillwater and the Miami through the curves of the river around the city clear to the dam below town. These improvements will fix Dayton as a center of canoeing and water sports forever, a consummation much to be desired by both the public and the canoe clubs.

The Barney Community House. This splendid philanthropy may be classed either under the educational or the recreational activities of Dayton, partaking equally of both interests. Given through the generosity of Mrs. Harries Gorman, in memory of her grandfather, Eliam E. Barney, and her father, Eugene J. Barney, it is a memorial that will honor forever the names of those two citizens, and go on in usefulness to the public as long as it endures.

It is situated on the corner of Valley and Chapel streets in North Dayton, where there was in the beginning little neighborhood solidarity, no communion of interests and no team play. That it was all there and only needed bringing out, the Community house has proved.

At the beginning Barney house was a plain dwelling, purchased by the donor and rearranged and equipped for its new uses. The large rooms were decorated, the upper rooms furnished as classrooms, the basement into quarters for the boys' club and the baby clinic, a piano put in, books, pleasant and attractive furnishings. The free milk dispensary, which had been occupying far from adequate quarters at the Webster school, was invited to makes its new home at Barney house. Moreover, the mothers could here find medical advice for the rearing of their babies. Classes in first aid, in domestic science, in craft work, in cooking (especially American cooking for the benefit of foreigners), boys' clubs and classes in current events were organized and the people of the neighborhood responded with a rush. Barney house suddenly became the center of North Dayton both in a literal and figurative sense. A large element of Scandinavians and Poles have recently come to that part

of town, and it is to them and their speedy Americanization that the efforts of the board and staff of teachers will be strongly directed.

An average attendance of one hundred and eighty-five persons a day soon threatened to push out the walls which enclosed them. So twelve acres of land on Mad river have been purchased as an out-of-door annex and recreation park for the children of North Dayton. Pond & Pond of Chicago, who are authorities on settlement house architecture, have prepared plans for the new clubhouse on the river. Here will be found in ceaseless activity the Boys' club, the gymnasium, swimming pools, shops for manual work, an auditorium where lectures, concerts, dramas and pageants will be given—all the gift of a woman who thinks that building better men and women is the best tribute she can pay to departed loved ones.

The success of the movement is assured by the engagement of Mr. Spies of Chicago and Northwestern university, who has had much experience in constructive settlement work and who is an expert "social engineer." He begins by making himself a friend to the boys; after that the end is assured. With him as leader the development of Barney house goes without saying. It is his plan to spend the summer months training a staff of teachers in readiness for the fall opening. With this end in view, a group of over thirty young women are enrolled for study, three mornings a week, in the various branches which will be taught next winter. The instruction will be eminently practical and will consist in hearing lectures and then applying the ideas in classes in household science and art, in instruction in self development for cripples, in sewing and the various branches of craft work. In all these branches Mr. Spies is teacher and director.

Although the larger part of the Barney Community house is still in the future, enough may be now seen to assure its practical usefulness to the city of Dayton. Additional ground has been purchased, upon which will be installed various outdoor recreational facilities. Twelve acres on the north of the main house are bounded by Mad River Valley street and the aqueduct which in years gone by used to carry the canal across the river. On this triangle of ground there used to be a strawboard factory, and there are now several rather inadequate buildings. They are, however, being used for the boys' wood-working school, for a reading room and gymnasium. The former office of the company is now the boys' clubhouse, with classrooms and library. In the hollow formed by the levees at the southeast corner there will be an outdoor theater and in the center of the area a baseball diamond. The day nursery will also be accommodated in the vicinity.

When the fall term opens community activities will be in full swing. The noon luncheon to fifty or sixty children from the Allen and Webster schools, who pay 15 cents for a helping of warm soup, milk and bread; the men's luncheon, the dancing school, the cooking school, the made-over clothes class, the class of crippled children who are making great progress under Miss Forbes of the Woman's service; the Camp Fire Girls, the Current Events class, in which every Monday evening a hundred men and women of North Dayton

meet in the pleasant living room to hear Mrs. Conover discuss the events of the day; the babies' clinic, and all the interests which go to making the Barney Community house a real center of Americanization.

The Stuart Patterson Park. Of this, the latest acquirement of recreational centers in Dayton, Mrs. E. M. Kiser, one of the most enthusiastic promoters of the park, says:

"It is the first instance of cooperative buying of a public utility by the united action of private citizens and city officials, and while this situation was used by the political enemies of the Dayton plan it has later developed a wonderful spirit of fellowship in our community. It has also fostered a feeling of corporate ownership that is being furthered by new work for the development and improvement of the park."

There was no park in North Dayton and some of the leading citizens thought there should be one. The idea was first advanced at a seven-day fete given under the direction of Mrs. William Stoppelman in September, 1918. A movement on foot to plat a piece of woodland known as Walters Grove and destroy the forest trees gave impetus to the park idea and it was with the slogan"Save Walters Woods" that the enterprise was launched. The proceeds of this fete made a nucleus for a fund to buy the land outright. The city commissioners offered to buy the land if the citizens would subscribe one-fourth of the cost.

On February 1, 1919, a hundred or more citizens from that locality met at the Kiser homestead to discuss the plan. City Manager Barlow was present and encouraged the idea. So did Mr. Patterson and Mrs. Carnell, who each subscribed a generous check. Other friends of the project who lent their aid were the teachers of that district, Miss Carson, Miss Class and Miss Odlin, Miss Grace A. Greene, Mayor Switzer, Rev. Homer K. Miller, Mrs. Harries Gorman, Rev. J. A. Feeger, Dr. Garland, J. A. Weglage, superintendent of public schools, and Father Rufin Baransky. The children of the North Dayton schools were inspired and their activities resulted in $486 from the Webster school, $490 from the Holy Rosary school and $214 from the Allen school.

It was, we believe, on this occasion that a motion was made by William Grether that the proposed park be named in honor of the memory of Stuart Patterson, who fell to his death with an airplane during a practice flight at Wilbur Wright field on September 26, 1918. This was carried without a dissenting voice, and Stuart Patterson park became an actuality. It is bounded by Alaska, Baltimore, Leo and Leonard streets.

The Dayton Country Club. In 1898, when the interest in the game of golf came over from England and spread to the western states, a group of Dayton men organized the Dayton Golf club with the following officers: R. C. Schenck, president; H. C. Lowe, vice-president; George H. Wood, secretary; W. H. Crawford, secretary; Valentine Winters, treasurer; George H. Mead, captain; H. E. Talbott, captain.

The first playground of the club was on the old Patterson homestead, known as Rubicon farm, located between Main and Brown

streets just south of the then city limits. Later a move was made to the Houk estate and games were played on the lawn surrounding the Talbott residence.

In 1908 the Dayton Golf club went out of existence, and from its ashes rose the present Dayton Country club, with S. H. Carr as president, in which official service he continued for about ten years. A tract of land one hundred acres in extent belonging to William Kramer was purchased and, the club having by this time greatly increased in popularity, a commodious clubhouse was built with social rooms, verandas, and dining rooms. It was an ideal situation, overlooking the winding river and the long reaches of the wooded valley with the outlines of the Soldiers' home on the distant hills to the west.

From the first the Dayton Country club had been a family club, parents, children and grandchildren enjoying it together; playing golf, eating, dancing and visiting. A good chef provides meals a la carte and the club is constantly frequented by happy parties of members and their friends.

The articles of incorporation of the Dayton Country club state that it is founded "for the purpose of maintaining proper grounds for golf and other outdoor athletic sports and games and for providing and operating buildings for a cafe and dancing and for all country club uses and purposes."

The capital stock is $112,500 with 1,500 shares of common stock at $25 each, and 3,000 preferred stock of the par value of $25 each; holders of preferred stock are entitled to annual dividends of 5 per cent payable half yearly out of the surplus profits of the company.

These articles of incorporation are signed by Sylvester H. Carr, Edwin P. Matthews, D. W. Iddings, R. R. Dickey, jr., F. T. Huffman.

The East Oakwood Club. The project of an East Oakwood club began in a meeting at Far Hills, the home of John H. Patterson. So convinced was he of the necessity of such a plan that he first gave $4,000 for a plat of ground; then with the intention of bringing out the willingness of the people themselves, he said he would give $2,500 towards the clubhouse itself if the dwellers would meet it with another $2,500. They did better; they met it with $4,500. So with $7,000 towards a building and $500 (also contributed by Mr. Patterson) for furnishings, the East Oakwoodians feel that their club is not so far in the future. The ground on which the building will stand is a part of that purchased by Mr. Walter Shafor two years ago, and although it has already trebled in price it was sold to the club at the original figures. Ralph Rossel donated his services as architect, and the plans are already made and the foundation in. The house is expected to be completed by August. In the meantime the activities of the club are in full swing, Mr. Patterson's home being offered as a meeting place.

The plans for conducting the East Oakwood club differ from most others. There will be the usual outdoor sports, like tennis, baseball, swimming, volley ball, and quoits, while for the very little ones there will be sand piles, kindergarten games and story telling.

The club will be open on Sundays with a Sunday school (with no creed); afternoon talks on various subjects, tea served on call and one dinner each week where neighborhood affairs will be talked over for the betterment of the community. Different groups of people will take charge of these social Sundays, ten persons in each group, fifty-two groups, one for each week. By this plan every one in the community will have had a working share in the conducting of the afternoons. No one will be left out and each one in consequence will feel that the club belongs to him or her personally and great benefits will accrue. Dancing clubs will be formed and informal dances given. There will be a library, kindergarten equipment, abundant kitchen room and furnishings, and sewing rooms in which to work for the Red Cross when occasion calls. The directors will spare no pains to make the East Oakwood club such a popular center that few will be tempted to go to town for their recreation. Old and young, fathers, mothers and children will all make use of it at all times. The tennis courts are already in use.

Four acres comprise the area of the club grounds, bounded by Patterson road, Shafor boulevard and Schantz avenue. The house will front on Patterson road. A small golf course of eight or nine holes extends toward the north and joins Far Hills. The president is Benjamin Reemlin; vice-presidents, Robert Cowden and Mrs. Walter Shafor; secretary, Mr. Franklin Shroyer; treasurer, Mr. Joe Glass. There are fifteen directors, who, with the following committees, manage the affairs of the club: Golf, tennis, playground, house, entertainment and membership.

Triangle Park. This country resort is an example of what employers feel is due their employees aside from the question of wages. It is the playground of the Delco people, and to the uninitiated it may be explained that "Delco" is The Dayton Engineering Laboratories company. In this case two other factory organizations are included in the plan (which is what makes a "triangle" out of it).

In 1916 three companies, the Domestic Engineering company, the Dayton Metal Products company and the Dayton Engineering Laboratories company, bought a strip of wooded land bordering on the Miami river close to its confluence with Stillwater for the use of their employees. The park is operated for and by the employees of the Triangle organization in the most effective manner possible and with the least number of rules and requirements. Two thousand people dance in the pavilion on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday nights. Twenty-five nonsinkable steel boats ply up and down the two rivers filled with happy crowds; hundreds of children are to be found in the playground every pleasant day, swimming, wading, and playing games under a competent director. Four field-houses, two for men and two for women, are equipped with rest rooms, lavatories, lockers, shower baths and nurseries for the babies. An auditorium used for conventions, department parties and groups of over one hundred, crowns the summit of a hill. A complete kitchen makes the serving of extensive suppers not only possible but easy.

Eleven rustic camps are at the disposal of the employees, fully equipped with cooking and serving facilities, and may be used for

the small payment of fifty cents, levied merely for the upkeep. Scattered through the park are picnic tables, each of which will accommodate twelve or fourteen persons. There are four baseball diamonds which are kept in good condition and used the season round. Many department teams have been organized to play ball after work hours—"Twilight baseball." The factory league plays Saturday afternoons. The sports field is to the west and borders on Stillwater. The park is reached by the Riverdale car line or by the interurban cars on the Troy pike.

The Boy Scouts and Their Reservation. The tract which is given over to the Boy Scouts is eleven acres in extent, mostly woodland and some of it pretty thick woodland. Streams cross it at intervals and drain the hills into the river. The woods include oaks, maples, beeches, walnuts, white and black, hickory (for the special benefit of nut loving boys in October), linden and ash.

It is interesting to note that the Dayton Boy Scouts have the distinction of being the second organization of this kind which finds itself so fortunate as to own its own private farm and camp. The other is the New York Boy Scouts. This fortunate circumstance is owing to the generosity of Robert Patterson, who, believing in the health-giving activities of the movement, purchased the Allen Thomas farm near the Narrows for the use of the boys. He was encouraged to do so by the phenomenal growth of the organization, beginning one summer with seventy-five members, increasing in one season to six hundred. Most of these boys, lacking the activities of the camp, would be into some kind of mischief; even good boys get demoralized during the long vacation. In the woods there is no mischief they can do, mischief being generally misplaced activity, as dirt is said to be merely matter out of place. Here every instinct that is inherent in a boy's mind has full expression and is turned to the best account.

Although the camp is primarily educational in character, there is no lack of real fun. Tennis courts, a baseball diamond, a mess hall, a modern kitchen, a shower bath, fed from a spring under the hill, assure that this is a fact. The camp is maintained winter and summer alike with week-end crowds on Friday, Saturday and Sunday for the boys. Mr. John Haien is scoutmaster and Mr. Sinclair, assistant scout executive; Mr. Fenton Bott, president; Ralph DeWeese, Stanley Krohn and E. Metzger vice-presidents; Neil Eyer, secretary; H. Solimano, secretary; Charles Heald, commissioner. As member of the executive committee Col. R. L. Hubler is in charge of the court of honor, through which all Boy Scout promotions are made. The finance committee is in charge of J. Oswald, who supervises all expenditures. George Marshall is chairman of the camp committee; rallies and expositions of scout work are directed by Chester B. Spies; C. H. Comer has charge of the publicity work; J. B. Gilbert directs the singing and orchestra work; Professor Slutz, of the Moraine Park school, gives general supervision and suggestion to the arrangement of class work; Rabbi David Lefkowitz has charge of the little boy problem, while the activities of the older boys are in charge of J. Lowes. James K.

Davis has charge of programs for special occasions; Robert Patterson leads the efficiency department; John Poole has launched a new department of industrial hiking, while Frank Miller, superintendent of schools, assists the council in effecting the most cooperation between the schools and the scout organization.

The Fresh Air Farm, Junior League of the Visiting Nurses' Association. The story of the Fresh Air farm, that charity which gives joy and helpful development to the lives of so many children in Dayton, goes back many years to the Flower and Fruit mission and the Visiting Nurses' association. The work began in the minds of a small company of women who, moved at the consciousness of so much suffering in the hospitals and homes of the city, organized themselves into a group, whose privilege it was to make the rounds of the hospital wards every Saturday afternoon and leave a flower at each bedside. Subscriptions were taken and help solicited, both of which were swift in coming. The flowers from churches were offered and pennies collected from the children who entered into the plan with enthusiasm.

The next step was to call at the hospitals with a carriage and take patients for an outing; in one case it was found to be the only outing that a bed-ridden boy had had for seventeen years. Hundreds in the course of the year were thus supplied with flowers and drives.

Seeing the necessity of skilled nursing in families without means to employ trained service the mission began in 1900 to supply the time of an expert uniformed nurse, who went from house to house, wherever her services might be needed, and varied her nursing duties with practical instruction on how to care for the sick. Thus each bedside became a practical clinic, where the family and neighbors learned valuable lessons never to be forgotten. The fund providing for her salary was earned by a festival given at the opening of the Arcade in 1903 and the Needlework guild helped supply baskets for the maternity cases. Scores of lives of little babies were saved those years before there was any city welfare work, by the constant care and good advice of the visiting nurse.

In connection with the work of the nurse a diet kitchen was established where proper food could be prepared for patients and where mothers got much besides the broth and pure milk for their children—sympathy and helpful advice. Some of them for the first time in their lives saw delicate food in process of preparation and learned something of the different food values.

From one nurse the work broadened into a staff of nurses, and all were kept busy. The distribution of flowers increased until twelve churches were taking part and hundreds of patients visited. Special days were remembered, each with its own message—Christmas brought holly and a card, Easter brought lilies and greetings. Among the first to be interested in this work were Mrs. G. H. Gorman, Mrs. H. G. Carnell, Miss Emily Stewart, Miss Katherine Gunckel, Mrs. Allen Thomas, and Miss Pearlie Smith, while the charter members were the Misses Edith Cummin, Lucy Carr, Anne Patterson, Katherine Bimm, Margaret King, Mary Ohmer, Eleanor Ohmer, Gertrude Thomas, Sarah Bimm, and Rachel James. A

performance of "The Gingerbread Man" netted the association enough to pay the salary of one additional nurse. Miss Ella Phillips Crandall of the Miami Valley hospital gave much good advice and support of various kinds and so year by year the benefaction grew.

The notable thing about this particular enterprise is that it has from the first been carried on by those who are known particularly as "society girls," and who are considered to be, at the best, devoted only to pleasure and self-interest. The unfailing development from small things to great of the Flower and Fruit mission, the business-like conduct of its affairs and its constantly increasing service to the community proves that society girls know how to do something besides dance and play cards.

In the summer of 1907 the Visiting Nurses' association found a new call to service in the taking of city children to the country for an outing. They had learned that flowers were good, but practical help in nursing was better; that good as nursing was it could not take the place of good food, and that good food and nursing in the city were improved by fresh air in the country for ailing children. And so a farmhouse was secured just south of the city on Dorothy lane, reached by the Southern Ohio Traction line. It was pleasantly situated on a rise of ground which gave a view of the fields and woods in the vicinity, had nine rooms and was fitted up with facilities to accommodate fourteen boys. It was opened in June, 1908, Mrs. Charles G. Stoddard being president of the Fresh Air committee of the Fruit and Flower mission, of which Mrs. Gorman was president. Others interested in the affair were Mrs. H. H. Bimm, Mrs. E. D. Grimes, Mrs. E. B. Weston, Miss Edith Cummin, Miss Louise Snyder, Miss Helen Kittredge, Miss Jeanette Kittredge and Mrs. E. M. Thacker. During that summer groups of girls and boys occupied the Fresh Air farm in turn, fifteen at a time. With the use of every available asset not half the children who applied could be accommodated.

The Fresh Air farm suddenly developed into a certain necessity which could never be discontinued, but must always grow as the demands upon it were met. In other seasons other houses were rented in different localities, the running expenses being met by the proceeds from a charity ball, which became an annual event greatly looked forward to by the society folk and which served the double purpose of amusing a lot of people and at the same time keeping the needs of the Fresh Air farm constantly before the public notice. A fresh air sewing branch of the Fruit and Flower mission was organized in 1909 for the purpose of furnishing garments for needy children and co-operating in every way with the parent organization. Those primarily interested in this activity were Katherine Bimm, Lucy Carr, Anne Evans, Rachel James, Dorothy Jewett, Anne Patterson, Eleanor Ohmer, Margaret King, Mary B. Ohmer, Julia Patterson, Clara Huston, Gertrude Thomas, Charlotte Van Loan and Frances Parott.

In May, 1917, the Fresh Air farm received its greatest impetus from a gift which put it at last on a permanent and generous basis. Mrs. G. H. Gorman purchased forty acres of ground near Bellbrook

and presented it to the Fruit and Flower mission. This gift, together with the granted use of twenty acres adjoining, made possible all the extended activities for which those in charge had always hoped. An old but comfortable farmhouse gave enough room to begin with for the monthly influx of children, but it was far from sufficient for the daily increasing demands. As mothers heard of the farm and of the improvement in health of the children admitted there, they fairly besieged the directors for permission to send their own.

A group of girls (society girls again) volunteered to make themselves responsible for the upkeep of the farm at whatever cost. A dormitory was begun with the proceeds of a play, but the money did not quite cover the cost. Mrs. H. G. Carnell generously came to the rescue of the farm and saw that the dormitory was finished and furnished for the use of the children. Over $5,000 was made at one kirmess, chiefly through the good management of Mrs. Gorman. Everybody helped and those who did were abundantly repaid. The Fresh Air farm covers a need that is met by no other charity in Dayton. It opens in June and closes in October, and every single day of that time it is a happy, busy hive of youngsters who enjoy the good beds, the abundance of sweet milk, the berries, fresh eggs, vegetables from the garden, the bathroom, the country air and the swings. A capable matron and trained nurse are in charge.

The War Work of the Fresh Air Farm. The notable thing about this organization is that it does not confine its social service to the special object named in its official title, but holds itself in readiness to take up any work for which its services may be needed. In 1918, the war year, the Junior branch appointed a war work committee under whose leadership twenty-four girls made surgical dressings one day each week at the Red Cross headquarters, totaling 24,151. In April they sold $114,640 worth of Third Liberty bonds. In May they were called on to help in the celebration of Italian day and made nearly four hundred emblems for use in the procession. Thirty-five girls worked on the filing department of the War chest and sixteen held street booths and sold 286 subscriptions. In the Fourth Liberty loan thirty-six girls worked at the giant cash register on Third and Main streets and sold $136,000 worth of bonds.

Ten French war orphans have been adopted by the association through the Society of the Fatherless Children of France, and will be cared for and educated. Two hundred dollars was sent for relief among the Armenian children.

The Young Woman's Christian Association Outing Park. Among the many recreational facilities of Dayton, none is more appreciated nor more constantly used than the Y. W. Outing park. Situated on Forest avenue, near the junction of Main, it is within easy reach of the city and offers grateful rest and play to the girls of the "W." The property is owned by Miss Martha Perrine, who for many years has placed it at the disposal of the association with only one proviso, namely, that the trees shall remain untouched. One does not wonder at the restriction; no more beautiful trees exist in this vicinity than are to be found in that acre and a half of woodland.

The association has built a cottage and recently an addition which provides a number of rare privileges to the members. It is used for club suppers and picnics; the girls may spend the night by making up a cot for themselves in the dormitory; sometimes as many as twenty are there at a time; the physical department makes large use of it and the industrial department also. Not a day of the summer but one group or the other of the many activities of the Y. W. are enjoying themselves at Outing park. Saturday morning is devoted especially to the use of children from the first to the eighth grade. There is an outdoor dancing class, a baseball team, tennis, open air basketball, country runs such as they have at Wellesley college, and various other track events.

Last but not least, the use of the Outing park is not confined to the members, but may be had by any one willing to pay a small rental for the use of the cooking facilities. It is largely made use of in this way all through the summer months.

City Recreation Centers. Under section 67 of the charter, granting powers and duties to the department of public welfare, is this provision relating to the duties of the director of public welfare: "He shall have charge of the inspection and supervision of all public amusements and entertainments. * * * and of all recreational facilities of the city, including parks and playgrounds." This clause was written by those who believe that human nature—that is to say, boy nature—under proper guidance and protection is capable of far greater efficiency, service and happiness than has ever yet been attained; also that the welfare of all, especially children, is the ultimate goal of the activities of any community.

Undirected, uncontrolled play has been a source of untold mischief in all cities. The long summer vacation has been spent by only too many boys in systematic undoing of the habits of study and obligation which were inculcated during the school term. Moreover, the club instinct, present in every active boy, was allowed to manifest itself in irresponsible gatherings in barns or dugouts along the river, where cigarettes, doubtful books and even liquor were a part of their occupations.

Therefore we find the city of Dayton acting as a provisional parent to these idle boys. Across the river to the east of Riverdale, is a strip of woods within fifteen minutes of the center of town. It lies at the confluence of Stillwater and the Miami river, where the widening of the channel gives room for boating. A bridge connects it with the main land. This is Island park, the most popular of the public recreation centers. There, under the spreading oaks and walnut trees, hundreds of happy little children enjoy themselves all summer long. A bathhouse furnishes dressing rooms, bathing suits and swimming instructor; a dancing pavilion with good music furnished several evenings a week and with proper supervision makes an ideal place for dancing. There is a small theatre, a "movie" house, swings, sand piles, wading pools, and shoot-the-chutes. Hundreds of boats of all kinds from the smallest canoe to a large steam launch ply up and down the river. There is no need and indeed no chance for the vicious and idle boy to get his work in in Island park.

The plan thus begun has developed until now the city has charge of eighteen playgrounds, viz.: Bomberger, McKinley, Island, McCabe's, N. C. R., Latin, Linden Center, Burkhardt, Patterson, Colorado, National, Ohmer, Irvin, South Edgemont, Fluhart, Bimm and Barney Community. These grounds are open to the public from May until October; they are supervised regularly by paid men and women who have been trained for this particular work. A course of teaching in every phase of the work is directed by the superintendent of recreation. During the summer of 1918 a grand total of 119,251 persons used the different grounds.

Baseball, under the direction of the secretary, was greatly successful, there being four leagues formed and in constant competition. The winners of each played together in the finals for the city championship, McCook's field taking the honors and the city managers' trophy.

Not only in the summer but during the winter months does the city look after the play of its children. Recreation is provided at the following centers from October to May: At the Wayne avenue market house classes in physical training for boys and girls, for men and women were held throughout the winter; basketball leagues were formed and nearly sixteen thousand made use of its advantages. Bomberger park also had a winter center with gymnasium classes for all, with dancing classes, Red Cross work, drilling, entertainments, orchestra practice. Nineteen thousand five hundred persons used this center during the season.

The department of public welfare, known as the division of parks and recreation, has a constantly increasing force of employees whose time is occupied in beautifying the public places in and around the city. New shelter houses, baseball diamonds, dancing platforms, sand piles, swings and picnic tables are added to the playgrounds; flower boxes placed upon the bridges, tennis courts constructed, thousands of cuttings, seed packages and plants distributed free of charge, and, as has been shown, wherever private initiative begins a good work the city steps in and supplements it.

In one year three thousand trees were trimmed, sprayed and cared for and many new ones set out. Four thousand shrubs were planted; a hundred dozen chrysanthemums grown in the city greenhouses were distributed by the visiting nurses to the poor of the city. At Bomberger park the boys enjoyed 69,459 play days and the girls 42,627. Eight hundred dollars' worth of flowers were planted in the boxes on the bridge parapets; five band concerts were given at McCabe's park on alternate Sunday afternoons, and thirteen at Island park, with a total attendance of 23,000 people. Two thousand vacant lots were plowed up free of charge to those who would cultivate them. The nine camps located at Hills and Dales, together with those at Island park, Eastwood park and McCabe's park, were operated by the city and enjoyed by family parties every afternoon while the season lasted.

These activities do not add to the tax assessment of Dayton to any large extent. Most of them are self-supporting. The receipts from the dancing at Island park totaled $2,363 for the season. If

there is a deficit, as sometimes happens, it is made up by a contribution from some public-spirited citizen.

Music and Musicians of Dayton

The early narratives of Dayton tell us that the first association of music lovers was called the Pleyel society, organized in 1836 under the leadership of that highly cultivated and accomplished man, John W. Van Cleve, who was organist and choirmaster at Christ church. The one upon whom his mantle descended was James A. Turpin, who for years trained classes, choirs and choruses and stood for all that was best in music in Dayton. It will not do to take a superior attitude toward what was done in the 50's and 60's in a musical way in Dayton. Small numerically it might have been, as befitted the limited census of that day, but accurate it was, conscientious and lovingly musical. The elder members of the community will remember, in Civil war times, hearing the cantata, "Queen Esther," given at the Beckel house for the benefit of the sanitary commission, with Mrs. Ella J. Kneisly (beautiful and gifted with a lovely voice, but not "Mrs." in those days) in the title role; or the senior high school class sing the "Haymakers" at the old Huston hall (on the Schantz-Elks corner). It was true music and left its lasting impression.

The Philharmonic Society. It was in 1874 that a company of Russian singers with wonderful voices and lamentable lack of business experience came to Dayton, gave one concert, and their last. Lack of public appreciation in the middle west caused their "debacle," and when they disbanded in utter bankruptcy there was left in Dayton a musician, Leon Jasciewiescz, to whom Dayton owes the first and greatest impetus towards musical culture. He had a phenomenal ear for pitch (of which many are the stories still told among singers), a wonderful musical skill and a winning personality. It was perhaps a plan that cut both ways, to organize a chorus and employ Mr. Jasciewiescz to lead it. Thus was born the Philharmonic society, which for nearly half a century represented the best of the musical life of Dayton. The leaders in the enterprise were such well-known music lovers as H. V. Lytle, James Martin, William S. Phelps, Samuel F. Phelps, James L. Brenneman, Chas. F. Snyder, J. M. Bell, and others. One hundred members was the first enrollment, and their ambitious program began at once.

The list of compositions given by the Philharmonic society from that day until its abandonment a few years since would include many of the great oratorios and many of the world's masterpieces: The Messiah, Elijah, St. Paul, Creation, Athalie, Stabat Mater, Judas Maccabaeus, The Redemption, Mendelssohn's Forty-Second Psalm, Barnby's Rebekkah, "Lift Thine Eyes" and other compositions, by Handel, Gade, Jensen, Rheinburger, Goetz, Spohr, Weber and Bach. It was a proud program and one to look back upon with gratification.

After the death of Leon Jasciewiescz the Philharmonic society was led by Otto Singer, under whose incumbency the society took part for two successive seasons in the May musical festival at Cincinnati. In 1878 the Philharmonics entered upon a period of new

activity which lasted nearly thirty years, under the efficient leadership of Mr. W. L. Blumenschein. Conscientious instructor, organist and choirmaster of distinction, chorus director of conscious power, composer of true genius and pianist of precision and soul, Mr. Blumenschein deserves the acclamation of his fellow citizens for the work laid down at his untimely death in 1910. Not only the Dayton society but the Ohio Saengerfests (Dayton and Springfield), the Indianapolis Lyra society and the Springfield Orpheus society were also under the leadership of Mr. Blumenschein. He played the organ at the Third Street Presbyterian church from 1878 to 1895; one hundred and eighty-one student recitals were given at his studios. In 1891 he became director of the Cincinnati May Musical festival. His compositions were unusual in number and quality; they comprised over fifty piano pieces, twenty beautiful songs that will always be favorites, fourteen anthems and seven secular quartettes.

The citizens of German birth in Dayton have been, as a matter of course, great dispensers and promoters of music. One of the most popular and successful of the earlier societies was the Harmonia, formed by the consolidation of the Saengerbund and the Frohsinn society. Its first officers were Daniel Leonard, president; Dr. Palm, vice-president; treasurer, John Stoppelman, and secretary, A. Frondhoff. The Harmonia gave beautiful concerts throughout its career.

Mention must not fail to be made of special musicians who have left their impress upon that field of Dayton's activities. Among the early names was that of Mr. Lewis Huesman, a pianist and teacher of skill; Mr. Charles Rex, who taught the girls of the seventies their scales (and hated it as all true musicians do); Adolph Carpe, who had classes in both Dayton and Xenia, and married in the latter town, and F. C. Mayer, who taught music in the public schools for many years.

Mr. James A. Robert should have due credit for disseminating and promoting musical taste in Dayton through earlier decades. While he was principal of Cooper seminary in the 80's and 90's, he attracted to his orbit musicians of the piano and strings, who played to appreciative groups of people the highest and best of the great composers' works. Mr. Robert's lectures before the Choral society, which he organized, on Bach, Palestrina, and other masters will not be soon forgotten. As organist of the First Baptist church, he trained the leading singers of Dayton and gave many beautiful concerts. Among those who enthusiastically assisted him were Mrs. Kneisly, Miss Agnes Stout, Mrs. La Rose, Mrs. R. N. King, Charles Peters, Chas. F. Snyder and H. V. Lytle.

The Mozart Club. It was in 1888 that, stimulated by the inspiration of Mr. Robert and the pleasure of the hitherto informal musical meetings, the Mozart club was organized. The initial meeting was held at the home of Mrs. E. Morgan Wood, who was elected its first president. Mrs. J. B. Thresher was the first vice-president, Mrs. O. F. Davisson, secretary, and Mrs. W. F. Gebhart, treasurer. The club became instantly popular and entered upon a career which resulted in broadening the musical life of Dayton as long as the or-

ganization lasted. The plan of work was to combine the giving of music and the writing and talking about it. Each program consisted of several numbers played or sung, together with a paper upon the work of the composer, written and read by a member of the club, the paper presenting the salient points in the life of the subject and the musical part of the program illustrating his genius. Most enjoyable were the mornings spent in this way. Thirteen recitals were given by local and amateur talent each year, at which were presented the best music of the world. The range of selection included instrumental compositions, sonatas, preludes, fugues and concertos from the works of Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, Handel, and Bach; ensemble work for piano and violin and for two pianos. The vocal range was more extended than the instrumental, the members boldly essaying recitatives, duos, trios, quartettes and choruses from oratorios, masses and operas, while the literary essays have been admirable support to the scheme.

For nearly thirty years the Mozart club continued to do its not inconsiderable share toward keeping alive the reputation of Dayton as a music loving center. It possessed forty active members, thirty associates and a hundred honorary. As years passed, however, younger musicians arose to whom the elder society, with its prestige, was somewhat intimidating, and who felt the need of a musical center of their own in which to develop their untried powers, and the Chaminade club was formed.

The Chaminade Club. This club was organized in October, 1902, with twenty-three members and Miss Alpharetta Brookins as its first president. Thus it happened that a new crop of music lovers came into prominence, partly pupils and partly musicians from outside, whom the limits of membership kept out of the Mozart club. This new organization fulfilled to the utmost the ambitions of its promoters and, until the winter of 1914, pursued a successful career. By that time the younger musicians had gained confidence and experience and there was a pronounced feeling that Dayton did not need two so[illegible]ies so nearly coincident in purpose. Representatives from both societies met and agreed to drop the older organizations and start fresh with a new one. Thus was launched the Women's Music club.

The Women's Music Club. The preamble of this club states that its object shall be "to develop the musical talent of its members and to stimulate musical culture in Dayton." Requirements for active membership in the club are, for piano, a concerto or sonata, a Bach number and two miscellaneous numbers; for voice, an operatic aria or an aria from an oratorio, a Schumann or a Schubert number, a miscellaneous number; for violin, a concerto or sonata, two miscellaneous numbers. One number at least must be given without notes. The tests are made before the membership committee, which decides upon all applications. A two-thirds vote is required for admission to active membership. A program committee appointed by the executive board assigns the work, and active members are supposed to perform either the musical or literary work assigned to them by the committee. A permanent concert fund is held in investment to be used on the recommendation of the execu-

tive board. Thus the scheme of the Women's Music club may be considered to combine the advantages of both the earlier clubs and to carry a much more strict standard of membership, thereby adding to its prestige as an organization. Mrs. Edith Currier Crebs is the present president.

The program committee, upon which the real work of the club depends, is composed of Mrs. Ethel Funkhouser, Mrs. Grace Hale Charch, Miss Ruth Service, Mrs. Bertha B. Herbruck and Miss Dorothy Burnham. The meeting place of the club, when not otherwise arranged, is at the Woman's Club house on North Ludlow street. The club chorus consists of twelve voices led by Mrs. Clara Turpen Grimes, with Mrs. Funkhouser as accompanist.

The activities of the club differ widely from the exclusive functions of all former musical organizations in Dayton. "Musical culture in Dayton" was formerly held to be expressive of the aims of a certain set of people within a narrow circle; now it has widened to include every personality and every element of the life of the community. The club not only interests itself in its own particular concerts, but has instituted social center concerts, held sometimes in community centers, sometimes at schoolhouses and sometimes at churches, wherever, in fact, music loving souls do congregate. Many a business man has hurried from his desk to take in a thirty-minute concert at noon at the Third street Presbyterian church. Such social center concerts are scheduled for the winter of 1919-20 at the Allen school, the Cleveland school, the Whittier school and the Webster school, with noonday musicales at the Westminster Presbyterian church.

Another of the popular activities fostered by the Women's Music club are the school orchestras.

When some years ago Walter Damrosch was approached by citizens of Akron, Ohio, on the subject of school orchestras and how to produce them, the applicants were referred to Dayton, as the city where, more than in any other, the plan had reached its best fruition. The story is worth going into, not only for its artistic capabilities but as a distinctly moral force.

The initial credit belongs to the late Edwin J. Brown, sometime superintendent of the Dayton schools. It was long a cherished plan in his mind to organize groups of children in the schools for ensemble playing. In Conrad Yarheis, a musical German who loved more than anything else to teach and lead children, he found the man to carry the idea to completion. The soil into which the seed was first sown was the Patterson school on Wyoming street, a well-known center for all good and progressive educational movements. Miss Leota Clark was the principal, and under her enthusiastic grasping and with efficient co-operation the plan immediately took form. Several children were discovered with the rudiments of musical taste and a few instruments. From this small beginning grew the orchestra of forty instruments—piano, strings, brasses and percussion—played by children generally under fourteen years of age and led by one of their own number. Their creditable playing adds to the pleasure of not only the school as a whole at the morning

exercises, but also to outside events where music is a desired part of the program. An event of the summer of 1919 was the playing of the Patterson school orchestra at Far Hills, the home of Mr. J. H. Patterson, who gave entertainment in the form of a dinner on the lawn, where each child received as testimony of the host's appreciation a season ticket to the Civic league concerts.

From the Patterson school the orchestra idea has spread throughout the city, until now, of the forty school buildings, there is not one without its orchestra. The personnel of each group is necessarily changing as the pupils go on into the high schools, but the ranks are reinforced by constant accessions from below, thus putting a premium upon school efficiency and adding the element of emulation to the ranks of pupils.

Six hundred children in the grade schools are constantly under the direction of Mr. Yarheis, for private and free instruction and corporate playing. From the group a smaller one of picked players, to the number of a hundred and fifty, present once a year a program in connection with the advanced choral societies of the city under the direction of Prof. Wright.

The Civic Music League. Sometime during the year 1915, Mr. Henry M. Waite (then city manager of Dayton) was calling on Mrs. J. B. Thresher. Both being lovers of music, were discussing the possibilities of community music. He acknowledged his ambition was to have a civic music league after the manner of other cities, which should present to the people the best artists at a low price. Her reply was that she knew two hundred women who would see that it was put through. Her first step was to bring the plan to the attention of the board of the Mozart club, of which she was a member. The proposition met with instant response. Six hundred invitations were sent out to those known to be interested, and a meeting called at the Young Women's Christian Association. The invitation was abundantly answered and after an address by Mr. Waite, setting forth the advantages of community music as he understood it, the organization was effected with the sentiment, "The world's best music at cost," as its slogan.

A committee of twenty-four was the nucleus of the league, with authority to elect officers, most of whom were members of the Mozart club except Mr. Wm. G. Frizell, who was appointed chairman. The first president was Brainerd B. Thresher, an enthusiast in all matters of art; Mrs. E. M. Wood and Mrs. Walter D. Crebs, vice-presidents. After three years of acceptable service and devotion to the cause, Mr. Thresher resigned and Mr. Frizell was elected to fill his place.

The records of the Civic Music League show the marvelous success of this unified action toward making Dayton a musical center. It has resulted in five triumphant seasons, presenting to overwhelmingly large audiences the most expensive artists and orchestras, at a merely nominal price ($3.50 tickets for seven lectures), and with a system of partial payments which would enable anyone, with however limited an income, to become a subscriber.

The league has given thirty-six concerts with a total attendance of one hundred and ten thousand people, ten thousand of which came

from neighboring cities; with receipts of $80,000 and a surplus of $4,000. Of this surplus, $3,000 was spent in promoting fifteen concerts by local orchestras, choruses and artists, $750 for improving Memorial hall stage and $500 for two music scholarships.

The world's famous artists have been heard at Memorial hall by audiences that were in themselves a revelation of latent musical taste and an inspiration to both artists and citizens. The list of singers includes: Melba, Farrar, Gluck, Homer, Case, Alda, Mabel Garrison, Julia Culp, Cavalieri, Florence Hinkl, Olive Kline, and Hulda Lashanska; McCormack, Muratore, Amato, Werrenrath, Arthur Hacket and De Gorgorza; of instrumentalists, Paderewski, Hofmann, Novaes, Heofetz, Kreisler, Zimbalist, Casals, Leo Schultz, Stefano; orchestras, the Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Philharmonic and Paris Conservatory and the Chicago Paulist Boys' choir.

The Dayton Symphony Association. The beginning of the story of the Dayton Symphony association is the work of a private individual, Aloyse F. Thiele. Born with a love of music and interested in his native city he set out to bring to Dayton high-class musicians and build up a public demand. His first venture with a large orchestra left him $400 poorer. But convinced of the ultimate succeses of his theory and that a city without symphony concerts could not call itself musical he persisted in his plan, sandwiching the symphonies in with artists of drawing power. Finding it at last a losing venture, some public-spirited citizens came to his rescue and organized the Dayton Symphony association. They were Mrs. H. E. Talbott, Mrs. N. M. Stanley, Mrs. Wm. B. Werthner, F. F. McCormick, Mrs. Ferdinand Ach, W. A. Keyes, Mrs. E. A. Deeds, Frederick Funkhouser, and others with both musical enthusiasm and ample bank accounts, who met at Mr. Thiele's office and effected the organization. The record for five years, beginning with Mr. Thiele's private venture and continuing with the organization, has presented in all fifty symphony orchestra concerts, eleven grand operas, thirty-five string quartette and chamber music concerts, six ballet performances, ten concerts by singing clubs, five military band concerts, eleven musical lectures, twelve plays with musical setting and one hundred and fifty-three eminent artists, singers and instrumentalists. The Theodore Thomas orchestra, the New York, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Detroit symphonies, the Russian symphony; Schumann-Heink, Tettrazini, Gadski, Homer, Zenatello, Alda de Lucca, McCormack, Galli-Curci, Evan Williams, Kubelik, Carreno, Boomfield-Zeisler and Maud Powell have all made their bows to Dayton audiences and received the salvos of an "arrived" musical community.

It is regrettable that lack of space prevents any but the merest mention of musicians who in the past and the present have delighted the public with their voices or playing. In 1872 William H. Clarke, a teacher of music in the schools, organized a string quartette of two first and two second violins, of which the players were Charles Stivers, Fred Coffeen, Frank Webster and H. V. Lytle. This modest venture may be considered as the first venture towards orchestral music in the schools. In 1880 the Masonic quartette

took part in every concert given in Dayton and in concerts of their own all over Ohio. It was composed of the four probably best male voices of that time, belonging severally to J. H. Brenneman, John H. Bell, William Hyers and H. V. Lytle. This was the original group. Later Frank Kiefaber and Charles Holland took places left vacant by the withdrawal of other voices.

He who is conceded to have been our most gifted native musician, was Howard Peirce, whose series of concerts always gave enduring pleasure to others and little financial gain to himself. He bid fair to become a world renowned pianist and just as a comprehensive concert tour was planned for him, faded out of life with all his splendid spirit, fine ideals and lovely talent.

Charles K. Holstein, a violinist of splendid talent, carried on for some years a string quartette of undisputed artistic rank, in which he played first violin, Jeanette Freeman Davis second violin, Albert E. Fischman viola and Ira Leslie Davis double bass.

No one has added more to the musical atmosphere of Dayton than Mrs. Katherine Houk Talbott. Her spacious home with its music room forty by a hundred feet, its two grand pianos, big fireplace, music folios and all the paraphernalia belonging to the art, has been filled with groups of people many, many times over, to hear fascinating programs or to meet eminent musicians from the outside world. One cannot think of music in Dayton without including Mrs. Talbott, her voice, her hospitality and her firelit studio.

Idelette Andrews with her flaming eyes, auburn hair and musical enthusiasm gave much to Dayton while she lived. Her studio in the Cooper seminary annex was open to recitals by her pupils. An early death robbed us of her riper achievements. Herman Marstellar was a gifted violinist who gave most of our present string players their first lessons.

Harry Browne Turpin inherited from his father his love for and his gift in music as well as his place in the hearts of Dayton people. Some years ago he made a "find" in Cecil Fanning, trained his fine baritone voice, introduced him to the musical world and together they have played and sung in triumphant concert tours from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Turpin and Fanning put Dayton on the musical map.

Jefferson Walters is a violinist of remarkable power and in constant demand for concerts. He is a teacher of wide repute and has recently brought forward Ruth Smith Boyd, one of his pupils, whose reception has been a tribute to both her own gift and her teacher's skill.

Mrs. Clara Turpin Grimes is another of the musical discoveries due to the discrimination of Harry Turpin, but who has long ago emerged from the leading strings of pupildom and taken her place as perhaps the foremost of Dayton's women singers. Her rich and melting soprano voice is heard and welcomed in every concert that offers the best. Her rendition of the Messiah solos is a yearly treat to music lovers at Christmas tide. After her first lessons with Mr. Turpin she studied in Boston with Max Heinrich and in New York with Herman Klein. In 1902 she was selected as soloist for the Cincinnati May festival and later at a May festival in Salem, Mass.,

and has been heard in oratorio many different times in many different cities.

Mary Goode Royal has a most satisfactory alto voice, which has been a part of the choir of the Lutheran church for a number of years. She has a studio and a large class of voice pupils.

The Funkhouser family are all delightfully musical, the grafted members as well as the original clan. Mrs. Ethel Martin Funkhouser inherited from her father, James Martin, her absorption in music and from her mother her accuracy in piano work. She ranks easily as the foremost accompanist in the city. Mrs. Jessie Landis Funkhouser possesses a sweet and true alto voice, while Mrs. Charles F. Funkhouser is an accomplished organist and choir leader.

Another musical family is the Schencks. Joseph Schenck was organist and choirmaster for many years at Emmanuel church. He trained his daughter Nora in music and she has now developed into an accomplished organist almost equal to her father. She has further ripened her art by study in the east. A son, Robert Schenck, is a violinist with the New York Symphony orchestra.

Mary Blue is a sudden and welcome apparition of charm in the musical world. She is still quite young, having graduated as honor pupil at Steele high school only a few years ago. Music was an obsession with her and was pursued entirely at night after her school lessons were gotten. She went to New York, entered the School of Musical Art, graduated and is now being pushed as one of their soloists. A future of great accomplishment is without doubt before her.

Henry Ditzel is another self-made musician of whom Dayton is proud. He was a bookkeeper and took lessons of Mr. Blumenschein at night; did all his practicing at night and at last achieved the organ at the First Reformed church. He went to Germany and spent several years with leading masters of piano, graduated, came home, took the Lutheran organ, started classes in piano and organ and is firmly established.

The Dayton Conservatory of Music. The Dayton Conservatory of Music was founded in 1913 by Charles Arthur Ridgeway and under his continued direction it is now accounted one of the city's chief artistic assets.

Mr. Ridgeway was a New York man in the beginning, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and later of the Boston Conservatory of Music. After spending some time in Boston and teaching a few years at Columbus he came to Dayton, where he took pupils in piano and organ and theory. In 1913 the E. M. Thresher home on West Monument avenue, a house long associated in the minds of Dayton society with pleasant hospitality and particularly with musical experiences, was empty. It seemed an ideal place in which to go on perpetuating the memories it had aroused. Mr. Ridgeway secured it for a studio, which was afterward enlarged into a conservatory. The original faculty was C. A. Ridgeway, piano, organ and theory; Mrs. Clara Oglesby, K. Lyman and Miss Marie Hammer, piano; Miss Mary Goode Royal and Lelis P. Legler, voice; Charles K. Holstein and Albert Fischman, violin, and Eleanor Just Winsey, expression. To these first teachers there

have been added other musicians of undisputed talent, until the staff now numbers twenty-five and the subjects cover piano, organ, theory, violin, harp, 'cello, chorus conducting, dramatic art and interpretative dancing. Several very successful public performances have been given in the latter department under the direction of Mary Mays Coler.

Over five hundred students now avail themselves of the advantages of the Dayton conservatory and four courses are open to those enrolled; the regular, elective, the teachers and the artists. Diplomas are granted in all courses except the elective. So high is the standard in the artist course that thus far there have been but two artist graduates, Miss Mary Elizabeth Blue, piano, and Miss Ethel Apple, voice.

The equipment of the conservatory is unexcelled, consisting of four grand and five upright pianos, and a duo-art reproducing piano by means of which the playing of the world's greatest artists is at the command of the school. There is a large recital hall on the first floor, with a number of smaller halls, studios and practice rooms for the various departments. Every two weeks co-operative recitals are given, to which teachers from all departments contributed not to exceed two numbers. The Conservatory Students' club is one of the important factors in the life of the school.

Director Ridgeway was for seven years organist of the Third Presbyterian church, for two years in the Linden Avenue Baptist church and for the past two years at the First United Brethren church.

In 1916 the conservatory adopted as the basis of the normal course "The Progressive Series of Piano Lessons," and since that time some fifty of the teachers and pupils have taken up this modern method. The highest possible standards of efficiency are attained in the Dayton Conservatory of Music.

Grace Tomlinson Soward (Mrs. Lucien A.) has a lyric soprano voice of charm and power which has been beautifully developed by training under Oscar Seagle in his summer studio in the woods of the Adirondacks. She has spent two seasons there in a musical atmosphere unexcelled in this country. Her first choir position was in Christ Episcopal church, after which she sang in the Westminster church and is much in demand for concerts both in Dayton and elsewhere.

Paul Katz is Dayton's boy prodigy. He is of Russian parentage, although most of his short life has been spent in Dayton. He began on the violin at five years of age. He is now eleven and has played before Leopold Auer, Eugene Ysaye and other world renowned musicians who unitedly predict for him a wonderful future. He is a small curly-headed boy and full of artistic instinct. He was first presented at Memorial hall on May 15, 1919, by the Women's Music club, when his hearers' sentiments were a combination of astonishment and delight. Unless all present signs fail, the world will sometime count Paul Katz among its great artists.

Georgianna Deifenbach (now Mrs. Martinez) was brought out under the tutelage of Henry Ditzel and made her professional debut as concert pianist with the Cincinnati orchestra at Memorial hall

in 1910, Kunwald directing. She also studied in Boston and has played widely on concern programs.

Kyle Dunkel was for years organist and choirmaster at Christ Episcopal church and successful teacher of piano. During a trip abroad for the study of music he filled the post temporarily as organist of the English church at Paris. In the summer of 1919 the post again became vacant and this time was offered to Mr. Dunkel as a permanency, the choice falling on him out of sixty-six applicants. It is the largest Episcopal church on the continent and the appointment has come as a signal honor to a Dayton boy. He assumed his duties September 10.

Mrs. Ella Brusman Williams cultivated her beautiful soprano voice under Mr. Blumenschein and has sung for years in choruses and choirs, both in Dayton and outside.

Mr. William A. Keys is in large demand for bass parts in choir and chorus singing and is always gladly heard.

Although Miss Amy Kofler (now Mrs. William Steete of Rocky Ford, Colorado) has not lived in Dayton for a period of years, it would not be fair to her to omit the part she played in the musical life of Dayton, when, in her pleasant studio and music school on the top floor of the McIntire building she and Miss Parke and Miss Schwill gave instruction to young ones and pleasure to their elders. The earlier teachers in Dayton were satisfied to merely teach. When their pupils were asked to play for friends they had stage fright and were "out of practice" or "couldn't play without their notes." Miss Kofler held that it was not enough to practice in private, the pupil must play in public. Therefore even her youngest pupils were in the habit of taking part at her monthly recitals and thus before an audience of fathers and mothers and sympathetic friends forgot their fears and took the public work as a matter of course. To Miss Kofler more than any other of the teachers this advance is due. Some of her pupils are playing yet at concerts or are themselves teachers and help to keep with their own pupils the habit of frequent recitals.

The Proctor School of Music, of 14 West Monument avenue, Dayton, Ohio, was established in 1912 by Harry Wilson Proctor, well known pianist and teacher of that city. The aim of the school, from the beginning, was to provide serious music students with a thorough musical education along lines that conform to the highest modern educational ideals.

That this aim has been realized is evidenced by the rapid growth of the school. Starting with a faculty of but three teachers, two departments, and several studio rooms located on the top floor of the Aeolian company, then on West Third street, the Proctor School of Music now occupies an entire building, has a faculty of eleven teachers and operates one branch school in West Carrollton, Ohio.

The school enjoys a large patronage of music students, an increasing number of whom are becoming identified as successful professional musicians of Dayton. The school offers complete courses in piano, voice, violin, 'cello and clarinet. These departments are all under the direction of competent teachers who are artists in their respective branch.

A special course for young piano pupils called the "Proctor Music course" is used by the school to provide children with a thorough musical foundation from the beginning.

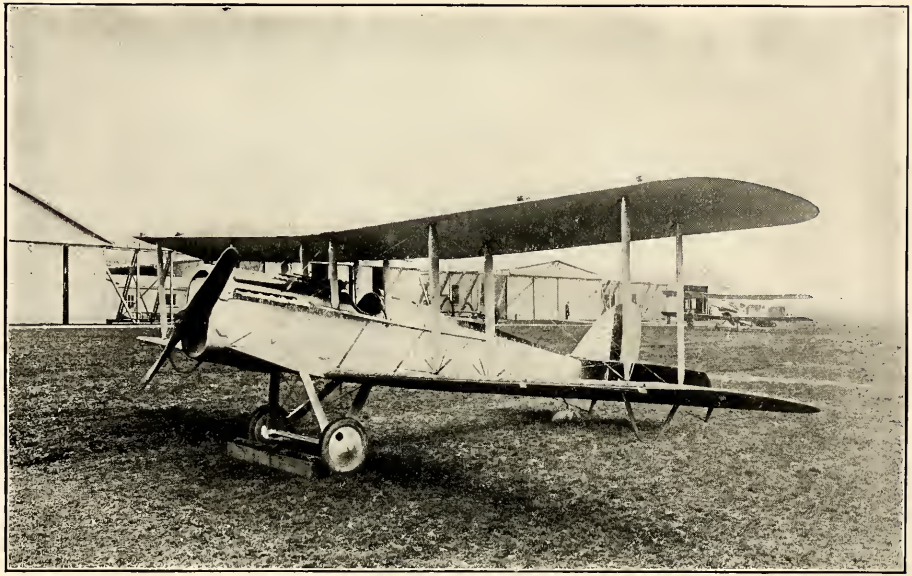
Graduations with diplomas are granted to those students who qualify. As to the director himself, personally, Mr. Proctor was born in Dayton in 1885, educated in the public schools and began his study of music with the late Waldemar Sprague. His first essay in music as a profession was to join an orchestra, after which he organized the above described school of music first in Aeolian hall and afterwards on Monument avenue. His wife was Miss Estella Taylor of this city.

Dayton's Industrial Contribution to the War

It did not go for nothing that Dayton was "a city of a thousand factories," when war was declared. It was one of the centers to which the government immediately turned for the help that it needed—the production of war material. Many of our factories had already been at it for the allied nations, before the entrance of the United States into the belligerent ranks. Large quantities of shells had gone to Russia when her emissaries came to us and bestowed their orders; France and Italy had also been supplied according to their needs.

But with the declaration of war between us and Germany, a new order was established. Within a few hours representatives of the government were on the field for personal interviews. They represented to our manufacturers both sides of the question—the business side and the patriotic side. The manufacturers caught the spirit and immediately large changes were under way. To thus change the product of a factory meant in many cases the introduction of new machinery, the purchase of innumerable new tools, the training of workers in untried work, and in some cases it meant the construction of new and large buildings and the acquirement of added territory, all of which was cheerfully done. And done also under the strictest secrecy. The general public, ordinarily conversant with our manufacturing advantages, never dreamed of this wholesale change that was taking place with unparalleled rapidity in our midst.

The other side of the story must also be taken into consideration—the changing back to peace production after the armistice. Prior to November 11, 1918, our plants were turning out guns, shells, tanks, synchronizers, bombing planes, and pistols. Suddenly they were called to halt, change everything back again, and begin once more to produce cash registers, pumps, starters, delco-light, sewing machines, lasts, fare registers and other peace products. They were left with piles of raw material that they could not use, warehouses full of war products that the government no longer wanted, buildings that gave more space than they could use, and hundreds, no, thousands, of workers more than were needed, which they hated to discharge. Moreover, large sums of money were locked up in these repudiated orders which would take a long time for the government to reimburse. The reconstruction of our manu-



AN AMERICAN-BUILT DE HAVILAND-4 BATTLE PLANE

factories for war and the re-reconstruction for peace reads like a fairy tale to the uninitiated, but a fairy tale that cost blood and tears (figuratively speaking) to make true.

The De Haviland-4 Bombing Plane. By far the most important contribution from Dayton factories to the war was the De Haviland bombing plane turned out by the Dayton-Wright Airplane company. After the mission to the United States (led by Col. Bolling) had decided on the type of machine to be produced on this side, samples were sent and with them some not very definite instructions as to their construction. On July 18, 1917, the first De Haviland was received in New York and, after being sent for examination to Washington, was then forwarded to Dayton, where it arrived on August 15. This plane arrived without its engine and lacking many other accessories later included in the equipment of a fighting machine. The plane had to be re-designed and altered to take the Liberty engine and our machine guns and instruments.

The first De Haviland plane, known as the Canary Bird, was completed in October and flown on the 29th by Howard M. Rinehart. It was used all that winter by the flying force and is now exhibited as a relic of aircraft production in the Smithsonian Institution.

During the months of December, January and February many acute difficulties were met, struggled with and overcome and on the 8th of April another plane known as No. 31 was finished and taken as a model for all future planes. The characteristics of the De Haviland-4 as established by the No. 31 were as follows:

Endurance at 6,500 feet, full throttle	2 hours, 13 minutes
Endurance at 6,500 feet, half throttle	3 hours, 3 minutes
Ceiling	19,500 feet
Climb to ten thousand feet (loaded)	14 minutes
Speed at ground level	124.7 miles per hour
Speed at 6,500 feet	120 miles per hour
Speed at 10,000 feet	117 miles per hour
Speed at 15,000 feet	113 miles per hour
Weight, bare plane	2,391 pounds
Weight, loaded	3,582 pounds

It must be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated that the De Haviland-4 is an observation two-place biplane fully equipped for fighting and with a Liberty motor. This type of machine was adhered to throughout the time of production. The quantity produced is hereby given as an interesting fact when the difficulties of quantity production in a thoroughly new and unfamiliar enterprise are taken into consideration.

After the winter months had brought with them their results of research and experiment, planes began to appear from the factory to the training field. In March there were four completed; in April, fifteen; in May, a hundred and fifty-three; in June, three hundred and thirty-six; in July, four hundred and eighty-four; in August, eight hundred and fifty-seven; in October, a thousand and ninety-seven; in November, a thousand and seventy-two, and then

the armistice put an end to production. A total of four thousand five hundred and eighty-seven were completed and shipped over and the output would have continued at the rate of a thousand a month as long as the war demanded.

Mention must be made here of the remarkable work of Howard Rinehart, who will be instantly remembered whenever the name De Haviland-4 is spoken. To only a few is known the whole story of Rinehart's part in the development of the American air program. An intrepid flyer, he was one of the first trained by Orville Wright and after an extensive experience in radio work he became military aeronaut, flying the Wright model H-S machine. Later in the Wright flying school he trained over two hundred flyers and when definitely connected with the Dayton-Wright Airplane company he did the major portion of the development, flying with the De Haviland-4 machine. It is said that only those who went through that discouraging winter of 1917-18 realize the degree of Rinehart's devotion to the work.

The National Cash Register Company's War Work.—It was quite early in the game when the cash register plant and all its facilities were placed at the disposal of the government. A war work committee was immediately appointed who started new contracts through the factory, made priority rulings and saw that time schedules were fulfilled. Cash register production was cut down to twenty-five per cent of previous output and the balance of the line of work was standardized.

Special orders were cut down, production of non-essentials stopped, women employed so as to release men and the plant rearranged. In addition two permanent buildings were immediately put under construction with a total floor space of a hundred and thirty-seven square feet, bringing the total of buildings in the plant up to twenty-one.

One motto was adopted at the instigation of the president: "War first and business second—if there is any time for business." Work was speeded up, the works going night and day, with the result that the war work was finished either on time or ahead of time.

Ten things were on the order to the N. C. R. plant from the government: (1) Metal fittings for standard J-1 training airplanes, for which work it was necessary to have over a thousand new tools made, six thousand detail parts constructed and a million five hundred thousand units assembled, involving one hundred thousand seven hundred and twenty hours' work.

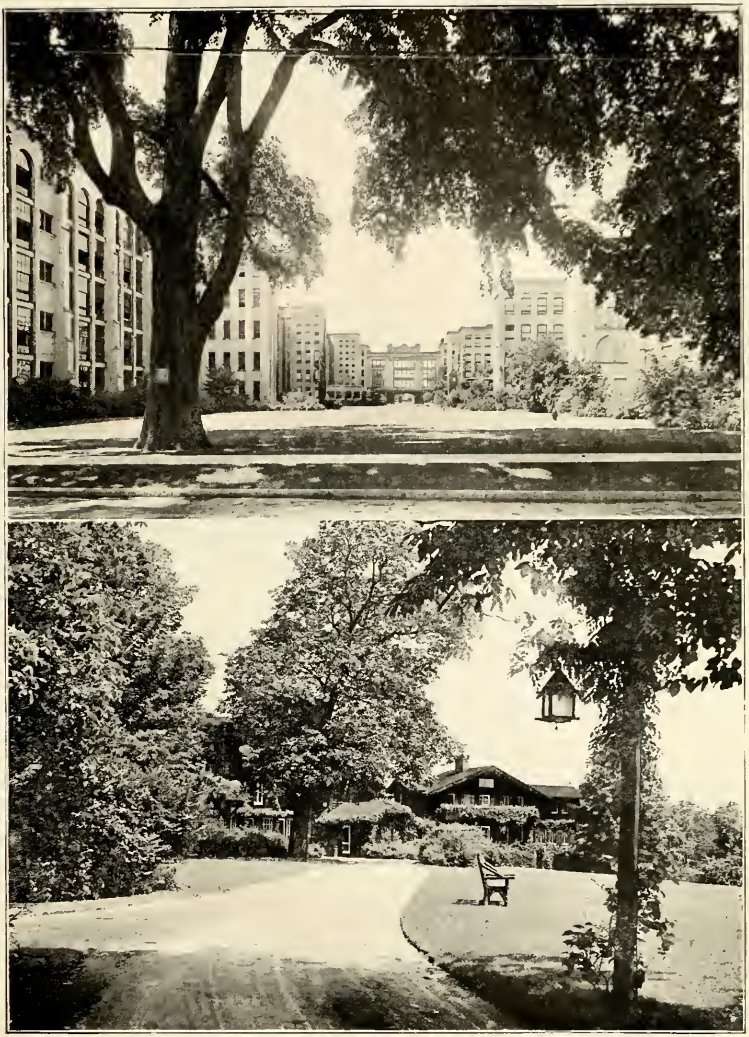
(2) Liberty motor parts, including over two million pieces which had to be produced with the utmost accuracy and precision and in the shortest possible time. Both were accomplished.

(3) Tel tacheometer. An instrument used to register the speed of the propeller shaft; ten thousand made, requiring more than a million parts, requiring in turn over two thousand tools and taking fifty-five thousand hours' work.

(4) Ailerons, rudders and stabilizers for two thousand D. H. airplanes, requiring two hundred and nineteen thousand feet of lumber, out of which were constructed eight thousand ailerons, two thousand rudders and two thousand stabilizers.

The Patterson Log Cabin, the first home in Lexington, Ky., built by Col. Robert Patterson of Revolutionary fame for his bride, Elizabeth Lindsay.

Rubicon Farm, built in 1810, by Col. Robert Patterson, afterwards the residence of Jefferson Patterson.



FAR HILLS, RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. PATTERSON
VIEW OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTER WORKS

(5) Air speed indicators and pilot tubes; an instrument used to record the air pressure on airplane. Order placed April 29, 1918. First instrument finished seven days later. Seven hundred and five made, faster than the shipping orders came in.

(6) Battery commander's periscope bracket. Eleven thousand seven hundred ordered, same delivered. Two hundred and twenty-one tools made; nearly six thousand hours of work.

(7) Battery commander's tripod; nearly sixteen thousand ordered and made; twenty-one thousand hours of work.

(8) Azimuth head for directing shell fire. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty ordered. Contract still running. Production has reached over one hundred and twenty-five a day. Measurements had to be accurate to the one ten-thousandth of an inch.

(9) French bracket 75 mm. shrapnel fuse setter. Six thousand ordered and ninety-nine hours of schedule time had been put in when contract was canceled.

(10) Colt .45 automatic pistol. Five hundred thousand ordered. Twenty-six million parts required. The shops were up to schedule for the production of tools and machinery when the signing of the armistice caused suspension of the contract.

The Davis Sewing Machine Company.—The work in this plant for war production began in the spring of 1915 with the manufacture of the 3-GT Russian fuse used by the Russian government on their three-inch high explosive shells. This output continued for nearly two years. After the United States entered the war the amount of work done by the Davis company rapidly increased until at the time of the signing of the armistice about sixty per cent of the factory force was so engaged.

For the United States government the Davis company made the Russian type mark I fuse and the French type mark V fuse. The latter was made in both the delay and non-delay type and were used in the 75 mm. shells. Production continued on the Russian type mark I fuse for about six months and on the French type mark V fuse for nearly a year.

The detonator department contained about fifty-five thousand square feet of floor space and employed over seven hundred men and women. By them some millions of fuses were produced and the company's record was second to none in the country engaged in similar work.

The bicycle department was one of the three sources of supply for the government, which was furnished with a specially constructed military model Dayton bicycle, which was used in both the United States and France.

The sewing machine department manufactured a specially constructed sewing machine for use in the United States balloon corps. Davis-made types of sewing machines were widely used by manufacturers of tents, balloons, knapsacks, leggings and similar products, while Davis machines of the family type were used at various Red Cross centers.

The forge department, which is one of the best equipped of the kind in Ohio, produced parts as follows: 12 parts for fuse centers, 4

parts for Liberty motors, 4 parts for the De Haviland-4 airplane, 1 part for the Dietrick-Lorraine airplane motor, 2 parts for army jacks, 2 parts for navy rigging, 3 parts for army trucks and 1 part for hospital fan.

The Story of the Tanks.—For two years Dayton people read the New York papers for every scrap of information they could pick up on the subject of those wonderful and mysterious machines of modern warfare—tanks. Yet, had they gone out over the Herman avenue bridge in Riverdale and turned to the right, if they could have seen through a heavy and high board fence and got by the armed sentry at the gate, they would have seen tanks not only in course of manufacture, but several of them trundling around in the large enclosure that surrounds the Maxwell Motor Car company, being tried out for their future career on the Flanders battle front. But the censorship was rigid. Nobody saw the tanks or knew that with four French tanks as models, with French officials as consultants and two thousand workmen in the shops, the Maxwell company and the Platt Iron works were busy making in quantity these modern military monsters.

Had the war lasted a few months longer Dayton, in addition to being the air-metropolis of the world, would have also been recognized as the leading city in the United States in the manufacture of tanks. To have been the center of the tank industry in the nation, it was only necessary that the war should have lasted some three months longer. It is now definitely known that the facilities here were so much better than elsewhere, skilled labor so plentiful, shop equipment so complete, that the government would never have looked elsewhere for this industry. In fact large contracts with the Ford and the Hudson companies were entirely shut off.

Tank construction in Dayton began in the closing days of 1917. Like airplane production, the story of tank production was a long list of difficulties. First the difficulty in translating French plans, then that of securing the necessary parts of the tank. Many of the smaller parts had never been constructed before and on account of their unusual shape and structure no profit could be made and concerns fought shy of the job. But all difficulties were overcome, and now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and they can see the work "en large," the manufacturers at the head of this unusual industry may congratulate themselves that their record for accomplishment is so good. Also that their department of the military service is among the few that escaped criticism and investigation.

Tank construction in Dayton really began in the closing days of December, 1917, but it was not until months afterward that this fact was generally known. Appearance of the tanks on the streets of the city in the "Armistice" celebration was the first intimation that the general public had that they were being manufactured here. Approximately four hundred and fifty tanks had been built and tested in Dayton before November 11. Overseas shipping had started and tanks were leaving Dayton every day for Cincinnati, where they joined the army convoys and proceeded by train to the seaboard, where the were lifted by derricks into waiting vessels and started to the front.

It is stated with authority that tanks will continue to be produced in Dayton under the original contracts. Three thousand and ninety were to have been completed under the first order. The production was at the rate of from two to seven daily. As the tank left the Dayton plants it was ready for action with the exception of installing the guns and ammunition. In a short time longer they would have been equipped with wireless apparatus. There is now on hand at the factories $10,000,000 worth of tank material, including valuable parts that can be used for no other purpose. No new raw materials are being procured. If tanks continue to be manufactured it will be for the following reasons: To replace tanks borrowed from the French; to have a number of tanks on hand as a part of the preparedness program; to give employment to labor which will and is suffering from too prompt demobilization.

Early in the war the Platt Iron works offered to build a large number of the small type of "one-man" tanks of the design developed by Renault in France which has proved so successful on account of the rapid movement and speed of maneuvering. After protracted negotiations concerning points of construction and methods of manufacture an order for over fourteen hundred tanks was placed by the government and simultaneously the Platt Iron works made extensive plans for rapid production.

One large building was completely cleared of the machinery it contained and converted into an assembling building. At a later date a part of the foundry was also cleared and converted to the same use. The machinery of parts was performed in the general machine shop, a large number of special machine tools being purchased for the purpose. However, the speed of production was such that all the parts could not possibly be made in the company's own factory and a part of the plan originally contemplated involved placing subcontracts for all such parts as were adapted to the special equipment and facilities of other factories. At one time there were as many as five hundred sub-contractors, furnishing various parts to the Platt Iron Works company.

The work of organizing, correlating, checking and inspecting the mass of work involved in such contracts, not only to get the work out with the required speed and accuracy, but also to satisfy the strict requirements of the government as to accounting and other records, was a task of great magnitude, particularly in view of the many novel features involved, the frequent modifications in design and methods which had to be observed.

As the great production machine was set in motion many unforeseen difficulties arose that had to be overcome. The design was based on the French design and French methods. American practice was found in some instances to be totally unable to take care of this and the great machine was slowed up by reason of some subcontractor discovering this and throwing the productions program out of gear. All of which vast transactions involved had to be conducted according to the rules established by the priorities division of the War Industrial board, which rules were embraced in many publications subject to frequent changes and revision.

However, all these problems were at last solved and production started. The first delivery of finished tanks began to come forward in the fall of 1918, though coincident with this delivery and further back in the line of production the parts for all the machines were completed and on hand for the entire order. The initial requirement of fourteen hundred tanks involved an estimated expenditure of about $7,000,000.

With the signing of the armistice the program was halted and as soon as a definite decision was reached it was decided by the government to complete only three hundred and twenty-five tanks. Considerable delay attended this decision, so that the last of the tanks was not completed before April 30, at which time they were being finished at the rate of four a day—one every hundred and fifty minutes.

These machines were shipped to their various destinations, but the storage buildings of the Platt Iron works are still filled, ceiling-high, with parts of tanks, boxed, checked and marked, the vistas of these being silently eloquent of immense activity and expenditure.

Shell Production in the Platt Iron Works.—In 1915 the Russian government contracted with the Platt Iron works for a million three-inch shells, for which purpose a splendid building was erected and equipped with the most modern shell-making machinery. A further contract for an equal number came from the same source. At the conclusion of these contracts, there being such demand for machinery of this description and the United States not being in the war, the company was about to accept an offer for the equipment when officials from our government approached the management (as they did other large manufacturers) to retain its machinery in case of the United States being involved.

Shortly after, war was declared and the government immediately placed one order for a hundred thousand army shells followed by another for the same number of navy shells, both of which orders were filled. Subsequently an order for 800,000 75 mm. shells was given, which order was doubled at a later date.

Work on the contracts went on, even after the armistice was signed, until January, at which time it permanently ceased on all 75 mm. contracts. The output of the plant reached from six to eight thousand shells a day, or three hundred an hour. Preparations were completed to double that output. In connection with these figures it must be remembered that shells are made of the very hardest steel and must be constructed with an accuracy of approximately one-thousandth of an inch in many of their dimensions.

The action of the government in canceling its contracts was to ask all manufacturers to submit claims covering losses by reason of cancelation. Inasmuch as very large sums had been invested in preparation work and special appliances, the setting up of a claim proved to be a very complicated matter.

The Ohmer Fare Register Company and the War.—In the summer of 1917 the Ohmer Fare Register company was busily engaged in the manufacture of its regular products. These consisted of indicating and recording fare registers for use in electric railway cars

and records in taximeters for taxicabs. The fare registers were already in general use throughout the country and the demand for them increasing. The taximeter, though a newer device, was also rapidly increasing in popularity and the future of the business from a peace time standpoint was assured.

During the period of the war before the United States threw down the gauntlet to German autocracy, many tempting war contracts had been offered the company, which, however, were invariably turned down. When America entered the war, however, Mr. John F. Ohmer, president of the company, and his board of directors offered the entire facilities of the plant to the government and a contract, the first of three, was undertaken. This contract was placed by the Navy Department and called for the manufacture of one thousand mounts and sights for three-inch naval guns.

The factory, although well equipped for the making of its original output, including recording devices and the finer and more delicate parts of gun sights, was far from being able at that stage of the game to handle heavy steel castings weighing thousands of pounds and requiring large electric cranes to move them. Fortunately, however, the factory had been built with a view to early expansion and there was plenty of adjoining land to accommodate other buildings. Forty days after signing the first government contract a large tract of land occupied by a maturing crop of potatoes was transformed into the site of a brick and steel factory building, equipped with electric cranes and with the machinery running. The German submarines were then at the climax of their history of frightfulness, and every agency toward rapid and early production of the sadly needed gun mounts was utilized.

Contracting to manufacture gun mounts and sights meant to manufacture the entire gun with the exception of the barrel and the optical instrument or telescope. Anyone who has ever studied the mechanism necessary to train a naval gun, the devices for taking up the recoil, the fine co-ordination of parts necessary to make an effective and reliable weapon, will appreciate the monumental task accepted by these producers of registers and taximeters.

The making of fine tools had already won for the company a reputation for accuracy and the tool-making departments immediately started on a task which required the finest and closest work. On December 11, 1917, an additional contract was entered into calling for five hundred and sixty-five mounts and sights for four-inch naval guns. This meant a still further increase in the equipment of the plant for the handling of still heavier castings. The existing organization had already been keyed up to the necessary pitch of speed and was able to handle the additional work, but new buildings had to be built and built quickly. New machinery had to be purchased, to say nothing of the vast increase in the amount of raw material required. This contract was followed by a third, calling for five hundred more of the four-inch mounts and sights and the contract was promptly accepted.

Early in the year 1918, gun mounts and sights began to be shipped and soon there was a constant flow of the units to the seaboard, where necessary tests having been made they were loaded

onto merchantmen for protection against the submarine. The authorities at Washington found the products of this Dayton factory to be good and the rate of production entirely satisfactory. The Ohmer Fare Register company at this time was practically the only source of supply in the country for three-inch naval mounts and sights. The four-inch mounts necessarily got into production a little later. These were beginning to leave the factory in satisfactory quantities at the time the armistice was signed.

International Clay Machinery and the War.—Contracts were taken by the International Clay Machinery company in the early part of 1918 for forty thousand 75 mm. high explosive shells, being a direct contract from the Ordnance department of the United States government and a result of former orders filled for them.

There were many delays, due to the difficulties in getting machine tools, but at the time the armistice was signed thirty thousand shells had been shipped.

When the emergency fleet program was started the International sub-contracted with the following firms for the manufacture of turning engines: The Hooven-Owens Rentschler company, Hamilton, Ohio; the Badenhausen company, Philadelphia; the Ingersoll-Rand company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; the Hardie-Tynes company, Birmingham, Ala. The "turning engine" is the starting engine on the large 2,800-horsepower marine engine for bilge pumps, evaporator feed pumps and other 2,800-horsepower parts complete. These contracts were partially canceled on March 1, 1919; the remainder were filled by April 1.

In addition to these war orders the International did considerable work for the gas mask plants of the Gas Defense division in the way of gas producers, annealing cars and structural equipment. In short, for the six months directly preceding the armistice, this firm had virtually abandoned its original product and was doing ninety-eight per cent war work.

The Dayton Metal Products Company's War Work.—This firm was incorporated April 28, 1915, and the first contract secured was on May 19 from the Canadian Car & Foundary company for 1,500,000 3 G T Russian detonating fuses, which contract was rapidly followed by one from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the same for the British government in February of the next year for 1,000,000 3 G T detonating fuses and 1,000,000 4 G T of the same.

On January 13, 1916, on November 2, 1916, and January 6, 1917, respectively, came contracts from the International Steel & Ordnance company for 1,000,000, for 250,000 and for 50,000 3 G T Russian detonating fuses. On May 8, 1916, the United States Navy department contracted for 22,000 3 G T Russian detonating fuses.

All these contracts were completed by March, 1917. Again in April, 1917, the United States Navy department contracted for 12,000 4 G T Russian detonating fuses, while the United States Ordnance department ordered 1,000,000 of the 3 G T fuses, which was later changed to Mark 1 U. S. detonating fuses and the quantity reduced to 750,000 because of the reduction of ordnance requirements for this type of ammunition.

Another contract from the United States Ordnance department was dated February 22, 1918, and called for 1,585,000 Mark 11 detonating fuses, of which 1,750,000 had been completed up to the time the armistice was signed and nearly all the parts necessary to complete the contract were in process of manufacture.

The Dayton Metal Products company, due to its close association with the Dayton-Wright Airplane company and the dominant position that Dayton has always held in matters of aviation, especially during the war, started to manufacture parts for airplanes in the latter part of the year 1917. In this work they specialized on turnbuckles, tie rods, clevises, clevis pins, bolts and thimbles and up to the time of the signing of the armistice had produced the startling quantity of 2,000,000 turnbuckles, 600,000 tie rods complete with clevises and 2,250,000 thimbles. The romance behind such gigantic production can only be imagined by those on the inside of war work.

Other Dayton Concerns Making War Products.—The Dayton Malleable Iron works was doing ninety-eight per cent of government war work when the armistice was declared. It consisted of several thousand tons of malleable castings used in the assembling of fighting tanks both in this country and in England; fuse caps for trench mortar shells; wire rope clips for the Navy department, used in laying mines; locomotive and freight car castings for the United States Railroad administration, and a number of other orders used in miscellaneous war work.

The Automatic Machine company furnished for the Curtiss Airplane & Motor corporation seventeen orders for forming dies, progressive dies, piercing dies, assembly fixtures, stamping dies, cutters and holders. Work was nearly completed at time armistice was signed. Balance was canceled. For the Dayton Stamping & Tool company, tools, jigs and fixtures. Work covered six or seven months and was entirely completed. For the Dayton-Wright Airplane company, special parts used in construction of airplanes; orders extending over a period of eight or nine months. All completed. For the Dayton-Ohio Production company, die pot bushings, adapters, centering rings. All completed. For the Dayton Wire Wheel company, drill holders, thread gauges, plug gauges, ring gauges, all for use for cartridge containers, and other government work. All completed. Work extending over about four months for Interstate Motor company of Muncie, Ind., consisting of drill jigs and special fixtures. Work all completed. During the entire year had work on hand for the Maxwell Motor company, on which were employed from twenty to thirty-five men full time and sometimes four or five nights a week. All government work and all completed.

For the Platt Iron works for seven or eight months, all government work and all completed. Several large orders for gun mounts for the Recording Devices company, all completed and all delivered. Several smaller orders for the Dayton Manufacturing company, the C. J. Weinmann company and the Ohmer Fare Register company.

The Green & Green Cracker Company.—While the great manufacturing plants of Dayton were sidetracked from their original products to make munitions during the war, Green & Green speeded

up on their own to make war material of a different sort. Six million five hundred thousand pounds of hard bread was their record in the great struggle to conquer militarism.

The story of a big bakery taking its enormous facilities for production into the war, conquering all the problems of making, packing and shipping the huge quantities of bread needed by the American army, makes a thrilling story. At the breaking of relations with Germany the government called upon the Green & Green Cracker company for the manufacture of hard bread for the soldiers abroad. One word was sufficient to stop the production of a commodity to which they had given years of study, to undertake an entirely new product and the response was immediate and whole-souled.

The problem was to deliver to the men in the trenches a hard bread in perfect condition, clean, pure and sweet. To this end air and gas tight containers must be used—tin containers so tightly soldered that the contents would be perfectly protected when opened in the mud of the trenches and in any kind of weather; and the containers as well as the bread must be made in the factory. To this end special machinery was designed and installed. Two eight-hour shifts of the six hundred employees were arranged. Four hundred people were fed every day at the factory. An average day's run of flour was four hundred and fifty-eight barrels, which, if superimposed one upon the other, would make a stack higher than the Eiffel tower. Fifty-three carloads of tin plate were used in making hard bread containers. A day's shipment averaged a hundred and twenty thousand pounds of packages, and the whole output, the final protest against German "Kultur," was six and a half million pounds of hard bread.

The eight months of war work being over, the Green & Green company resumed the manufacture of the cracker for which they have become famous, but the memory of their contribution to the great struggle will remain a substantial satisfaction.

For a whole lifetime in the manufacturing annals of Dayton, one of the standard products was "Wolf's cracker," a crisp, salty, toothsome dainty. No housekeeper was ever without them in her larder. It was an institution in itself. In November, 1896, this industry was taken over by the Greens—John W. and Weston Green—who continued to manufacture a cracker just as satisfactory as the Wolf cracker, the same formula, but carefully made by modern machinery and under strictly sanitary conditions. There were no stockholders at the time and the business was carried on entirely by the father and son in the Music Hall building on North Main street. The company was incorporated June 28, 1916. Before that a new factory had been constructed on the corner of Cincinnati and Concord streets, into which they moved in December, 1907.

The Green & Green company ascribe their success and constant progress to several factors; the satisfying of public taste not only by producing a healthful and appetizing food at a nominal price but to the care with which it is treated in the factory. Other factors in the business are the advertising of their product over a limited territory and marketing the same through a well organized sales force. The territory covered is within a radius of about one hun-

dred and fifty miles from Dayton with sales branches at Columbus, Springfield and Lima.

The company has had a steady growth since its organization and additions are being made each year to the office and sales force.

The Recording Devices Company and the Synchronizers.—While the volume of war work done by this company was small in comparison to some, the nature of the devices manufactured was most important in that the safety of the aviator depended upon the absolute mechanical correctness of the devices in the operation of the airplane.

Among the many appliances with which every battle plane was equipped was the synchronizing generator. This was a device attached to the Liberty motor which synchronized with the revolutions of the propeller, so that the gunner who sat immediately behind and in line with the propeller could fire as fast as he desired without the missiles striking the revolving blades. It can be easily seen that the slightest defect in the mechanism of this device placed the lives of the occupants in jeopardy. Of the ten thousand or more which were manufactured by this company and attached to the battle planes, the device was so perfect in its mechanism that in no case was there found an instance where it did not perform the work for which it was intended. The Recording Devices company was one of the two companies selected by the government to manufacture this device. Other devices manufactured by the Recording Devices company were the following: Double and single gun yokes, duplex triggers, gun sight equipment, wing tip flare holders, bomb release mechanism and operating, safety and control handles, all most important for the complete equipment of the battle plane. It must be understood that when the government came to the Recording Devices company requesting them to get into production on these devices all of them were in more or less an experimental stage and that none had been fully developed. Great credit should be given the officers and employees of the company for the manner in which they put aside their regular peace production and at once launched into war work. Material was hard to get and labor was scarce. Great assistance was given this company by the selection of many enlisted men of the different cantonments throughout the United States, whose records showed that they were expert mechanics, and upon the request of the company these men were furloughed and detailed to work in the plant of the company, and to them should be given as much credit as though they had gone overseas.

Banking

So rapid was the immigration into the beautiful Miami valley during the early years of the eighteenth century that the impulse given to trade soon necessitated the establishment of banks, for notes and specie were taking the place of skins and farm products as mediums of exchange.

Under the name of the "Dayton Manufacturing company," the first bank in the settlement of Dayton was incorporated November

11, 1813, by Messrs. Henry Brown, J. G. Burns, J. H. Crane, John Ewing, Philip Gunckel, Joseph Peirce, H. G. Phillips, William M. Smith, and Isaac Spinning, but no further action was taken until the following year, when a board of directors was elected consisting of Isaac G. Burnett, John Compton, Joseph H. Crane, William Eaker, John Ewing, Maddox Fisher, Chas. Russell Greene, David Griffin, George Groves, Fielding Gosney, D. C. Lindsay, Joseph Peirce, David Reid, N. S. Schenck, Benjamin Van Cleve, and John H. Williams; Messrs. H. G. Phillips and George S. Houston were the choice of the directors for the respective offices of president and cashier of the new fiscal institution, with salaries fixed at the munificent sums of $150 and $400. The directors of this bank were men who started many of the successful commercial enterprises of the county seat of Montgomery county, and their business sagacity and energy, in numerous cases, have been handed down to their descendants who today are strongly identified, not only with the wide business activities of the Dayton of the twentieth century, but also with its progress along all lines of civic development.

With a capital stock of $61,055, on the 18th of August, 1814, the Dayton Manufacturing company began its financial dealings with the people of Dayton and Montgomery county, in a stone house erected by it on a lot on the east side of North Main street, the location and building costing $2,800. The house stood for many years, an evidence of the commercial enterprise that was eventually to widen and strengthen until Dayton should take rank with the leading, commercially alert, cities of the middle west.

Ten months after the Dayton Manufacturing company had opened its doors for business, it issued its first public statement, and it is interesting to read that its assets footed up a sum of $123,505.21; its individual deposits amounting to $19,171.51. Its first large loan was a patriotic one of $11,120 to the national government for aid in the prosecution of the war with England. Like numerous other fiscal institutions in the early period of our history as a republic and a state, the Dayton Manufacturing company did not escape the nefarious skill of the counterfeiter's pen, and many of the small bills issued by it were fraudulently raised to notes of larger denomination. In the year 1831, the bank took a new charter under the name of the Dayton bank, and for twelve years longer continued to hold the confidence of the people of Dayton and Montgomery county; but the hostile attitude of President Andrew Jackson to the United States bank, and the refusal of Ohio's legislative solons to renew its character, led to the closing of its doors in the early winter of the year of 1843.

Two things in the history of the first bank of Dayton are worthy of particular note. In the summer of the year 1837 it stood alone among all the banks then established in the United States, in its refusal to obey the treasury order of President Jackson; and it was also one of three banks that, during that period of financial stress, continued to pay specie to its patrons. And, in addition, it has the honorable record of never having lost a dollar to either a depositor or note-holder.

The Winters National bank, located in its handsome rooms at the corner of Second and Main streets in the city of Dayton, proudly and it seems justly lays claim to being the "lineal descendant" of the old Dayton bank. There is no more prominent figure in Dayton's early financial history than that of Mr. Valentine Winters. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he was a child of only two years of age when, in the year 1809, his parents crossed the Alleghenies to found a home in the fertile, beautiful lands of the Miami valley. His first work was employment in a brickyard at Germantown, from which place he came to Dayton, taking a place as clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. Andrew Irwin, later serving in the same capacity with the mercantile firm of Harshman & Rench, where his ability won quick recognition and he was taken into partnership. In later years Mr. Winters was a foremost figure not only in the banking circles of Dayton, but was also actively interested as organizer of the Ohio Valley bank in Cincinnati, and for nine years held the office of president of the Preble County State bank, and also found time to lend a hand in the organization of railroads not only in Ohio, but with Messrs. E. F. Drake and Jonathan Harshman built the first railroad in Minnesota, a short line connecting the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. A most interesting fact is associated with the establishment of the second Dayton bank, and which the Winters National bank asserts is trustworthy proof of what might be called direct ancestry.

In 1843, the year preceding the closing of the first, original Dayton bank, it paid over to Mr. Jonathan Harshman the sum of $45,000, which amount was in lieu of his bank stock and deposits. The payment being made in silver, it necessitated the employment of a carrier, and in the darkness of the night this large amount of currency was removed on a dray by Messrs. Valentine Winters and Abraham Overlease to the safety of a vault under a room later occupied by Jerry Wollaston's cigar store, in an old building that stood where the present Callahan bank building is now located. Here, in the very heart of the little city, it lay undisturbed until the year 1845, when a new organization, under the old name of the Dayton bank, with Mr. Jonathan Harshman as president and Mr. Valentine Winters as cashier, announced its readiness and ability to conduct financial transactions with the community at large. The $45,000 of silver currency, which had remained so long secreted in the darkness of the vault, was used as a part of the capital stock of the new bank, which did its business in the little room destined in later years to be a cigar store. This bank took its charter under the independent law of Ohio.

The death of Mr. Jonathan Harshman, sr., president of the Dayton bank, in the year 1850, brought about the closing of its doors in 1852. Its affairs passed into the care of the New Exchange bank, incorporated the same year by Messrs. Valentine Winters, R. R. Dickey, Jonathan Harshman and James R. Young, under the name of Harshman, Winters & Co., its location being at the northeast corner of Third and Main streets; after several years of successful financiering, Messrs. Young and Dickey withdrew from the partnership, and the management of the bank passed into the hands of

Mr. Winters and his son, Jonathan H. Winters, under the firm name of V. Winters & Son.

After a record of a quarter of a century of successful public service, this bank was reorganized as the Winters National bank, with Jonathan H. Winters as president and J. C. Reber, cashier.

The present condition of the Winters National bank is a splendid testimonial to its integrity as a trustworthy factor in the commercial activities of Dayton and Montgomery county, but equally well to the wondrous growth and increase of the business and efficiency which has added so materially, not only to the wealth and prosperity of both city and county, but likewise to that of the whole Miami valley and state. In the year 1888, the combined deposits of all the Dayton banks amounted only to $3,000,000. The deposits in the Winters National bank on the last day of December, 1918, amounted to $4,601,005.77. In the short space of nine months, September 12, 1919, the deposits aggregated $4,963,189.78. The total resources, on the same date, being $9,159,705.78.

The present management of the Winters National bank is in the hands of Mr. Valentine Winters, president; Messrs. Lee Warren James and C. C. Bosler, vice-presidents; Mr. Russell H. Tompert, cashier, and Mr. Harry O. Wachter, assistant cashier. Boards of directors, Messrs. Lee Warren James, Howard F. Marston, Frank Hill Smith, S. Rufus Jones, Frank B. Currigan, Robert R. Dickey, Joseph Herzstam, Ezra F. Kimmel and Valentine Winters.

Names foremost in the early history of the commercial and financial activities of Dayton and Montgomery county are linked with the establishment of the Dayton National bank when, on the 21st day of May, in the year 1845, it was first organized as the Dayton branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with a capital stock of $300,000.

Strange pictures come before the mental vision as one reads the life-story of the men to whom both city and county are indebted for their foundation of business integrity and achievement. On the first board of directors are found men who, today, are recognized as leaders, whose clear vision foresaw the wondrous potentialities of the beautiful Miami valley and, undeterred by their primitive environment of log cabins, stump-dotted streets, and deprivation of the thousand and one things now considered as essential to the comfort of modern life, projected and built not only their own financial success, but also "blazed a trail" of honest endeavor and compensating attainment for all following in their footsteps.

Of this early board of directors, perchance, the most prominent was Mr. Peter Odlin, who held the presidency of the bank from its organization as a branch of the Ohio State bank in 1845, and after its re-organization as the Dayton National bank, until his death in the year 1872. A truly representative man was this same Peter Odlin: A lawyer of ability, as is seen in his respective partnerships with the Hon. Robert C. Schenck and John G. Lowe. Interested in politics, for not only did he sit as Montgomery county's choice in the Ohio state legislature, but was a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia which gave the presidential nomination to General Taylor, and his name found place on the electoral ticket for John C.

Fremont. Eager for the development of Montgomery county and the whole Miami valley, Mr. Odlin embraced every opportunity to advocate the building of good roads, and was especially active in the construction of the Mad River & Lake Erie railroad, the first line to reach Dayton.

The first public statement of the Dayton branch of the State bank, published in August, 1845, announced its assets as amounting to $83,542.98. The state of Ohio has been given the honor of leading in the organization of National banks. The National Banking law was enacted by congress in the spring of 1863, and in the middle of the ensuing June the First National bank of Dayton opened its doors to its patrons, and a week later the Second National bank was ready for business. Before the close of the year 1864, the Dayton branch of the State Bank of Ohio had swung into line under the name of the Dayton National bank. Its existence during its connection with the Ohio State bank was of singular credit and praiseworthy integrity. Never during the twenty years it so ably served the community did it suspend payment for a day, promptly paid its dividends, and had the gratification of dividing a handsome surplus before beginning its new experience as a National fiscal institution.

For nearly half a century the Dayton National bank transacted business at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets, but in the spring of the year 1906 moved into its present handsome and conveniently arranged offices in its own building, located at 19 East Third street, designed by Mr. Robert E. Dexter, a leading architect of Dayton.

With a capital of $300,000 and surplus and profits amounting to $180,000, the Dayton National bank is pushing steadily forward, supported by the confidence of the community which it so ably serves. Its present officers are Mr. S. W. Davies, president; Mr. E. D. Grimes, vice-president; Mr. R. S. Wilcock, cashier, and Messrs. H. C. Hull and W. E. Enyeart, assistant cashiers. The following gentlemen comprise its board of directors: S. W. Davies, W. H. Simms, E. D. Grimes, C. A. Craighead, H. R. Simonds, Thos. Elder and A. M. Kittredge.

In the short space of thirty years, the American National bank of Dayton has developed into one of the strongest and most reliable fiscal organizations in the upper Miami valley. Its incorporation papers bear date of March 29, 1889, and its three decades of experience have entrenched it deeply in the confidence of its patrons. The last financial statement of the bank, published June 30, 1919, shows assets aggregating $1,764,992.01. The officers and directors of the institution are men "whose word is as good as their bond," who manage and direct the affairs of the bank in strict conformity with unswerving business rectitude, thus retaining the confidence of their patrons and adding to their splendid financial credit. The officers of the American National bank at the present time are Mr. J. Edward Sauer, president; Mr. O. M. Poock, vice-president; Mr. F. W. Hecht, cashier, and Mr. R. E. Davis, assistant cashier. Assisting in the official control as members of the board of directors are Messrs. Fred Cappel, H. L. Ferneding, E. A. Leonard, L. S. Reibold and C. E. Underwood.

The activities of the Third National bank of Dayton began with the demise of the Second National bank of the city, which was established June 22, 1863, in a room at 28 North Jefferson street, where, for six years, it daily added to its reputation for sound business methods and financial integrity. Its capital stock was $100,000, and its officers and directors men connected with many of the thriving commercial interests of the growing town. Its first president and cashier were, respectively, Messrs. Jonathan Harshman and D. C. Rench; the former, son of the man who, as farmer, miller, distiller and merchant, soon became one of the wealthiest men in the history of Montgomery county, and in the middle of the century was strongly identified with the banking interests of Dayton. Mr. D. C. Rench was of a "well-to-do" family, his father at one time being a partner in the mercantile business with Mr. Jonathan Harshman, sr., the firm also controlling a number of boats on the canal route between Cincinnati and Dayton.

The first board of directors of the Second National bank were men of staunch business probity and actively engaged in forwarding the commercial enterprises of Dayton and Montgomery county. Mr. William P. Huffman, whose grandfather built the first stone house in the town, which stood on the site now occupied by the Beckel house on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets; T. S. Babbitt, L. R. Pfoutz, James Perrine, one of the city's most successful merchants and still held in remembrance by Dayton's oldest citizens for his "high integrity, truthfulness and honesty;" Robert Chambers, George W. Kneisley, N. B. Darst, Jonathan Harshman and D. C. Rench.

An interesting incident connected with the history of the Third National bank during its existence under the name of the Second National bank is associated with the Civil war. It was at the time of the John Morgan raid, when all of southern Ohio was terrified at the daring of the doughty invader. Two things were badly wanted by this buccaneer southerner, money and horses, and in order to disappoint him in his first desire, should his boldness bring him to Dayton, the cashier of the bank carried its funds to a bank in Toledo. On the 27th day of April, 1882, the bank was re-organized as the Third National bank of Dayton, many of those connected with its former life as the Second National bank still remaining at the head of the new organization. Mr. W. P. Huffman was honored with the office of president by the directors, and Mr. Charles E. Drury elected cashier.

The late theory advanced by Dr. Osler that men were unfit for business activity after they had touched the sixtieth boundary line of human existence, was disproved in the election of the third president of the bank in the year 1909, when Mr. Rufus J. King was intrusted with the duties involved in that high office, although the summers and winters of ninety years had already been counted by him. Living up to its motto, "Courtesy with service," the Third National bank of Dayton is today one of the strongest fiscal institutions of the upper Miami valley. Its resources, according to its financial statement, published in the month of May, 1919, amounted to $3,450,171.92. Its officers are Mr. Chas. J. Moore, president;

Mr. J. S. McIntire, vice-president; Mr. J. F. Mueller, cashier; Mr. W. C. Gerber, assistant cashier; Mr. J. A. Wessalosky, assistant cashier.

The Third National bank ere long will meet its friends and patrons in one of the handsomest, most modern buildings in the city of Dayton, having purchased property on east Main street, between Second and Third streets, for which it paid $325,000. The location being 195 feet in depth, with a frontage of 116 feet, permits the erection of a building elegant in exterior and furnishing ample room for all fiscal business, and also for the modern office structure that will be erected in connection with the new bank.

The fiscal institution known in the business activities of Dayton and Montgomery county as the Fourth National bank, was incorporated January 12, 1888, and first opened its doors to its patrons on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets.

The present offices of the bank are on the first floor of the handsome new building recently erected on North Main street by the Dayton Savings and Trust company, and no bank in the city has more elegantly equipped or conveniently arranged offices for transaction of business. The officers of the bank today are Mr. F. A. Funkhouser, president; Mr. W. F. Hockett, vice-president; Mr. G. A. Funkhouser, jr., cashier, and Mr. A. H. Callahan, assistant cashier.

With its resources of $2,211,671.88, the First Savings and Banking company of Dayton transacts its business at 25-27 South Main street of that city. Its officers are Mr. Obed W. Irvin, president, and Mr. Francis W. Gruen, cashier, who are also members of the board of directors.

In the year 1870, the increasing financial interests of Dayton and the fast growing prosperity of the entire county, was sufficient guarantee to a number of Dayton's moneyed men, to warrant the establishment of another bank, with the result that on February 15, 1871, the Merchants' National bank announced to the public that it stood ready to serve their interests. The officers and directors of the new bank were men of wealth and possessed the confidence of the people of the upper Miami valley. Mr. John Powell was the first president and Mr. A. S. Estabrook cashier of the new corporation. For two years Mr. Powell served as presiding officer, but in 1873 was succeeded by Mr. D. E. Mead, who held the position until his death in the fall of the year 1891, and thirty-four years was the long period of Mr. Estabrook's faithful and efficient connection with the bank in the capacity of cashier. Mr. Charles W. Slagle, the present president of the Merchants' National bank, first entered its service as cashier in the spring of the year 1906, but his thorough comprehension of monetary affairs brought promotion to the responsible duties connected with the highest office of the organization. Mr. Slagle is ably assisted in the control of the bank by Mr. E. S. Reynolds, vice-president; Mr. Owen Britton, cashier, and Mr. A. C. Wolfe, assistant cashier. The authorized capital of the bank is $200,000; its surplus $100,000.

Steady and very sure has been the growth of the business of the East Dayton Savings and Banking company since its opening

day, November 1, 1912, with a paid-in capital of $60,000. In the short space of seven years, to September 12, 1919, its total resources have reached the high-water mark of $900,000, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to $30,000.

The officers in charge of the bank at the time of its incorporation were Mr. J. J. Laymon, president; Mr. William J. Focke, vice-president, and Mr. W. E. McGervey, cashier. The election of new officers in September, 1919, placed in the president's chair Mr. W. E. McGervey, who since the inception of the bank has been its most efficient and faithful cashier. It was a promotion that will insure even larger service of the bank to its patrons. Associated with Mr. McGervey in an official capacity are Mr. William J. Focke, vice-president; Mr. L. B. McAdoo, cashier; and Mr. H. S. Jack, assistant cashier.

Located at the corner of Third and Williams street in the city of Dayton, the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Dayton conducts a steadily increasing business, as is seen in their last published report on June 30, 1919. Its resources amount to $943,455.79. The sum total of its deposits, $853,699.33, expresses the public trust in its financial integrity. The present officers of the bank are the Hon. John W. Kreitzer, president; Mr. W. O. Horrell, vice-president; Mr. C. S. Billman, cashier; and Miss Ida M. Ruse, assistant cashier.

The Dayton Savings and Trust company, located in its splendid new building at 25 North Main street in the city of Dayton, perchance leads the building and loan associations of the city in financial standing, as the last published statement, June 30, 1919, gives the total assets of the company at $14,853,097.80. Its total deposits at that time were $13,747,537.18. The company was organized by Messrs. A. J. Conover and Grafton C. Kennedy in 1903, and the first of the ensuing year began its monetary transactions in a room at 108 South Main street with Mr. A. J. Conover as president and Mr. William R. Craven, secretary and cashier. The present official roster of the company is as follows: Mr. W. R. Craven, president; Mr. Adam Lessner, vice-president; Mr. H. C. Kiefaber, vice-president; Mr. W. F. Hockett, vice-president; Mr. B. B. Brady, vice-president and secretary; Mr. H. B. Baichly, treasurer; Mr. A. S. Weusthoff, assistant treasurer; and Mr. R. M. Gifford, assistant treasurer.

The City National bank of Dayton, Ohio, might, perchance, be termed a composite institution, as it was established upon the disorganization of several banks preceding it. The First National bank of Dayton was incorporated June 22, 1863. Mr. Simon Gebhart was elected president, and G. B. Harman intrusted with the duties of cashier. Seven years later the bank surrendered its charter, and continued business as a private bank under the direction of Messrs. Simon Gebhart, G. B. Harman and W. B. Gebhart, and was known in financial circles as the Gebhart, Harman & Co.

In January, 1883, Messrs. Simon Gebhart, Walter Brown Gebhart and Gabriel B. Harman determined to re-organize under national control, and with articles of association signed by fifty-three share-holders, approved a month later by the comptroller of the currency, the City National bank of Dayton began its financial activi-

ties in February, based upon a paid-in capital of $200,000. Messrs. Simon Gebhart and G. B. Harman were elected respectively president and cashier. Mr. W. P. Callahan and Mr. William Huffman were subsequently added to the list of directors, the former occupying the president's chair upon the resignation of Mr. Gebhart. Mr. Harman was connected with the bank as cashier until his death in the year 1894.

The present officials of the City National bank are Mr. H. H. Darst, president; Messrs. Walter G. Davidson and R. C. McConnaughey, vice-presidents; and Mr. H. E. Whalen, cashier. In August, 1911, as an auxiliary to the City National bank, was organized the City Trust and Savings bank, with the same officers and directors, with the exception that the combined offices of secretary and treasurer have been held by Mr. W. W. Bishop since the incorporation of the bank. Mr. Bishop is assisted in his duties by Mr. W. L. Scharrer. Both banks are connected in their activities, occupying the entire ground floors of the Callahan bank building and the City National bank building at the northeast corner of Third and Main streets.

At its present location, northeast corner of Richard street and Wayne avenue, on the first day of December, 1909, the Market Savings bank of Dayton was ready to meet its friends and patrons. With a capital of $50,000, the decade that embraces the activities of the bank has been a period of continual good luck, or, more accurately speaking, a term of years that shows wise management on the part of the institution and expressed confidence of the people of Dayton and Montgomery county. The last statement of the condition of the Market Savings bank of Dayton, published September 12, 1919, gives its total resources at $1,801,014.78; its savings deposits amount to $889,800.78.

The present officials of the bank are Mr. T. H. Lienesch, president; Messrs. J. C. Dressler and W. M. Adelberger, vice-presidents; Mr. W. H. J. Behm, cashier, and Mr. Jess W. Nesmith, assistant cashier. The splendid condition of the commercial activities of the city of Dayton and Montgomery county can be read in the bank clearings from July 16, 1919, to the sixteenth day of the ensuing month, amounting to $21,621,127, as compared with the same period in 1918, when the total clearings were $17,295,106, an increase of $4,326,021, equal to 25 per cent.

A large number of banks in a town is proof positive of its sound financial condition, and the steadily increasing commercial activities of Dayton was plainly indicated when, in May, 1912, a new fiscal institution, known as the West Dayton Commercial and Savings bank, was incorporated. The board elected as officers, Mr. F. J. Hoersting, president; Mr. M. J. Beeghly, vice-president; Mr. O. E. Bowman, secretary, and Mr. Geo. F. Kem, cashier; and the same official force directs the management of the bank at the present time. The splendid financial condition of The West Dayton Commercial and Savings bank is apparent in its published statement on September 12, 1919. Its total resources were given as $635,158.41. The confidence of its patrons was read in the total deposits, which amounted to $596,697.38.

Dayton Banks and the Liberty Loans

The patriotic upholding of the National Government by the people of Montgomery county during the recent World War, was plainly shown by the magnificent subscriptions and sales of Liberty bonds made by the banks of Dayton. A condensed statement is as follows:

American National bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $100,800; subscriptions, $77,600. Third Liberty loan, quota, $157,950; subscriptions, $341,950. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $249,850; subscriptions, $360,200. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $192,400; subscriptions, $297,000.

City National bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $328,350; subscriptions, $616,750. Third Liberty loan, quota, $485,900; subscriptions, $726,150. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $937,250; subscriptions, $1,119,850. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $817,750; subscriptions, $819,250.

City Trust and Savings bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $119,100; subscriptions, $250,900. Third Liberty loan, $144,800; subscriptions, $211,600. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $322,650; subscriptions, $478,100. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $216,600; subscriptions, $216,950.

Dayton National bank, first Liberty loan, allotment, $148,150; subscriptions, $173,150. Second Liberty loan, quota, $191,700; subscriptions, $283,000. Third Liberty loan, quota, $233,050; subscriptions, $352,000. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $418,700; subscriptions, $462,150. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $354,800; subscriptions, $368,250.

Dayton Savings and Trust company, second Liberty loan, quota, $804,850; subscriptions, $980,500. Third Iiberty loan, quota, $930,850; subscriptions, $1,263,900; Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $1,821,000; subscriptions, $2,069,100. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $1,991,050; subscriptions, $1,822,450.

East Dayton Savings and Banking company, second Liberty loan, quota, $61,650; subscriptions, $98,250. Third Liberty loan, quota, $74,950; subscriptions, $104,800. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $147,600; subscriptions, $157,600. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $119,600; subscriptions, $92,800.

Farmers and Merchants bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $45,450; subscriptions, $60,000. Third Liberty loan, quota, $45,350; subscriptions, $190,000. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $142,200; subscriptions, $204,650. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $142,750; subscriptions, $168,400.

First Savings and Banking company, second Liberty loan, quota, $146,850; subscriptions, $100,000. Third Liberty loan, quota, $146,950; subscriptions, $175,000. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $350,600; subscriptions, $350,000. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $299,950; subscriptions, $195,000.

Market Savings bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $93,450; subscription, $58,550. Third Liberty loan, quota, $104,800; subscriptions, $127,000. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $220,600; sub-

scriptions, $150,600. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $217,550; subscriptions, $118,000.

Merchants National bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $155,250; subscriptions, $206,650; Third Liberty loan, quota, $187,500; subscriptions, $348,300. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $346,050; subscriptions, $498,850. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $284,700; subscriptions, $403,400.

Third National bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $221,300; subscriptions, $455,450. Third Liberty loan, quota, $218,250; subscriptions, $406,000. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $469,800; subscriptions, $546,500. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $497,400; subscriptions, $455,650.

West Dayton Commercial and Savings bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $36,750; subscriptions, $21,000. Third Liberty loan, quota, $37,850; subscriptions, $40,000. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $88,300; subscriptions, $52,000. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $72,350; subscriptions, $33,000.

Winters National bank, second Liberty loan, quota, $196,200; subscriptions, $573,250. Third Liberty loan, quota, $201,050; subscriptions, $423,700. Fourth Liberty loan, quota, $398,500; subscriptions, $1,159,950. Victory Liberty loan, quota, $700,900; subscriptions, $1,249,200.

Building and Loan Associations. It has been authoritatively asserted that the city of Dayton leads all the cities of our great Republic in the popularity and success of its Building and Loan associations. This statement is a most surprising one when the size and population of Dayton is compared with many of the municipal centers that are scattered between ocean to ocean in our vast national territory; and yet, on the other hand, when one is cognizant of the number of associations in this thriving city of the Miami valley, and the vast amount of capital which they represent, there is less unwillingness to accept the statement as made.

In the death of Mr. A. A. Winters, who at the time was filling the very responsible office of General Manager of the Mutual Home and Savings association of the city, Dayton lost a man to whom, not only the city but the state as well, ascribes ideas and methods which tended so largely to the greater success and growth of the business to its investors, that as a visible evidence of appreciation, the State Building Association League which convened at Dayton shortly after his death, erected a stone fountain to his memory in Cooper, now Library, park.

Under the name of the Dayton Building association the first organization of the kind took form in the city over half a century ago, March 23, was the date of its birth, in the basement of the German Reformed church, located at the corner of Cass and Clay streets. No matter how much stock was held by a member, he was only entitled to one vote, and another curious provision of its constitution was, to the effect, that no matter when a payment was made, it had to count back to the date of the organization.

The life of this association embraced sixteen brief years, and the dividends declared at the time of dissolution, gave fifty-four

cents per share to each member, over and above his original investment.

One year from the day of the organization of the Dayton Building association the Concordia Building association was formally organized, but like its predecessor, its existence was short, as in April of the year of 1875, it merged its membership into the Germania Building association which had received its charter in the spring of 1873.

At present there are fifteen Building and Loan associations in Dayton: the Fidelity Building, Central Building, American Loan and Savings, Washington Building, Buckeye Building and Loan, Gem City Building and Loan, Homestead Loan and Savings, Permanent Building and Savings, Montgomery County Building and Loan, Mutual Home and Savings, Ohio Savings and Loan, Franklin Savings and Loan, Miami Loan and Building, Union Building and Loan, and the West Side Building and Loan associations.

The Press of Dayton

In terms of world history a century does not seem such a very long period of time, but in relation to the history of Dayton's press it is sufficiently long to have obscured the earliest newspaper in the mists of antiquity. All that is known of Dayton's first paper is the year in which it both came into existence and died—1806—and the name of its owner and publisher, Noah Crane of Lebanon. The name of the paper along with the few copies which were published has vanished.

The Repertory, first issued in September, 1808, lived long enough to gain a place as the real forerunner of Dayton's present press, although its brief existence covering fifteen months was interrupted for five months during which time it changed hands. It was a weekly paper publishing chiefly foreign news, which not only lacked the appeal of local items, but was months old before it appeared in the paper. The Ohio Centinel followed The Repertory, making its appearance in 1810. Ohio at that time had ten newspapers, and The Centinel was one of the ten, circulating as far north and west as Detroit and Chicago. Its existence was terminated by the War of 1812 which drew both the office staff and the patrons into the army. Next on the stage appears The Ohio Watchman, 1816, which through numerous changes of name and ownership, existed until 1826. Subscribers paid for the paper in such commodities as wheat, wood, whiskey, chickens, cotton, rags, feathers, and sugar. Previous to 1826 a second paper made its appearance, The Miami Republican and Dayton Advertiser, which in 1826, along with The Watchman, was bought by William Campbell of Pennsylvania who merged the two papers into The Ohio National Journal and Dayton Advertiser. At the same time Mr. Campbell sold the press from the offices of the Watchman and some materials from the offices of the Republican to R. J. Skinner, who with this outfit began the publication of the Miami Herald and Dayton Republican Gazette. From these two rival papers finally came the present Journal and News, respectively, so that by a rather

circuitous route both papers today can claim descent from Dayton's first known paper, The Repertory.

Each of Dayton's daily newspapers passed through many vicissitudes before becoming established in the present form. The Ohio National Journal and Montgomery and Dayton Advertiser of 1826 became in the next year The Dayton Journal and Advertiser. From 1828 to 1834 the paper passed through the hands of such men as Peter P. Lowe, John W. Van Cleve, Richard N. Comly. In 1834, William F. Comly and Richard N. Comly became the proprietors and the paper, a four-page, seven column sheet, became the largest in Ohio. After several subsequent changes in ownership, the arrest of Charles L. Vallandigham brought about the destruction of the Journal plant in May, 1863. The destruction was promptly followed by the raising of six thousand dollars by Daytonians, and the Journal began anew under the editorship of Major William D. Bickham. He had been selected by President Lincoln to compel Vallandigham to withdraw from Dayton, and after a single inquiry as to the safety of his children in Dayton, Major Bickham undertook his task. "Absolute fearlessness was the order of the day. An editor said what he thought and said it hard if he risked all he owned in the saying, and if it hurt where it hit, so much the worse for those who stood in the way. During the Civil war when party feeling ran high, an editor was not sure when he started for his office in the morning if he would reach there alive." Such an editor was W. D. Bickham. He owned the Journal for thirty-one years, until the time of his death in 1894. In 1904 it became the property of a stock company. At the present time it is owned by The News Publishing company, and is under the managing editorship of Clarence Greene.

The Herald, a daily evening paper, now owned by the News Publishing company, had as its predecessor The Dayton Evening Record, which was first issued in 1881, with Ferdinand Wendell as owner. It is said that this paper was the first in Dayton to issue an "extra" edition. "Mr. Wendell was a keen newspaper man and took advantage of every opportunity to push the paper to the front. When Guiteau was to be executed in Washington for the murder of Garfield, he went personally to Washington, secured cuts of the scaffold and surroundings, which were all set up ready to 'shoot' with the story of the execution as soon as the word from Washington was received. On this occasion, newsboys selling on the street were used for the first time. The extra was in the hands of the public a few minutes after the hanging and Mr. Wendell was complimented for the first big Dayton 'scoop.'"

The Herald, first published on Fourth street was compelled, on account of growth, to move to the southeast corner of Second and Jefferson streets, where the floor space of the offices and the equipment underwent considerable expansion. Mr. H. H. Weakly bought the paper and under his ownership growth continued until a further move was made necessary and the Herald expanded into its quarters on the southwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. At the time of Mr. Weakly's death in 1906, Charles J. Geyer became manager of the Herald.

As has been said before, the Dayton Daily News, as well as the Journal, claims descent from the Repertory. The Miami Herald and Dayton Republican Gazette, first published in 1826, became the property of E. Lindsey in 1829, under the name of The Dayton Republican. In 1834, this paper ceased to be published and was succeeded by The Democratic Herald, which in turn gave place to The Western Empire. In 1863, the paper was suppressed and the editor, William T. Logan, was arrested for objecting to the arrest of C. L. Vallandigham. A new paper under the same name was soon started, however, and continued until 1867 at which time it became the Daily Ledger. Still later, under the ownership of John G. Doren, it became the Herald and Empire, and still later, in 1876 the Dayton Democrat. Years later this paper passed into the hands of Charles Simms and F. T. Huffman, also owners of the Evening Monitor, and the new owners began to publish the Morning Times and the Evening News. In 1898, the Dayton News company purchased these papers and still later Mr. James M. Cox became the sole owner of the stock of the Dayton News company. Since that time Mr. Cox has twice been governor of the State of Ohio. The Dayton Daily News is now housed in a beautiful up-to-date building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Ludlow streets.

Another paper, long since passed into oblivion, is worthy of mention because of one particular episode in its career. It existed for only ten years, but during the last year of its publication it was owned and published by William S. Howells, father of William Dean Howells, who came up from Hamilton where he had been managing a paper. William Dean Howells both did the typesetting and took the paper to subscribers. Even his efforts could not make the paper a success, and in 1850 it was discontinued.

In addition to the News, Herald, and Journal, there are numerous other publications in Dayton today. Among the class and trade papers are the Miami Valley Socialist, a weekly, owned by Local Dayton, Socialist party, and the Labor Review, a conservative weekly controlled by members of organized labor. It is not the official organ but the mouthpiece of the labor unions, and is devoted to the interests of business as well as labor. In addition to the foregoing are the Railroad News Weekly, published by the Railroad News company, and Better Roads and Highways, published by a company of that name and published in the interest indicated by its name.

The foreign press is represented only by a German paper, Gross-Daytoner Zeitung, owned by Paul Gruner. Formerly it was a daily publication, but has recently been issued weekly instead. Although there is a large Hungarian population in Dayton, no success has attended the various attempts to publish a Hungarian paper.

There is a large group of religious publications, prominent among which are the Religious Telescope, the Herald of Gospel Liberty, and the Watchword. The Religious Telescope, published by the United Brethren company, was started in 1853, and has the distinction of being one of the oldest religious papers in the country. The Herald of Gospel Liberty is the official organ of the Christian church, and the Watchword is the young people's paper of the

United Brethren church. In addition to these papers there are twenty-five other religious publications.

One of the most interesting chapters in the journalistic history of Dayton is comprised within the days immediately following the great flood of March, 1913. As everyone who experienced that eventful week will remember, the waters which inundated the city were no quiet back waters but a raging torrent that swept over the levees from all directions and advanced through the streets like towering walls. There was no time to save anything, and consequently the newspaper offices were completely submerged and the presses flooded. But newspaper men are not so easily discouraged as to let a flood stop publication. In the offices of the Daily News one hand-roller proof press had been salvaged and was carried to one of the upper floors above the reach of the waters. The roof of the building turned out to be an excellent vantage point from which to gather news, and the material thus secured was set up by hand and issued on galley-proof paper.

The Herald and the Journal had to resort to different methods. An arrangement was made with the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium whereby a Dayton paper could be printed in its offices, and a representative, dispatched at once to Richmond, received news items over the wire from Dayton. The paper published in this way was then sent to Dayton.

At the same time, the National Cash Register company threw open its general offices to all newspaper people. Mr. John H. Patterson secured a Western Union wire for the use of the journalists, and for three months from ten to seventy-five newspaper men gathered every day to collect news. In a very real sense the National Cash Register plant became the newspaper headquarters for the city of Dayton, for which Mr. John H. Patterson provisioned all visiting men and women for the period of their stay. The upper floors of the building were filled with beds, the dining room was open to every one, and everything that a hotel could supply to its guests, including a barber shop and bootblack stand, was put at the disposal of the representatives of the great papers of the United States quartered in the building.

The spirit of readiness to meet an emergency and of ingenuity and perseverance is characteristic of the press of Dayton.

Dayton possesses one real historical curiosity in the way of a newspaper whose yellow-brown pages may still be consulted in the Dayton Public library. It was only published for six months but in that time did yeoman political service. It was called The Log Cabin and was put out to favor the candidacy of William Henry Harrison for the presidency in the campaign of 1840.

That campaign was notable among all others. Public feeling ran high at all times, but at that particular era it boiled. Martin Van Buren, the opposition candidate, who had won over Harrison in the campaign of 1836, had come under the charge of un-Democratic extravagance in his term of office. Republicanism versus Democracy in those days meant luxury versus economy—"high-brow" against the plain people—making an issue of class distinctions which was sure to rouse all the inherent antagonisms of human

nature. Van Buren's adherents unfortunately gave a handle to their opponents which the last were not slow to make use of. The Baltimore Republican, attacking the plain habits of Harrison, said of him editorially: "Give him a barrel of hard cider and settle a pension of $2,000 on him and our word for it he would sit the remainder of his days contentedly in a log cabin." This was enough and plenty and was just what the Democrats wanted. A good slogan is half the battle and when the Log Cabin Candidate was announced the phrase caught the popular taste and spread like wild-fire. The Log Cabin campaign was the hottest and the livest that the United States had ever seen. Dayton was the center of the biggest rally of the fall of 1840. John Van Cleve announced a newspaper on which to build the success of the Democrats. It was called The Log Cabin and had a rough wood-cut of a cabin and a barrel of cider on the front page. It came out in the spring and continued publication until after election in the fall, printing campaign songs, speeches, calls for "cabin raisings" and all the news of the political field. Here is a typical announcement printed in the June issue, 1840:

"To the Log Cabin Boys of Greene, Montgomery, Miami, Champaign, Logan, Union and Franklin counties:

"Be it known that your Log Cabin brethren of Clark county propose to raise 'Old Tip,' a new cabin in the Springfield 'diggins,' on Thursday, the 18th of June, and, as you are the chaps that know the right way to carry up the corners, just come over and give us a lift. The Harrison papers in the counties above named will please give this notice an insertion.

"(Signed) THE COMMITTEE.

"William Henry Harrison and Thomas Corwin will be on the ground to assist in the raising."

Montgomery county planned great things as its contribution to the campaign, but what they were was not divulged until the paper came out on July 25. It contained this astonishing invitation. It must be remembered that Dayton was at that time but a small town, scarcely more than a village. We have no exact census, but we know that there were only seven hundred houses in town. So the audacity of this invitation "To the People of the United States" may be appreciated.

"LOG CABIN CANDIDATES:

"For President—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
"For Vice-President—JOHN TYLER.
"For Governor of Ohio—THOMAS CORWIN, the Wagon Boy.

"To the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, generally, and more particularly to those of the WEST and most particularly to all in the MIAMI VALLEY: You are invited by your fellow citizens of Montgomery county, Ohio, to convene with them in a GRAND COUNCIL at Dayton on the anniversary of our gallant

Perry's Victory on September 10, 1840, to deliberate on the best means of reviving our NATIONAL PROSPERITY and a saving from destruction and decay our CIVIL LIBERTIES.

"COME ONE, COME ALL!"

How the invitation was accepted by no less than one hundred thousand guests, how Dayton took care of them by private hospitality, is not a part of this story. But the newspaper story of the campaign rally, the procession and the speeches is. The September 18th issue contains it and the description passes the point of merely local interest and becomes a part of the national history of journalism.

It describes the procession four miles in length which went west on the Springfield pike to meet Harrison and Corwin, the guests of honor. The names in the local and state committees include those who appear elsewhere as making the history of that day. The procession consisted of militia, cavalry, decorated wagons carrying girls in white, a series of floats which must have been remarkable without making any allowances for the simplicity of those days. A crowd of fervent campaigners had rolled a ball as big as a two-story house all the way from the top of the Allegheny mountains, Pennsylvania, to the Miami valley and announced that it portrayed the states rolling up for Harrison. One large wagon carried the ubiquitous log cabin and barrel of hard cider. Another carried a cage with a live wolf in it, typifying the hypocritical designs of the opposing party. The bands, banners, speeches, fireworks, are all described by a well-wielded pen, probably that of Van Cleve himself, and never did reporter have a better subject. In spite of the passing of nearly eighty years and a bath of flood mud into the bargain, the pages of the few remaining numbers of the Log Cabin may still be easily read and form an interesting chapter in the history of journalism in the Miami valley.

Dayton has possessed at least two outstanding figures in journalism. One has already been referred to, but he deserves much more than a mere reference. William D. Bickham was selected by President Lincoln to keep public opinion inflamed against Vallandigham, who was at the time bitterly opposed to the war and voiced his opposition eloquently. He was felt to be a dangerous figure in politics, inasmuch as difficulty in recruiting was being strongly felt by the government. If Vallandigham could be got rid of indirectly it was better for all concerned. As it happened the indirection did not succeed. Vallandigham stayed and had to be taken away by force. Which led to the riots which burned the Journal office, and is another story.

Bickham's task was a dangerous one, but he loved the game of politics and in it nothing pleased him more than a fight. A fight it was from start to finish and Bickham kept it up with fearless demeanor and a caustic pen. In those days newspaper publishing was a one-man affair. It was that man who controlled everything, said what he pleased and stood by his convictions. There was no absent owner to dictate a policy, there was no business office to check up on editorials which might injure generous advertisers—in short, it

was both a profession, a vocation and a thrillingly interesting game. Bickham played it to the limit.

One advantage our papers now possess which they owe directly to Major Bickham, is the Associated Press Service. Just after the war of the Rebellion the eastern papers had facilities for news service which ours in the west entirely lacked. They held a monopoly of control excessively irksome to a man like Bickham, who disliked to take what was left over in the important matter of news. So he, with seven other editors in the western states, made a united fight for news service which ended successfully in establishing what was then known as the Western Associated Press Service which brought the news of the day directly to our doors.

The other outstanding figure was John G. Doren. He stood in Democratic political circles as the head of an unsuccessful party. That he took a paper that was moribund, in a district that was overwhelmingly Republican, made the first grow and prosper and turned the second into one overwhelmingly Democratic establishes without further question his force of character and vigor of action. He came to Dayton in 1869 unheralded and unknown and entered into that conflict so much more bitter than the actual war, into which the throes of the Rebellion had thrown the country—the era of reconstruction. He was assailed by ridicule, prejudice, unfair competition, and the opening warfare between capital and labor. He kept right on, weathered all the storms, pleased nobody but a few kindred souls, held to the highest ideals, fighting heatedly against intrenched wrong, never faltered, took the part of the under dog and got no credit (then), and laid down his work without knowing that many of the wise but unpopular projects which he furthered finally came into their own. It is something for the traditions of Dayton newspaperdom to have had such a figure in its ranks as John G. Doren.

Not quite so pronounced a nature but a strength always was William F. Comly, editor of the Journal from 1834 to 1862. It was really he who set the paper on its feet as the dominant organ of the Republican party in the southern district of Ohio. He was a journalist by instinct and by training, knew "the ropes," gave the people of this valley a paper that ranked with the best in the same degree of population in the east and left his mark on the business world of Dayton that is not by any means yet forgotten.

In conclusion there is this to be said severally and collectively for the newspapers of Dayton that whatever else they may have lacked it has not been public spirit and that when any measure was up for the benefit of the community they have dropped partisan issues, forgotten professional rivalry and given of their printed space unstintedly and generously. Not one public need has ever gone to them in vain. To look back on the projects which have been pushed into notice, favored in every way by both the Journal, the Herald and the News, would be to glimpse a whole history of our civic advances in the last half century. During the war every patriotic activity was given full space to make its needs felt and it is difficult to see how the reconstruction of Dayton after the flood, the great conservancy plan, the Red Cross activities, both hospitals,

the Associated charities, city welfare, not to mention hundreds of other necessities, would have accomplished what they did if it had not been for the whole-souled support of the newspapers of Dayton.

The Schools of Dayton

To Mr. Benjamin Van Cleve, so closely identified with the early history of Dayton in many ways, must be given the honor of being the first person to instruct the "young idea how to shoot" in the primitive days of Dayton's history. The place of his labors was the little log blockhouse that stood on North Main street, where the Soldiers' monument now stands, as if keeping guard over the stream of humanity that daily flows by its base. A cabin on Main street was Dayton's second temple of learning, where Messrs. Cornelius Westfall of Kentucky and Chauncey Whiting of Pennsylvania, successively, in 1804 and '05, assisted the children of the early settlers in the vanquishment of the three "Rs."

In the year 1807, however, the village aspired to the dignity of possessing an academy, and through the generosity of Mr. Daniel Cooper (one of the most honored names in Dayton's early local annals), who contributed the ground for the desired edifice, a two-story brick building was erected at the corner of St. Clair and Third streets. Mr. Cooper's interest was further evinced by the gift of a bell which, from the little belfry, daily summoned the village children to their school tasks. The names of the incorporators of this academy are worthy of record; Daniel C. Cooper, John Folkerth, James Hanna, William McClure, David Reid, George F. Tennery, Benjamin Van Cleve and James Welsh. Twelve years later the Lancastrian system of education was adopted by the directors and another brick building erected adjoining the academy on the north. The principle of the new system was self-government and no examinations.

For many years, the academy was the only boy's school in Dayton. In 1833, the building was sold and a new structure erected on the southwest corner of Wilkinson and Fourth streets, but in the year 1850 this building passed into the ownership of the Board of Education. But the memories of the old academy are very dear to many of Dayton's oldest citizens, for with it are associated much of their boyhood's life.

Judge George B. Holt of Dayton, was a member of the Ohio State legislature that, in the year 1825, passed the first act establishing the free school system; an enactment which, in a great degree, enfolded the future potentialities of progress of the state. At that time the passing of the act meant but little to the majority of the settlers, for the tax levy was only one mill on the dollar, and ninety-nine per cent of the scattered population possessed nothing but rudely cleared farms, and land was cheap. But the legislators had the future of unborn generations in mind, and were planning for their moral and mental advancement. Four years after the passing of the bill, the total amount apportioned for school purposes to Dayton township (which included all land lying between the Miamis through the center of Miami and Washington town-

ships to the Indian boundary line, likewise a generous slice of Hamilton county), was but one hundred and thirty-three dollars; and in the year 1833, eighteen hundred and sixty-five dollars covered the school fund for Montgomery county.

As the population of the state steadily increased, the interest of the people in a free school system daily grew stronger. In midsummer of the year 1836, a great convention was held in Dayton for the promulgation of the free school idea. Delegates from other towns were present, as well as visitors from New Jersey and Michigan. Messrs. E. E. Barney, R. C. Carter, George B. Holt, R. C. Schenck and Milo G. Williams formed the "committee of arrangements." The Dayton Journal was the organ of publicity, and warmly espoused the cause for which the convention had been called. But little, beyond upholding the benefits to be derived from a free school system, could be done, for the amount appropriated from the public treasury was, as yet, too small to allow the erection of public school buildings and providing for school necessities.

Private schools antedated the adoption of the free or public school system in Dayton. There is record of Mr. Edmund Harrison erecting a building for educational purposes, which he termed an "Inductive academy." Three years later, in 1832, the young ladies of the village were instructed in a school of which Miss Maria Harrison, daughter of Mr. Edmund Harrison, was principal, while in the previous year, Mr. J. S. S. Smith, destined to be one of Dayton's most distinguished members of the bar, father of Messrs. J. McLain and S. B. Smith, inaugurated a school on Main street. Local annals tell of a manual-labor school with an academic department, opened by Messrs. David Pruden and Milo G. Williams at the corner of Warren and Jefferson streets, which was so well conducted that its attendance numbered pupils from a distance, some coming as far as from Cincinnati. But, unfortunately, it did not prove a financial success.

The early journals contained numerous advertisements of writing and singing schools; fine penmanship being considered an accomplishment in our grandparent's day, and the "singing-schools" forming a feature of primitive social life. The first teachers in the Dayton schools, whether connected with academical, private or free instruction, are worthy of note in every history written of the educational development of the city. Many were men of marvelous attainment, when their limited privileges as to books and literary environment are remembered. Francis Glass, in whom the privations of pioneer life could not destroy an ardor for the classics; William Smith, Gideon McMillen, the latter gladly teaching poor children without compensation; James H. Mitchell, Milo G. Williams, E. E. Barney—the list is a long one. It is probable that the name of Mr. Barney is more closely connected with the story of the development of Dayton along commercial interests, than any other whose name is identified with the history of the schools of early Dayton. In partnership with Mr. Ebenezer Thresher, the two men started the car works, which in time became one of the largest of Dayton's commercial activities. Mr. Barney was also connected with the banking interests of the city, and held the presidency of the

Cooper Hydraulic company. His business ability and integrity eventually placed him among Dayton's wealthiest citizens.

There is but little authentic history respecting the first public schools of Dayton. The first school directors, who were appointed at public meetings, kept no records, but the school district of the city was not formally organized until the year of 1831, and for seven ensuing years the school term only included a few months of each year, rented rooms were occupied, and the state fund increased by each pupil paying $1 per quarter for tuition.

However, it is known that the first "free school" in Dayton was opened in December, 1831, in a room located on Jefferson street, between First and Water streets, under the tutelage of Mr. Sylvanus Hall, and in a short time, the number of pupils seeking admittance warranted the opening of three more schools in different sections of the growing village. The earliest school directors were Messrs. Luther Bruen, Thomas Brown, William H. Brown, William Hart, Ralph P. Lowe, J. H. Mitchell, David Osborne, Simon Snyder, James Slaight, Henry Van Tuyl, and Nathaniel Wilson. Under the city charter of 1841, provision was made for the working together of the council and a school manager from each ward, for the welfare of the public school system.

The appointment in 1837 by the legislature of Mr. Samuel Lewis, as state superintendent, proved most fortunate in every way; for, recognizing the importance of his work, he devoted himself to it with ardor, making addresses in every part of the state. The law authorizing a special tax for the erection of school buildings was passed in the year 1838, and at a public meeting held in Dayton the same year, Mr. Lewis so impressed the citizens with the duty of favoring the free school system that it was decided by them to build two schoolhouses in different parts of the city, one to stand on the west side of Perry street, between First and Second streets, and the other located on Brown street, south of Sixth street. It would have been a strange thing if there had not been found objectors, principally among the wealthier class, but public opinion overruled all opposition, and the public schools yearly became more strongly intrenched in the favor of the people at large. All manner of methods were resorted to in winning public appreciation of the "free system." Processions of children singing patriotic airs, headed by brass bands and escorted by militia, paraded the streets on holiday occasions, and the bright young faces and childish voices, expressing as they did, the potentialities of the future, won many votes in favor of a system that promised a strong educational foundation for their dawning citizenship.

The new schoolhouses were ready for occupancy in September, 1839, under the respective principalship of Messrs. D. L. Elder and Collins Wight, who were employed at a yearly salary of $500 each; the school year included three terms of twelve weeks each. Both principals were assisted by a teaching force of three women and one man.

The first board of managers of the Dayton public schools, after the uniting of the city council and board of directors in the supervision of the schools, consisted of the following gentlemen, all espe-

cially qualified for the position by efficiency and genuine interest in the responsibility devolving upon them. The first ward was represented by Mr. Ebenezer Fowler; second ward, Mr. Robert W. Steele; third ward, Mr. Simon Snyder; fourth ward, Mr. E. W. Davies; fifth ward, Mr. William J. McKinney.

Four "free schools" were now in operation, two in the new school buildings and two in rented rooms, but the funds were so short that the teaching term was abridged, instructors, however, being permitted to use the rooms for private schools.

The text books used were regarded as standards for many years, consisting of McGuffey's Readers, Picket's Spelling Book, Parley's Book of History, Colburn's and Emerson's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography and Smith's Grammar. By order of the school board the daily school exercises were opened by the reading of a portion of scripture. In 1844 the German language was made a part of the school curriculum, and the following year night schools, where the ordinary English branches were taught, were opened for those unable to take advantage of day instruction.

Unjust discrimination in the matter of providing education for the children of colored citizens of the city had led to no provision for their mental training until the year 1849, when legislative enactment permitted the establishment of separate school districts for them, whose directors were to be the choice of the colored taxpayers; the support of these schools rested solely upon the colored residents. But the justice of the state quickly awoke to the unfairness of discrimination on account of the color of its taxpayers, and in the year 1853 both white and colored schools were placed on the same basis.

The study of music was introduced into the Dayton schools in 1849, under the direction of Mr. James Turpin, "whose name" says a local historian, "stood for music in Dayton." Until the year 1847, the instruction in the public schools had been confined principally to the rudimentary branches, and there was an increasing demand for an introduction of the higher branches into the school prescribed course of study. In 1847 the Dayton board of education procured legislative authority to establish a high school, but three years passed before decisive action was taken to that effect.

High Schools. On the 5th day of April, 1850, Mr. Henry L. Brown, for many years a member of the city board of education, offered the following resolution, which was received with unqualified approval: "Resolved, That this board do now establish the Central high school of Dayton, in which shall be taught the higher branches of an English education, and the German and French languages, besides thoroughly reviewing the studies pursued in the district schools." Ten days later, the first high school of the city was formally opened in the old First District school building, located on Second street, but in the fall of the same year was removed to the academy building at the corner of Wilkinson and Fourth streets. In the summer of 1857 the academy property passed into the ownership of the board of education, and the same year a high school building was erected on the site. Until the year 1894 the Central high school building, as it was known was connected with the youth

of hundreds of men and women who are Dayton's representative citizens. Perchance, of all the many pleasant memories connected with the old building, the most tender are those associated with the years when Capt. Charles B. Stivers held the principalship from 1872 to 1895. What Mr. David A. Sinclair was later to be to the Young Men's Christian Association of Dayton, Capt. Stivers was to the school which he served with so much love and loyalty. Seldom has a community had the privilege of possessing two such rare lives consecrated to faithful public welfare.

It is doubtful if anywhere in the middle west there can be found a handsomer educational structure than that which stands on the southeast corner of Main street and Monument avenue in the "Gem City" of the Miami valley, known far and wide as Steele high school, bearing the honored name of one who, perhaps, gave more time, strength and interest to the educational development of Montgomery county than any other citizen within its boundaries. The last annual report of the board of education, 1917-1918, gives the estimated value of the land, buildings and equipment of Steele high school at $597,766.50. Including the seven basement rooms, the building contains seventy rooms, steam heated and finely ventilated by the Sturtevant system, with a complement of all sanitary requirements. During the year a force of fifty-six instructors were in charge of a daily average attendance of nearly eight hundred and fifty scholars. The enrollment of this school on the first day of the school year, 1919, was one thousand and ten pupils.

The Dayton high schools have adopted every suggestion or idea that tended to the greater efficiency of either teacher or pupil. In the fall of 1895 the single daily session was instituted; an art department and music course, in time, became valuable additions as practical studies. The formation of the Decorative Art association in the Steele high school resulted in tasteful interior decoration of the corridors and rooms, and in the installing of a magnificent bronze lion on the Steele campus, the work of a New York artist. Drawing is now one of the principal branches taught throughout the schools of the city. Its value to the student when the business world is entered, cannot be over-estimated. Manufacturers are more than glad to reconsider the fresh ideas of the employe who comes with imaginative brain and skillful hand, trained for years in the environment of the schoolroom, with artistic suggestions for the decoration of cartons and boxes, in catchy designs for the annually issued circulars, even in fresh creative patterns for the goods themselves.

The teaching of music in the Dayton schools is no longer the simple learning of some pretty melodies and the art of "singing by note." Music, as taught in the past in the schools of the country, was chiefly introduced as relaxation from the monotonous routine of study and recitations, but has been promoted from mere recreation to the place it justly holds as a science, almost divine in its possibilities and influence. Instructors in the Dayton schools pay special attention to quality of tone, and the concert recently given by the Teachers' club of the city was most pleasing to the large audience present. A national week of song was observed by the Dayton schools in 1918, the effect of which was to deepen the love

of country and inculcate true patriotism in the hearts of both teachers and pupils. In the month of May following, a splendid chorus of seven hundred voices from the grade schools gave four highly enjoyable concerts in Memorial hall under the direction of Prof. O. E. Wright, supervisor of music; the chorus was ably assisted by the Public School orchestra, an organization of one hundred and thirty-five instruments from Parker high school and the grade schools, led by Prof. Conrad Yahreis. This orchestra is made up of pupils selected from the twenty-two orchestras in the grade schools.

Named in honor of one of Dayton's best loved and appreciated high school instructors, the Stivers' Manual Training high school is one of the city's best assets for sterling commercial activity and sound citizenship. Prior to the 90's, the subject of manual training had been seriously considered by the friends of the public schools of Dayton. In 1894, under the authorization of the board of education, a committee visited the manual training schools in eastern cities, and so favorable was the report submitted by it that in January, 1896, the first manual training school of Dayton was formally opened in the assembly hall of the Central district, under the supervision of Mr. E. H. Wood, a mechanical engineer. The attendance being optional, pupils failed to grasp the privileges of the training afforded them, and were so irregularly found in their classes that attendance was finally made compulsory by the board of education.

As the school grew in numbers and greater equipment was required, several changes in location were made, and finally it was borne home to the directors that a building adequate to the needs of the work was imperative. The need was met. And in the year 1914, the Stivers Manual Training high school, erected and equipped at a cost of nearly one-half million dollars, located on East Fifth street, between Eagle and High streets, welcomed the boys and girls of the city to the splendid privileges for which it stood.

The school will bear favorable comparison with any educational structure in the length and breadth of the Miami valley. With a frontage of over four hundred feet, its depth is almost one hundred and sixty feet. In the large, well-lighted basement are found the boiler and fuel rooms, ventilating and heating apparatus, forge, moulding, turning and cabinet shops, the necessary machinery resting upon individual ground foundations, thus greatly lessening the noise and vibrations of the structure. Class, study and domestic science rooms, with an auditorium seating eight hundred persons, take up the first floor. The floor above is fitted with laboratories, work rooms, lecture rooms, class rooms, and on the third floor class rooms and the free hand and mechanical drawing department occupy the space. A portion of the fourth floor is devoted to a blue printing room and work in botany, the latter room having a glass roof and all requisites for obtaining an intelligent comprehension of the study.

Located throughout the building are the most modern toilet rooms, lunch rooms, shower baths, swimming pool, gymnasium, lecture halls and offices. The average daily attendance of pupils at

Stivers Manual Training high school during the school year of 1917-18 was 718.5, under the care of forty-seven teachers. The enrollment for the school year, beginning September, 1919, numbered 1,265 pupils.

The Parker high school, located on the southwest corner of First and St. Clair streets, was originally a grade school building, but in the year 1911 was taken as a freshman high school to relieve the over-crowded condition of Steele and Stivers. The total value of its location, buildings and equipment is estimated at $169,102.63. Parker high school is not behind either Steele or Stivers in its curriculum of study; Spanish was added to the prescribed course the past year, and its manual training department is well equipped. The number of teachers during the school year of 1917-1918 was twenty-eight; the average attendance of pupils 891.1. The enrollment at Parker high school in September, 1919, was 936 pupils.

The Dayton Normal school has entered upon its fiftieth year of educational service to the teachers of Montgomery county. About seventy per cent of the instructors in the public schools of the county have been graduated from the Dayton Normal school. For many years the school possessed no certain "abiding place," but is now located in a wing of the Edwin Joel Brown school, located at the corner of Parkwood drive and Willowood avenue (Fairview).

What are generally known as "Grade schools" in a majority of cities, in Dayton were originally called "District schools," the name arising from the section of the city in which they were located, as First, Second, etc., but in the last few years the "number" has been dropped in favor of the name of an eminent author, or a citizen of Dayton whom the school desired to especially honor. There are twenty-eight of these grade schools, located as follows: Allen school, located corner of Alaska street and Warner avenue, Miss M. Lula Carson, principal; Allen Sub., located corner Leo and Troy streets; Edwin J. Brown school, located corner Parkwood drive and Willowood avenue, Miss Margaret W. Edwards, principal; Central school, located corner Fourth and Wilkinson streets, Miss Bessie M. Hale, principal; Cleveland school, located Pursell avenue, opposite Argyle street, Ohmer park; Emerson school, located south side of Burns avenue, between Wayne and Morton avenues, Mr. William Prinz, principal; Edison school, located corner Broadway and Edison street, Mr. L. R. Riedel, principal; Franklin school, located corner Fifth and Findlay streets, Mr. J. R. Fenstermaker, principal; Garfield school, located corner Fifth and Barnett streets, Miss Florence S. Waymire, principal; Huffman school, corner Huffman avenue and Fourth street, Mr. Jas. M. Craven, principal; Hawthorne school, located east side of McDaniel street, between Babbitt street and Herman avenue, Miss Carrie B. Hilker, principal; Irving school, located corner Cincinnati and Albany streets, Mr. C. C. Davidson, principal; Jackson school, located corner Third and Northampton avenue, Mr. Thomas E. Wetzel, principal; Jefferson school, located intersection Euclid, Cambridge and Yale avenues, Miss Elizabeth K. Brown, principal; Harrison school, located corner Germantown street and McArthur avenue, Mr. Geo. A. Wogaman, principal; Lincoln school, located corner Dover and Bidleman streets, Mr. G. A.

Lange, principal; Longfellow school, located corner Salem and Superior avenues, Miss Elisabeth R. Kemper, principal; McKinley school, located Haynes street, between Pritz and Highland avenues, Miss Teresa M. Corcoran, principal; Patterson school, located corner Wyoming and Alberta streets, Miss Leota E. Clark, principal; Sub-Patterson school, located Lowes and Alberta streets; Ruskin school, located east side of Henry street, between Richard street and Xenia avenue, Miss Minnie M. Munday, principal; Schiller school, located corner Dover and Bidleman streets; Willard school, located corner Summit and Germantown streets, Miss Ellen Tomlinson, principal; Webster school, located corner Maryland avenue and Keifer street, Miss Florence Odlin, principal; Washington school, located corner Jersey and Sowers streets, Miss Nan B. Hale, principal; Weaver school, located corner Orchard and Howell streets, Mrs. Elizabeth R. McClure, principal; Sub-Weaver school, located corner Third and College streets; Van Cleve school, located corner Forest avenue and Helena street, Miss Louisa C. Gillespie, principal.

The attention given to music and art in the public schools of Dayton has already been alluded to. Perhaps what might be called the heavier branches of education are treated with even greater seriousness. The art of reading is no longer simply one of the "three R's," but is made the foundation of earnest thought upon the part of the pupil; he is questioned by the teacher upon the subject matter to be read at the beginning of the recitation, and lessons in geography, history, science, etc., are to be often read in class, for the manner in which they are read will be good proof of the understanding that the pupil may have acquired of the text. The superintendent of the schools is thoroughly aware that the love of good literature may be attained by a child at a very early age, if the reading lesson in the first grades will be regarded by the teacher as a means of imparting knowledge, as well as of pronouncing words and paying attention to punctuation marks.

In recognition of the importance and value of physical training, the public schools of Dayton are not in the rear of any educational institution in the middle west. The instruction along this line has been two-fold in its aim. First, educational: By daily exercise the pupil is led to realize the value of perfect health, expressed through a strong body and active mind, and is also "aroused to an appreciation of the beauty and grace in rhythmic movement," with mastery of the will "so as to control the many involuntary movements of the body." Second, hygienic: "In developing muscular strength, assisting the organic processes of circulation, improvement of the vital organs, and training and disciplining the motor nerves." Consequently, besides the regular gymnastic drills, voluntary after-school play is a strong feature of pleasure in the school life of the children of Dayton. Specially appointed directors oversee and share the games of the children.

The recent world war brought home to the teaching force of the Dayton public schools the imperative need of inculcating love of country in the hearts of their pupils. And splendidly was it done. The war itself gave ample scope for comparison between a nation whose claim to greatness lay in its militarism and one whose foun-

dation was the grand old Declaration of Independence promulgated in 1776. Pupils were taught that love and veneration for "Old Glory" meant love and veneration for the cardinal principles and virtues for which it floated.

Both teachers and pupils were zealous assistants in Red Cross work whether the call was the securing of new subscriptions, a drive for collecting clothing, or making new garments for unfortunate children in the devastated countries. Girls in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth grades delighted in planning, making and trimming pretty garments for the orphans of Belgium and France, and at the close of the school year two thousand one hundred and twenty neatly made garments placed in the hands of the Red Cross, attested the sympathy and patriotism of the young girls of the Dayton public schools.

The patriotic ardor of the teachers, students and graduates of the Dayton public schools was nobly evinced when nine of the instructors and five hundred of the "boys," some of whom had won their diplomas, while others were still in the ranks of high school students, gallantly responded to the call for military service. Not all of them came back. Stanley Augspurger, Claude Brannum, Bernard Freeman, Alvin Haas, Thomas Hawthorne, Homer Michael, Guinn Mattern, Earl Steinmand and George Sinks, in making the supreme sacrifice, won the glorious plaudit, "Duty here and glory there."

One of the most humane and praiseworthy activities of the public school system of Dayton has been its outlook for the welfare and future usefulness of children seemingly handicapped by natural or accidental disability from ever entering a business life.

In September, 1917, a room well-lighted and ventilated, was taken in the Jefferson school and equipped with Moulthrop chairs, tables and a couch. After thorough examination by the school physician, in order to guard against the possibility of a child having a contagious disease, the children were conveyed to and fro from the school in auto buses, and no pen can describe what these glimpses of busy outdoor life were to the little shut-ins, carrying their noonday lunch with them. The luncheon was made a feast by the addition, free of charge, of hot soup or cocoa.

Thirty-four children were enrolled for the year, and so great their enjoyment of the new life, that detainment at home or hospital on account of illness was a cause of unhappiness to them. Record of their academic work compared favorably with that of pupils in the regular grades. Discrimination was shown in the industrial work given them, it being selected with regard not only to the aptitude of the pupil, but to the practical use that could be made of it in coming years. The School for the Deaf, opened January 3, 1899, under state provision, is also a branch of important welfare work connected with the public schools of Dayton.

The progressive spirit of modernity is perceptible in the prevocational schools that are now a strong feature of the public schools in the city of Dayton. In the school attended by boys, different trades are taught, such as wood turning and cabinet work, forging, machine shop practice and mechanical drawing; half of the time of

the pupils is given to industrial work, the other half to academic studies. The school does not measure up to the requirements of a trade school proper, for many of the boys do not remain long enough to be thoroughly versed in the demands of the chosen craft. The superintendent, in his last able report, wisely suggests that the school "be transformed into a trade school with a definite course for definite trade." The boys' school is located at the Stivers building, and consequently the lads have the privileges of the musicals, lectures and gymnasium.

The Girls' Pre-Vocational school has met with enthusiastic support from the pupils attending. Many of the girls were permitted in the afternoons and Saturdays to put their lessons into practical use by regular office work, and also testing their power of salesmanship in leading stores, for which they received compensation from their employers. The fundamental principles of their business training lies in a regular course of spelling, geography, English topics, shorthand and typewriting; there are also lessons in sewing.

The value of summer or vacation schools was fully exemplified in the summer of 1918, in the enrollment of six hundred and thirty boys and girls who attended the six weeks' course of elementary work at the Central school, while fifty-five took advantage of the high school subjects that were taught, at the same time, at Steele high school. It is estimated by school authorities that fully five hundred pupils would have been compelled to stay another year in the same grade if they had not been permitted to make up "lost time" or "poor grades" in the vacation schools.

Too much can not be said in praise of the night schools now incorporated into the public school system of the city of Dayton. There is no educational factor in the development of the commercial and social life of the city that tends to greater and wider power. It has truly "become a vital part of the civic and industrial life of Dayton."

The popularity of the schools is shown in the enrollment for the school year of 1917-18, which reached two thousand and thirteen, not including an additional list of one hundred and seventy-two in special classes organized for drafted men. At the suggestion of the government, drafted men were taught auto repair, auto truck driving, mechanical drawing, wireless telegraphy, practical electricity, and machine shop work. Under the Smith-Hughes act the Dayton board of education was compensated for the salaries of teachers employed to teach soldiers' classes.

About one hundred teachers have been appointed by the board of education to have charge of the night school classes for the year of 1919-20. Perhaps more than in any other department of educational work, the instructors in night schools can realize that their efforts are in the line of making true Americans out of alien material. For a large per cent of their pupils are of foreign birth, many of whom are unfamiliar with the English language, and it follows as a natural sequence, strangers to American ideals and the foundation and nature of our American government. But no American child exceeds them in desire to learn.

In common with all advanced schools throughout the country at large, the schools of Dayton pay marked attention to the health of the children attending them. Recently, special attention has been paid to mouth hygiene, for medical science claims it to be the most important in the whole range of hygiene. School nurses give prophylactic treatments to children of the first three grades needing them, these treatments consisting of the brushing of the teeth and removing all extraneous objects in the mouth. Twice during the school year the teeth of every child in the city schools are carefully examined by qualified dentists, and where imperfection is found, a report is sent to the parents of the child; if the latter are unable to meet the bill for the needed work, it is done by the school dentist, free of charge.

The eyes of the children are carefully tested, and weakness or imperfect vision announced to the parents, who can take the child to the free clinics connected with the city hospitals for school children, if unable to afford the expense of special treatment from an oculist. Medical science has discovered that many children, who apparently appear dull of comprehension in the classroom, and suffer from headaches, timidity or nervousness, become normal in health and attain high grades in their recitations after corrective treatment has been given to the eyes.

The matter of pure ventilation in the school room is given a prominent place in the safeguards with which Dayton instructors endeavor to conserve the health of their pupils. In accordance with the order of Dr. L. F. Bucher, director of hygiene and medical inspector of the schools, a "fresh air period" has been instituted in every schoolroom in the city. Out of every half hour during the day, two minutes are taken when by open windows the children practice deep breathing exercises and go through simple calisthenics. In every way possible, Dayton is looking after the physical welfare of its youth. Vaccination is imperative, the weight of the children looked after monthly and a close record kept, for weight is regarded as a proof or indication of health; a child weighing below normal is given special examination, and a plan is now in process of formulation by Dr. Bucher for the upbuilding of the strength and body of children whose weight continues to keep below normal standards. Examination of school children for contagious diseases and provision for vaccination has been under the direction of the Dayton Health commission, all other examinations being in the hands of school physicians; but if the requirements of the Hughes health law are met by the school authorities, all physical examinations henceforth will come under the supervision of the health commission.

The present superintendent of instruction over the Dayton schools is Mr. Frank W. Miller, whose interest and time are devoted without stint to the task of raising and keeping the schools to their highest efficiency. He welcomes every and all things which seem to promise richer opportunity for the moral and intellectual advancement of the children under his control, never forgetting that on their young shoulders will soon rest the responsibilities of American citizenship. Mr. Miller is closely and earnestly supported in his work

by the principals, supervisors and teachers of the schools, and the board of education indorse all efforts made for keeping up the high standards for which the public schools of Dayton are noted. Over the twelve manual training centers, respectively connected with the schools of Allen, Brown, Cleveland, Emerson, Garfield, Jefferson, Ludlow, McKinley, Parker, Steele, Stivers, and Whittier, Mr. J. I. Lambert is director, while Miss Katherine May Hardy supervises the Domestic Science departments in thirteen school buildings. The night schools are looked after by Mr. I. E. Libecap. Including substitute teachers, the list of instructors employed in the Dayton public schools contains over six hundred names. The present board of education consists of Messrs. R. E. Alexander, E. H. Herr, Gordon M. Hiles, Wm. M. Hunter, Henry H. Lotz, Wm. K. Marshall, Milton H. Mathews, Oliver Poock, Geo. H. Schmidt, C. J. Schmidt, Frank Tejan, O. S. Walker, John H. Weglage and Mrs. Anna W. Roussel. The offices of president, vice-president, clerk and superintendent of instruction are filled respectively by Messrs. Geo. H. Schmidt, J. H. Weglage, C. J. Schmidt and Frank W. Miller. All matters necessitating legal advice are referred to Messrs. W. S. McConnaughey, John C. Shea and Jay Leach, prominent attorneys of the city of Dayton.

The total assets of the Dayton public schools, embracing value of land, buildings, equipment, estimated inventory of supplies, sinking fund investments, and cash in depositories, amount to $4,201,909.61.

Parochial Schools of Dayton. Few cities in the middle west surpass, if indeed they equal, the city of Dayton in the number of its Catholic schools, which are sedulously looked after by the clergy, sisterhoods and brotherhoods of the church. The enrollment of the pupils runs into thousands. The studies of these several schools generally carry the pupil as far as the eighth grade when, if desiring to enter academic or high school work, Notre Dame academy or St. Mary's institute or the local high schools offer splendid opportunities for a broader, more extended education.

The first Catholic school in Dayton was Emanuel school, established in the year 1837, five years after the organization of Emanuel church, the first Catholic religious organization of the city. Its enrollment for the school year of 1918-1919 was four hundred and six pupils. The Rev. Joseph S. Sieber, Ph.D., pastor of the church, is likewise director of the school. The pupils are under the care and instruction of four sisters of Notre Dame and the same number of brothers of Mary. The school is located on the north side of Franklin street, between Ludlow and Perry streets. In the year 1846, St. Joseph's parochial school, located on the north side of Second street, between Madison and Sears streets, was instituted. It is under the superintendency of the Rev. Joseph P. Ward, pastor of St. Joseph's church, and eight sisters of charity were the instructors of the two hundred and seventy-eight pupils enrolled during the school year of 1918-1919.

For a period of seventy years the Sisters of Notre Dame have most ably conducted a select school for girls, known in educational circles as Notre Dame academy. This excellent school was estab-

lished in the year 1849 by four sisters of the order, and the Dayton school proved the second instituted by the sisterhood in the United States. The original school was organized in a little two-story building that stood on the site now occupied by the handsome brick edifice, at the southwest corner of Franklin and Ludlow streets, which was ready for occupancy in the year 1886.

The curriculum of study followed in Notre Dame academy fills twelve school years. The course is divided into primary, intermediate and academic, each division requiring four years for completion. The academic course is preparatory to a college entrance.

The enrollment of Notre Dame academy for the school year 1918-1919 was two hundred and twenty-eight pupils under the instruction of seventeen teachers. Sister Anna Teresa is at the head of the school.

Holy Trinity Parochial school, for girls and boys, was established by the Rev. Joseph F. Goetz in the year 1862, and for some time was under his superintendence. Its present director is the rector of Holy Trinity parish, the Rev. J. Henry Schengber. The number of children attending Holy Trinity school during the school year of 1918-1919 was five hundred and thirty-seven; the girls being under the instruction of six sisters of Notre Dame, four brothers of the Society of Mary guiding the lads along the pathways of knowledge. Holy Trinity school is located on the east side of Bainbridge street, between Bacon and Fifth streets.

The excavation for the parochial school of St. Anthony's parish, located corner of Creighton avenue and St. Charles street, was begun September, 1914, one year after the acceptance of the rectorship of the new congregation by the Rev. Francis J. Kuenle. The cornerstone of the new schoolhouse was laid in the month of April, 1915, by the Rev. Dean William D. Hickey, and on the 13th day of the ensuing September the school was formally opened by the Sisters of St. Francis. Ten sisters of the order had charge of the three hundred and sixty-two children enrolled during the school year of 1918-1919.

Holy Name Magyar school, located at 412 North Dale avenue, is comparatively a new building, being erected in the year 1914 at the cost of $28,000. The organization of the school took place five years prior to the present building on North Dale avenue, in the basement under Holy Name church, with an enrollment of eighty-two pupils. The new school is a handsome modern building, fireproof and well ventilated, and the list of pupils attending during the school year of 1918-1919 numbered two hundred and twenty-five children. The pastor of Holy Name church, the Rev. Charles Polichek, is superintendent of the school, and Sister Leocadia, of the Order of the Precious Blood, is assisted in her work of instruction by four teachers.

Under the shadow of the Holy Family church, that stands on the west side of Monmouth, between May and Fifth streets, is its parochial school, which was organized in the month of September, 1905. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. F. Downey, is also superintendent of the school. The reverend father is assisted in the work of teaching by eight Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame.

Four hundred pupils were enrolled during the school year of 1918-1919.

St. Mary's institute, which is governed by the Society of St. Mary, ranks as one of the leading Catholic schools in the middle west. The location of the school is both attractive and commanding. On a high elevation in South park, a little community in itself with its numerous buildings, from the campus the visitor enjoys a magnificent view of the upper Miami valley.

The organization of this school was somewhat out of the ordinary trend of events. The providential coming of the Rev. Leo Meyer of Cincinnati to Dayton in the year of 1849, to assist the Rev. Father Juncker, at that time pastor of Emanuel church, in caring for his flock during the cholera epidemic, is, perhaps, responsible for the location of the school in the vicinity of Dayton.

The thought occurred to Father Meyer that the farm of Mr. John Stuart, containing nearly one hundred acres and lying on the outskirts of Dayton, would be an ideal site for a college of the society of which he was a devoted disciple. The ensuing March, the land was purchased by the Brothers of Mary for $12,000, and the society at once started a school, at the same time carrying on the work of the farm. The place for a long time was known as "Nazareth," but as the school grew in numbers and popularity, fine buildings were added, and in 1878 the college was incorporated under the name of St. Mary's institute, and four years later authority to confer collegiate degrees was granted it by the state legislature. Besides a full academic course, boys desiring to enter commercial life have the benefit of a complete business training.

In connection with the institute is the Convent Normal school, where teachers are prepared for work, not only in America but in foreign lands. Nearly four hundred teachers are necessary for the work of instruction given in both schools.

The presidents of St. Mary's institute since its organization have been the Reverends Maximin Zehler, Damian Litz, John B. Stinzi, Maximin Zehler, Francis Feith, George Meyer, John Harks, Joseph Weckesser, Charles Eichner, Louis A. Tragesser and Bernard P. O'Reilly. Father O'Reilly, who was appointed to fill the president's chair in 1908, is still the official head of the school.

The churches of Corpus Christi, Holy Angels, Holy Rosary, Sacred Heart, St. Adelbert's (Polish), St. Agnes and St. Mary's conduct parochial schools in their parishes.

The only Protestant parochial school in the city of Dayton is the one connected with the Lutheran congregation that worships in St. Paul's church, standing at the southwest corner of Wayne avenue and Marshall street, the school being located at the northwest corner of the same thoroughfares. For half a century St. Paul's parochial school has been instructing the youth of the church, not only in fundamentals of an English education, but in also what might be called a religious course of study, comprising the church catechism, church history and Bible truths instruction being in the German language. The English secular branches include those taught in the public schools of the city, using the same text books.

Many of the children who, today, are pupils in the large, beautiful building that stands almost in the shadow of the church, probably smile as they hear their parents tell of the first years of the school, so long ago, when lessons were recited in a small one-room house that stood on a lot opposite the church. For it was there, in that humble environment, that the foundations of the present flourishing educational institution were established. The present building ranks among the most modern schools of the city in appearance and equipment. The average enrollment of attendance balances between one hundred and fifty and two hundred.

Private School. Dayton has been especially fortunate in the high standards of its private schools. As stated elsewhere, the establishment of Cooper Female seminary was an event in the educational development of the city, and its close in the year 1886 was greatly deplored, but before the New Year ushered in the dawn of 1887, another private school, specifically intended for the preparation of young women for college, was opened by Miss Anna L. J. Arnold on West Second street. The curriculum of the school included three separate courses of study, classical, literary and scientific. For nine years the school did excellent work, and it was with regret that the friends of Miss Arnold witnessed the closing of its doors in 1895. But happily, for the youth of Dayton, Miss Leila Ada Thomas of Dayton, whose scholarly attainments eminently qualified her for the work, was prevailed upon to open a similar school in the building vacated by Miss Arnold on West Second street. Of a family distinguished for wide erudition and culture, thoroughly equipped by an education at leading schools, both at home and abroad, Miss Thomas took hold of the work with characteristic earnestness and understanding, that brought success from the day of its opening to the close of the school.

Full preparation for a collegiate course was the ultimate object of the instruction given at Miss Thomas' school, the foundation for which was started in the kindergarten, which was most ably looked after by Miss Sarah Walker, who was regarded as one of the best teachers in that branch of early education ever connected with a Dayton school, while the pupils of the primary grade were instructed by Miss Mary McCartney of Cambridge, Ohio; the children in the intermediate department being under the care of Miss Thelker. Miss Daisy Bell, a recent graduate from Otterbein university, untangled all mathematical intricacies, and M. Michelon, considered the best teacher of French ever in the city of Dayton, was in charge of that branch of instruction. Miss Thomas, who is still recognized as an authority in English history and literature and Latin, kept them as her department of instruction, beginning the teaching of the first-named branches in the third grade.

After six years' occupancy of the building on West Second street, the upper grades of the school were taken to Wilkinson street, but a year later the school was closed. During its brief but eminently successful life, six young ladies received diplomas testifying to work well done: Misses Bertha Canby, Margaret King, Mary May Thomas, Nellie Griffin, Edith Cummin and Helen Kittredge.

The resignation of Miss Thomas did not close the door upon the appreciation of the Dayton public as to her efficiency as an instructor, and as a private tutor she has smoothed the difficulties out of the path of many lads and lassies preparing for a college course. She is now prominently and successfully engaged with large Current Event classes, to the great pleasure and edification of her pupils.

Following the closing of the private school of which Miss Thomas was principal, a day and boarding school for girls was opened by the Misses Howe and Marot, in the handsome Stilwell residence, located at the corner of First street and Robert boulevard, and the scope of its curriculum of study brought a large patronage. But it closed its doors in the summer of 1913. Mention is also merited by the kindergarten and primary school, under the management of Misses Margaret Stewart and Georgia Parrott from 1897 to 1905. A primary school, similar in character, is now most efficiently conducted by Mrs. Ella Link in the Bimm building.

The Moraine Park School. The most notable example in the Miami valley of the practical application of modern methods of education is seen in the Moraine Park school, which, in its short existence, has amply justified the hopes of its promoters. Briefly, its organization and situation is as follows: Started by a group of fathers who felt that the present system of public education left something to be desired and who would try a new one, it was begun in June, 1917, in a glass forcing-house in the Moraine park district, four miles south of Dayton, with an enrollment of sixty boys and girls. The pupils range from the kindergarten age to those ready for admission to college.

The guiding minds of this most unusual school were George B. Smith, Arthur E. Morgan, F. O. Clements, Colonel E. A. Deeds, Charles F. Kettering, Charles H. Paul, Fred H. Rike, Adam Schantz and Orville Wright. It was the consensus of opinion on the part of these directors that a school should epitomize the conditions found in real life, and that instead of imparting a mass of theoretical instruction on purely academic subjects it should seek to prepare the student for the problems he would meet in the outside world. Another theory was that the best way to learn is to "learn by doing," and not to read from a book how it ought to be done. The printed page is indeed a tool, and a valuable tool, but not more so than other tools and not comparable to individual experiment; that education is to be secured from innumerable subject matter all available at first hand, and that the direct and practical use of all this material will educate in the fullest meaning of the word.

Therefore the visitor is not surprised to find that the "curriculum" at Moraine Park school is really a sector of the life of the times. Part of the time at their desks, part at play, part at the work bench, they are engaged in business enterprises, in self-government, in community plans and projects. They are encouraged to depend upon themselves, to begin new and untried undertakings, to finish them up thoroughly and then to pass on to something else. As the head master, Mr. Frank D. Slutz, expresses it: "It is the purpose of the school to enable pupils to learn how to associate with people, how to

express themselves clearly and accurately, how to earn, spend and save money properly; how to make useful products out of raw materials; how to appreciate the spiritual, the intangible values in life, how to know and love the world of nature, its laws, its life, how to play enthusiastically, regularly and fairly, how to choose chums, friends and mates."

Following this fine plan to its ultimate end means occupying the young minds with things never heard of before in a schoolroom. The first is self-government, the personnel consisting of a mayor and three commissioners elected by the school; a community manager appointed by the commission who in turn appoints the heads of departments. Imitating the organization of the city of Dayton in its far famed "Dayton plan" (for whose formation and maintenance the fathers of these boys were chiefly instrumental), there is a department of public safety, whose business it is to enforce all laws and ordinances passed by the commission; the department of welfare, which has control of all matters relating to sanitation and health; the department of recreation, which plans for excursions through factories and "hikes" in the country and makes out schedules for games with outside teams; the department of finance, which collects taxes from each individual as levied by the commission and acts as treasurer of all public funds; the department of law, whose duty is to take charge of the community court, the director of this department being the judge. The department of law tries cases, draws up the various legal blanks for the community and includes, besides, a patent office where the ideas of the students may be patented. If a boy originates any idea which will be of benefit to the school he may sell it to this department. There is also a junior government which is a sort of police system meant to keep order, to keep the halls clean and quiet.

Since the object of the school is to prepare pupils for the great world outside, it is most natural that there should be a practical store which is run by the boys and keeps supplies of stationery, candy and athletic equipment, operates a cash register and is conducted like any branch of business; a bank which makes collections, accepts savings deposits, carries checking accounts and is organized for the profit of the stockholders. The counters and furniture of the bank were all made by the officers of the institution in the wood-working shop.

The Library is copied after the most advanced public libraries and has a librarian and three assistants who list and give out the books, clip and file articles from the magazines. In connection with this department is a Museum to which are brought and classified the fossils, minerals, insects and rare bits of workmanship which can be used in any way in the various classes.

The Print Shop turns out most satisfactory work in its leaflets, announcements, examination papers and the monthly organ. The Photograph Shop maintains a complete pictorial record of the school and the official photographer develops pictures taken by the students and prints them for a nominal fee. The Repair Squad repairs all broken articles around the school. A small electrical experimentation laboratory is carried on to enable the students to try out their

original ideas. In the Manual Training shop the boys turn out tool boxes, cupboards, tables, candlesticks, lockers, book-cases, bird houses, swings, camp-stools, water-wheels and various other things. There is a typewriter shop where the machines are kept in repair. The boys take turns being private secretary to each other and gaining much valuable secretarial experience thereby.

The equipment of the school deserves special though brief mention. The motto of the school is "See through things and see things through." To make this practical the school must be well equipped. Owing to the declaration of war and the consequent conservancy of building material the use of a large greenhouse was offered by one of the board of directors. It proved to be an admirable schoolhouse. With a tight floor, a glass roof, a modern heating plant and the construction of individual study halls the boys found themselves both happy and comfortable. This main building contains a manual training room, a chemical laboratory, and a photograph room all equipped with the necessary tools and chemicals. At the west end are the stage, gymnasium, indoor gardens storage room, electrical room and dressing rooms.

The gymnasium is equipped with all mechanical apparatus, the stage has indoor and outdoor scenes and an excellent pianola with a fine assortment of records. The school part proper contains offices, recitation room, lunch room and primary department. Along one side of the lunch room are sinks in which they may wash their own dishes. The recreation room contains a wading pool and a sand pit.

The class work which concerns itself with books is unusually interesting at the Moraine Park school on account of the coordinating of the lessons of the day with problems of the day. Constant reference to the outside world makes the lessons real to the pupils. The same subjects are not taught every day, but on alternate days, giving a welcome change from the ordinary monotonous plan.

Languages—English, German, and French—are taught, biology and chemistry, ancient and American history, comparison of ancient Germany with the Prussianized Germany of today; mathematics made interesting by actual work in a field or with store accounts; manual training and the ability to work with hands as well as mind. There are no artificial problems offered, everything has actual touch with life issues.

They have an interesting system of records and reports at the Moraine Park school. No percentage of grading is followed. In the report to parents upon the progress made by the pupils, points of excellence or weakness are indicated under the following heads: Congregating (his manner of mixing with his fellows); language, or self expression; acquiring possessions (which is getting a living and taking care of property); cosmologizing (interpreting the world as the pupil sees it); creating or bringing things to pass; man-conserving or doing for others; pairing or choosing friends; playing, or relaxing oneself.

In return the parent is asked to report to the school what improvement he has seen in his boy along any of these lines and suggestions for the good of the school are requested. There is of course

a careful physical examination taken twice a year and kept on record.

The one most remarkable thing about this school which is to be noted is, that it is not a rich man's son's school. Any boy whatever, who manifests unusual capacity, is invited to join the school. If he "makes good" he has his place there, whatever the family circumstances; if he fails to come up to requirements he is not admitted, even if his father be several times a millionaire. This is not a manifestation of generosity on the part of the directors of the school but a recognition of the fact that many fine workers whose contribution to human life might be without estimation, never get beyond the primary grades on account of being forced to aid in the support of a family and are thus lost to the world. Thus what might be called an exclusive private school (since the enrollment is limited) becomes, under this wise and impartial method, more public than the freest public school and an exponent of the democratic principle at its best.

The interest of the city press in the public schools of the city is shown by the scholarships offered to students by the Dayton Daily News, October, 1919. The paper recognizes the fact that the expense attending a collegiate education, often debars an ambitious boy or girl from continuing greatly desired studies. Six scholarships are offered as follows: To a pupil making the best record at Steele high school, during the school year of 1919-20, a four-year scholarship at either Miami university at Oxford, or the Ohio State university at Columbus, the choice lying with the winner. All expenses such as room, board and laundry, will be met by the paper for the first year. The same offer is made to the pupils at Stivers high school, also the successful pupil attending St. Mary's high school will be given a four-years' scholarship, with paid expenses.

Three one-year scholarships at the school of the Dayton Museum of Art will be competed for by students qualifying in competitive exhibition at the museum and then present the best records in their work. A $100 Liberty bond will be placed in the hand of the foreign-born resident who becomes most proficient in speaking and writing the English language at the Dayton night schools during the winter of 1919-20; while the foreigner making the second best record will be enriched with a $50 liberty bond.

Cooper Female Seminary. It is safe to say, that no spot of ground in the city of Dayton is so rich in endearing memories to many people as the southwest corner of First and Wilkinson streets. Today the exterior of the building is shabby, weather-worn, plain almost to severity, the pristine plainness of the architecture of three-quarters of a century ago; but to the eyes of scores of gray-haired matrons, who look upon it through the golden mist of happy memories, it is a temple of beauty, a beauty born of the gladness of youth, the laughter of care-free hearts, and the radiance of hopes undimmed by fear.

It was truly a red-letter day in the story of the educational development of the village of Dayton, when the doors of the Cooper Female seminary were opened for the first time to the daughters of its residents. For over thirty years a boys' school, the memorable

Dayton academy, had given the youth of Dayton higher and more liberal branches of education than could be obtained, perchance, by their sisters in the public schools of the period. And, it must be confessed, an unworthy prejudice still existed in the minds of some of the wealthier people of the community, against the co-education of boys and girls in a "free school." But in the year 1844, the generosity of Mrs. Letitia Backus, widow of Mr. David Zeigler Cooper (son and heir of Mr. Daniel C. Cooper, to whose liberality, integrity, and progressive spirit the city of Dayton will ever be on the debit side), found expression in a transference, through her trustees, of the ground upon which the building, to be known as "Cooper Female seminary," was to be erected. The deed of conveyance stated that the school was to stand for the "Higher Christian education of young women," the ground to be used for "no other purpose."

The school was fortunate in its initiative to be under the principalship of Mr. E. E. Barney, who, as head of the Dayton academy from 1834 to 1839, had already won an enviable reputation for scholarship and as an instructor in the Miami valley. A native of the state of New York, the son of pioneer parents who gladly made sacrifices and endured privations in order that their children might enjoy every educational advantage that came within their limitations. It was a proud day for the self-denying father and mother when their eldest child, Eliam E. Barney, in the early summer of 1831, completed his education at Union college in the growing city of Schenectady, for which he had prepared himself at Lowville academy.

The early annals of American history show that the teaching profession was followed by about nine men out of every ten upon their first entrance upon active life, no matter what their later avocation might prove to be, either professional or commercial. Mr. Barney was no exception, and in 1834 he accepted the position of principal in the Dayton academy. A wiser choice could not have been made by the school directors. It was said of him by a near relative "that in his youth Mr. Barney was remarkable for three dominant characteristics, industry, order and thoughtfulness." What better traits could be found for an instructor of youth, or as a foundation for later business success?

Mr. Barney associated with him in his new field of labor his brother Elijah G. Barney, his sister Mrs. Harriet Barney Stevens, and her husband, Mr. A. E. Stevens, and never was work entered upon with more enthusiasm or greater desire to achieve sterling results. Their ambition brought the merited reward of high reputation to the school, and the first list of nine pupils rapidly grew to an enrollment of eighty-five, not only the daughters of Dayton citizens being registered as students, but also girls from different parts of the state. In his ideas concerning the profession of teaching, Mr. Barney was half a century ahead of his time. Through his endeavors the school was supplied with maps, a library and chemical apparatus. A nine-inch telescope, the first ever possessed by a girls' school in the middle west, rendered the study of astronomy doubly fascinating; class rambles in fields and forests made geology and botany living studies, while history and literature proved not a

collection of names, dates and cold events, but, under his magnetic words, became actual men and women, whose lives were either worthy of imitation or commendation, or held evils to be shunned.

In 1848, the diplomas were handed the first little class of graduates from the schools, two of whom became leaders in Dayton's best social circles—Miss Mary C. Roberts, of Preble county, who in 1855 married Mr. Isaac Van Ausdal, and Miss Sarah Schenck, daughter of Lieut. Commander James F. Schenck, who, in a few years after her graduation, became the wife of Mr. Joseph Graham Crane. Having started the Cooper Female seminary on its prosperous way, Mr. Barney resigned the profession of teaching to enter upon a commercial life, and was succeeded in the principalship by Miss Margaret Coxe, who had been at the head of a large school in Cincinnati. Miss Coxe was admirably qualified by natural endowments to follow Mr. Barney. With charming, cultivated, polished and dignified personality, her intellectual gifts and attainments eminently fitted her for the responsible duties awaiting her; in addition, the family connections of Miss Coxe brought her a warm welcome to Dayton's most refined society, as one sister was the wife of Bishop McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and another married to Dr. Budroe, of the University of Virginia.

Cooper Female seminary grew still more prosperous under the government of Miss Coxe, for her fame as an educator had spread far beyond the Miami valley, and pupils were enrolled from all parts of the state. But few of those who studied under her guidance are left to tell of those days so bright with the joyousness of girlhood. Dr. J. C. Fisher succeeded Miss Coxe as principal until the year 1857, when the Rev. Conrad of Pittsburg was appointed president of the school, and his brother, the Rev. Frederick Conrad, at that time filling the pulpit of the Main street Lutheran church, vice-president. These gentlemen were fortunate in securing Miss Agnes Beecher (granddaughter of the famous Lyman Beecher and niece of the equally renowned Henry Ward Beecher) as principal. Teachers of fine local reputation were engaged; among them M. Bartholemy, many years Dayton's best instructor in French; Miss Clara Soule, daughter of the celebrated portrait painter, being placed in charge of the art department. In 1856, Miss Beecher was succeeded as principal, by her sister, Miss Roxanna Beecher.

In the spring of 1861, the seminary passed into the control of the Rev. John Galloway, of Springfield, Ohio, who had scarcely formulated plans for the greater prosperity of the school, when his death occurred. His wife, Mrs. Belinda Galloway, despite the remonstrances of friends, who thought her health unequal to the burden of responsibility that would naturally rest upon her, decided to carry on the school. Her success was almost phenomenal. Teachers selected were widely known for thorough scholarship. Languages were taught by Mrs. Hibben, who so carefully directed the education of her little son that the future brought him the presidency of Princeton college, and in the recent world war President Hibben won national plaudits by his military organization of the college for war activities, and patriotic war articles. Miss Mary May Thomas, daughter of the Rev. T. E. Thomas, for many years

regarded as one of the most eloquent and convincing ministers of the Presbyterian church in the Miami valley, Miss Sama Wright, the Misses Meacham, and Mrs. E. A. Parrott were among the instructors. The refined, gentle womanhood of Mrs. Galloway was no small asset in influencing to high ideals of life, the girls placed under her care, and she is still spoken of by gray-haired matrons, once her pupils (but who are now sending their own daughters to institutions of learning), with affectionate veneration. As one has written, "Those who had the advantage of her training are grateful for the stress laid upon gentle manners and serious academic work."

Three classes were graduated from the seminary under the principalship of Mrs. Bartlett, who succeeded Mrs. Galloway in the year 1871, and who carefully upheld the high standards of scholarship established by her predecessors.

Of Mrs. Bartlett's successor in 1873, Prof. James M. Robert, an admirer succinctly said, "Prof. Robert was almost a faculty in himself." Of unquestioned scholarship, in tune with all modern methods of instruction, a music and art lover, always presenting the highest ideals of life and purpose to his pupils, Cooper Female seminary, under his administration, became "a center of high thinking and lofty ideals." The influence of Prof. Robert was not confined to his work as an instructor of Dayton's young womanhood, but was expressed and felt along all lines of civic development. To Prof. Robert is due the reclaiming of much of the waste land in the river bottom for building purposes, and he not only suggested a titanic plan for the work, but met out of his own pocket nearly all the expense connected with the undertaking, without realizing any financial benefit himself from the project, and it is eminently fitting that the attractive river way should throughout all future years be known as "Robert boulevard."

For fourteen years, Prof. Robert kept Cooper Female seminary in the van of educational institutions of the Miami valley, but with his resignation in 1886, the doors were closed, never again to open as a school. The youth of the city were attracted to educational institutions outside of home limitation, and the high schools of the city were strong in scholarly training and wide branches of study. But the influence of Cooper Female seminary did not end with the closing of its doors as an activity in the educational development of Dayton. It lives with almost perennial power in the cultured and busy, useful lives of many who, under the wise teaching and leadership of past instructors (whose names today are but dear memories), are daily striving to put in practice for the good and happiness of others, the precepts of gentle, cultured womanhood inculcated so long ago. Many of those graduated from its halls have attained more than local fame, either in literary or philanthropic lines. As a writer, an enthusiast for all reforms tending to the larger, more liberal life for women, Miss Mary Davies Steele won almost national renown. The daughter of Mr. Robert W. Steele, one of the first trustees of the school, an invalid for many years, she lives forceful "in works that follow." Two books, regarded as invaluable for information concerning early Dayton history, came from the pen of Miss Steele, and the success of the Dayton public library is largely

due to the unflagging zeal and interest of Miss Steele and her father.

In philanthropic work Mrs. H. G. Carnell (Julia Shaw) is a recognized leader; her bountiful wealth responds to many worthy calls, and Miami hospital stands indebted to her generosity for valuable additions to its department of surgery.

Beautiful for its service of love to others is the life of Mrs. G. Harries Gorman (Anna Barney, granddaughter of the first principal of Cooper Female seminary). Her numerous philanthropies cannot be enumerated; the list is too long. A fresh-air farm, community house, which is truly a center for industrial activities for many who, without its privileges, could not command a livelihood, are among the splendid things that Mrs. Gorman is constantly doing for the happiness and betterment of lives less favored than her own. In Mrs. Harry E. Talbott (Kittie Houk), the young people of Dayton have a friend who is constantly on the lookout for the increase of their pleasure and welfare.

To return to those whom Dayton honors for their interest in the literary and intellectual development of their home city, Mrs. Frank Conover (Charlotte Reeve), as a lecturer and writer is well known in leading literary circles, both in the east and west. Her current events classes, held every winter, do much towards the stimulating of interest in the world's progress and the reading of standard literature. Two others are in the list of recognition, Miss Electra Doren and Miss Lillian D. Wald, the latter having attained an international reputation as a worker in uplift lines, while Miss Doren for forty years has been connected with public library interests, not only those of the city of Dayton but with the work generally. Her early years were devoted to the study of library work, both at home and abroad; for two years she was connected as lecturer with the Carnegie school at Pittsburg. In 1895, while librarian in the Dayton public library, she organized the system of school library work for the benefit of the children of her home city, and is still at the head of the library force, who are in charge of the splendid collection of books in the spacious library in Cooper park.

Truly, the omission of Cooper Female seminary as a factor in the intellectual development of Dayton, would be comparable to the old simile of the play of Hamlet with the prince of Denmark left out.

Central Theological Seminary. In the month of February, 1907, the Ursinus School of Theology, founded in 1871, and the Heidelberg Theological seminary, founded twenty-one years earlier, decided to unite, and the result of the union was the Central Theological seminary, first opened in Tiffin, Ohio, but in the summer of 1908 removed to its present beautiful location at 1300 Huffman avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

The articles of consolidation gave free play, by which both uniting schools preserve their individuality, and maintain the same relation to Ursinus college "as was sustained by the Ursinus School of Theology while located in Pennsylvania." The doctrinal basis of the instruction given in the new school is the Heidelberg catechism, "interpreted in its plain historic sense," and its aim is to

inculcate in its students true spiritual power to be expressed in living, teaching and preaching evangelical tenets. Instructors gladly welcome advanced views on scriptural interpretation, providing that the new ideas bear the seal of authenticity.

The location of the Central Theological Seminary is ideal in every respect. More than eight acres of land are inclosed in the college campus, and the visitor is lost in admiration over the magnificent forest trees that have escaped the woodman's ax, and which stand as protecting sentries among the ornamental trees that have been added to increase the beauty of the grounds. Looking westward, a splendid view of the busy city meets the sky line, and the faint stir of industrial life that is sometimes borne upon the air is a very perceptible reminder that things material border closely upon things termed spiritual.

The seminary building, of light gray pressed brick with stone trimmings, is exceedingly attractive on the exterior, and its interior no less pleasing in its truly modern appointments. With electricity as the illuminating agency and a fine steam heating system, and every window commanding a beautiful outlook, both recitation rooms and the dormitory apartments are cheerful and inviting in every particular. Other dormitory buildings are likewise handsome in exterior, and truly up-to-date in all requirements.

The faculty and students are justly proud of their library, which numbers about ten thousand volumes, among which are not only religious tomes, but much of the world's best literature, and valuable works on philosophy and philology; adjacent to the library, tables in a reading room are covered with the best current periodicals of the day.

Bonebrake Theological Seminary. Just a little over a half century has passed since the leaders of the United Brethren church, assembled in general conference, May, 1869, at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, urged and put into effect the establishment of a biblical and theological school, to be conducted under the support of that denomination. The bishops were authorized to appoint a board of education to look after the work, find a location, raise all necessary funds, and initiate all proper measures for the speedy establishment of the institution. In July of the following year the board met and, after earnest deliberation, selected Dayton, Ohio, as a desirable location for the new school, which was to go on the records of the United Brethren church as Union Biblical seminary.

The first session of the school was opened October 11, 1871, in the United Brethren church, located at Summit street, Dayton. The beginning was small, both as to the course of prescribed study and as to faculty; the former consisting of but one course, which included Greek and Hebrew, and the instructors numbering two. For eight years students and professors met in the church on Summit street, but in the year 1879, the growing attendance at the institution warranted the erection of a three-story brick building at the corner of Euclid avenue and First street, on ground donated by the Rev. John Kemp.

In the first of the year 1909, a handsome gift of lands, estimated in value about $80,000, came to the school from Mr. John M. Bone-

brake of Veedersburg, Indiana, in affectionate memory and honor of six brothers by the same name, uncles of the donor, whose lives had been spent in useful ministry in the United Brethren church; in appreciation of the gift, the official authority of the school dropped the name of Union Biblical seminary in favor of Bonebrake Theological seminary, under which it is now known.

The seminary has taken a step in advance of many theological schools of other denominations, in admitting women to many of its classes; women who desire to devote their lives either as assistants of ministers in broad church work, or city welfare work, and this deaconess training group comprises two years of study at the school. The young man desiring to enter the ministry of the United Brethren church, finds four groups of study, commonly called courses, exclusive of the deaconess course, awaiting his choice.

Business Colleges. One of the earliest colleges in the Miami valley for training in commercial life was established in the city of Dayton, in the year 1860, by Mr. E. D. Babbitt, a man equipped by both education and progressive ideals for the work. It is not strange that conservative business men were inclined to regard the school as an innovation upon time-established precedent, which required only a good selling "manner" and a knowledge of "figgers" to make for success. But Mr. Babbitt was not to be laughed out of his new and eminently practical methods for developing larger success in ways truly scientific, and the school gradually increased in number of pupils.

Five years after the founding of the school, Mr. Babbitt, feeling that financial interests compelled his undivided time to be devoted to the successful System of Penmanship, of which he was the author, withdrew from the management of the Dayton school, leaving it under the entire control of Mr. A. D. Wilt, who had been associated with him since the year 1862. As a former resident of Dayton, Mr. Wilt is highly honored by all who knew him, whether in the commercial, social or educational relation, in all of which he was prominent. He was a charter member of the Saturday club, organized in January, 1870, by seventeen of the leading physicians, attorneys, teachers, and business men of the city, who gathered together fortnightly for the very enjoyable purpose of discussing good literature. As a matter of literary history, associated with the story of Dayton's development, the names of this club are worthy of remembrance: Messrs. R. I. Cummin, Dr. William Judkins Conklin, Samuel Davies, Mr. Henry Jewett, B. C. Noyes, Eugene Parrott, John H. Patterson, Dr. J. C. Reeve, William Smith, Capt. C. B. Stivers, John H. Thomas, Elihu Thompson, Alfred A. Thomas, McLain Smith, Morgan Wood, Samuel Smith, and A. D. Wilt. For nearly thirty years this small but brilliant coterie met without a break or an addition to their circle.

The Miami Commercial school went forward by leaps and bounds under Mr. Wilt's wise and efficient superintendence. The fame of the institution spread far and wide, and pupils came from all parts of the country to acquire a thorough business training, and Mr. Wilt was ranked with the leading instructors of the United States. The increasing fame and success of the Miami Commercial

school emboldened Mr. H. L. Jacobs to establish in 1897 another school devoted to commercialism in Dayton, which, like the Miami school, was prosperous from the start. In about seven years it passed into the management of Mr. W. E. Harbottle and both institutions grew in the favor of the public at large.

In the year 1916, a consolidation of the two schools was effected, and Mr. Wilts, feeling that an educational service of over half a century entitled his future years to leisure, withdrew from the school, leaving Mr. Harbottle in full control. But Mr. Harbottle has proved more than adequate for the responsibility resting upon him, for yearly the Miami-Jacobs Business college has added to its fame as an up-to-date business institution. The school enrollment from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, was over twelve hundred, and up to October 1, 1919, the new school year numbers five hundred pupils.

The college is situated in the very heart of the business center of Dayton, and occupies three floors in the Steely building, which is modern in every sense of the word. It is located on the corner of Ludlow and Second streets. There are both day and night sessions, the latter being held two nights of the week for accommodation of students employed during the day. Mr. Harbottle is still at the head of the school, which has earned the just reputation of ranking second to no other business college in the middle west.

Conducted on a smaller scale than the Miami-Jacobs Business college of Dayton, but of equal efficiency in all branches taught, the Greater Dayton Business college has won the patronage and favor of the commercial activities of both city and county. In the month of February, 1916, about the time of the consolidation of the Miami Commercial college with the Jacobs Business school, the Misses Ella M. Steely and Bertha P. Longstreth, who for many years had been in charge of the stenographic department of the Miami Commercial college, decided to venture out on the same lines of business for themselves. Securing a pleasant, central location on the third floor of the Young Women's League building, located at 24 West Fourth street, in a short time the Greater Dayton Shorthand school was recognized as one of the valuable educational business assets of the city. Miss Steely did not long share in the appreciation of the work partly established by her ability and efforts, and after her illness and death Miss Longstreth associated with her in a business partnership, Miss Mellie Galloway, formerly in charge of the night class of the Miami Commercial college. Miss Galloway is an expert as a touch operator on the typewriter, and also teaches bookkeeping under the direction of Mr. E. G. Pickering, who has a wide reputation as an expert accountant in auditing, and is often called upon by large business firms to handle and regulate their accounts.

Both Miss Galloway and Miss Longstreth are grounded in the science of stenography, and the accuracy of their pupils is ample evidence of the thoroughness of the instruction given. Miss Longstreth has prepared a text book of shorthand, based on the Pitman system, which has been most favorably received. The book is called "Miami Pitmanic Shorthand Instructor," and is used in the Greater Dayton Shorthand school.

Beside instruction in stenography, touch-typewriting and bookkeeping, pupils are carefully taught correct spelling, business English, and office practice. The aim of the school is to prepare its pupils for employment as shorthand teachers, private secretaries, court reporters, civil service stenographers and business stenographers, and most pleasing is the appreciation shown by employers of the work of the students sent them by the Greater Dayton Shorthand school. The number of pupils enrolled during the past year was about one hundred and twenty-five, to whom the instructors give most thorough and individual attention.

Vocational or Continuation Schools in Dayton. Stimulated by the necessity for skilled workers in a manufacturing center like Dayton, and spurred by the fact that so many boys left school to go to work before their education was completed, some public spirited citizens of Dayton organized, in 1913, a co-operative mechanical educational system which by its practical value has attracted the attention of the Federal Board of Vocational Education. The plan had its origin in the minds of J. H. Patterson, E. A. Deeds, manufacturers, and E. J. Brown, superintendent of schools. The plan is briefly this:

In order to enter the co-operative school a boy must have completed two years of high school work and have reached his sixteenth year. Through an extension of the school year from ten to twelve months, and of the school day from 9 to 11 forty-five minute periods, the boy who does satisfactory work, is enabled to complete his academic work, supplemented with shop correllation, in the same length of time as though he had remained in the regular course. By working a week and going to school a week alternately during the last two years of school life he may graduate with his class.

When a boy desires to enter a co-operative school the principal assists him to find a place in one of the factories of the city which has entered into the co-operative plan. He receives a two-months' preliminary trial during the summer vacation and then, having exhibited a satisfactory capacity for a trade, he is permitted to enter the co-operative school in September. In every case the decision as to what boys are to be permitted to enroll, the amount of time they are expected to spend in the shop and the wages they are to receive, are settled at a conference between the factory representative and the school principal. If several from the same room enter the co-operative school they are paired off so that when one boy is in the shop the other is in the schoolroom.

Of course the end in view for the manufacturer is to increase his output. If at the end of two years a manufacturer finds himself with two or three employees well along in the course of training instead of having to break in several new operatives, the advantage is obvious. But the great advantage to both employer and employee is that the school trained boy is more alert and goes ahead faster than the boy who is stunted from having been deprived at an early age of all mental training. The inquisitive attitude, without which no person ever advances, is kept alive and intentionally encouraged both in the shop and the school. Stagnation is thus rendered improbable. A boy between 16 and 18 who has not finished his high

school is not afraid to ask questions, is not afraid to expose his ignorance and consequently keeps on learning all the time.

Experience thus far has proved that the boys in the co-operative course not only advance more rapidly in the industry which they have selected but, astonishing as it may seem, in their school studies as well. The close connection between theory and practice which is accomplished by the co-operative scheme, is undoubtedly responsible for this remarkable result. The pupils exhibit greater originality, initiative, adaptability and resourcefulness than their fellows who remain either exclusively in the school or exclusively in the shop.

The course of study, which is subject to change from year to year, is determined by an advisory committee consisting of the superintendent of schools and five manufacturers. This course, it must be understood, fully meets the college entrance requirements for an accredited high school. At the end of the co-operative high school course the boy either enters college or completes his apprenticeship in the factory. A large percentage of the boys who have availed themselves of this system enter the University of Cincinnati, still on the co-operative basis, and continue to work at the factory where they worked during their high school course. If the boy does not go to college the factory sends him to the Trade Extension school one-half day per week during the last two years of his apprenticeship.

The special advantages of the co-operative system have been summed up by a prominent manufacturer of Dayton in this way: It makes school work more interesting, increases the ability of the population in general, keeps the boys in school until they graduate, enables a boy to partly support himself while completing his education, betters the citizenship of our city, and is of great value to the smaller industries which are unable to maintain training schools of their own.

This same manufacturer also said: "No city problem is of more importance than the high standard of our school system. Whatever you desire in your city, put into your schools. * * * It is absolutely necessary to the industrial future of our city that we train our citizenship in a more practical and efficient manner. We cannot educate for work without working."

Bench and Bar of Dayton

The Miami valley in its early history stands almost unparalleled in the number of notable men who, as judges and barristers, upheld the majesty of the law, as between man and man, throughout its scattered settlements. Elsewhere is told the story of the dauntless spirit and fervid earnestness of the pioneer minister who, in performance of his sacred duties, rode the blazed trails through the dark and lonely woodlands, his Bible and few personal belongings carefully stored in the saddle-bags that lay across the saddle, in order to keep his "appointment" at the cabin of a settler, which he would convert into a temple of praise and exhortation for the faithful who gathered from near and far to sit under the "gospel drippings."

In like manner traveled both judge and attorney, the only difference being in the literature carried by the saddle-bags, legal writs and pleadings taking the place of the volume of sacred lore. And it must be remembered that these equestrian trips were no scriptural "sabbath-day" journeys for these pioneer disciples of Blackstone. One of the principal acts of the first legislature that convened under the new state government was the organization of the judicial system of Ohio. The enactment apportioned the state into three judicial circuits, Montgomery county falling into the compass of the first circuit, which also comprehended the counties of Butler, Clermont, Greene, Hamilton and Warren. The present limits of Montgomery county embrace but a small area of the territory that took the name of the Irish hero on the date of its formation, March 24, 1803; for it then included the present counties of Allen, Darke, Defiance, Auglaize, Mercer, Van Wert, Preble, Shelby, Paulding, Miami, Williams, Henry, Fulton and Putnam, and weary and long were the journeys through the gloomy forests, sometimes perilous by reason of fording swollen streams, and welcome, indeed, the gleam of the hearthstone blaze through the little window or open door of the log hostelry in which, many times, the tribunal of justice was held. Where can be found a brighter constellation of intellectual force, legal understanding, genuine wit and true comprehension of justice, than radiates from some of the names of the pioneer bar of the Miami valley? Dunlevy, Collett, the incomparable Corwin, McLean, Burnet, Crane, and others perhaps equally endowed, but less famous, whose attainments and high ideals made them formers of public thought and opinion, not only in the settlements of the Miami valley, but placed them among the leaders of both state and national life.

In the "Old Log Cabin" that stands today near the river side in Van Cleve park in Dayton was held the first Common Pleas court for Montgomery county. It figures in the early history of Dayton as "Newcom's tavern," and could the student of pioneer history for even a brief time materialize the forms and voices that made the old building a house of fame, he would meet those whose ability and energy vitally helped in laying the foundation of the intellectual renown of southwestern Ohio.

It was on the 27th day of July, 1803, that Benjamin Van Cleve, as clerk, announced the opening of the first Common Pleas court for Montgomery county, Judge Francis Dunlevy presiding, Benjamin Archer, John Ewing and Isaac Spinning being associate judges. The small upper room was crowded with a motley assemblage, for it was a gala day in the records of the county. There were but few men in the log houses in the scattered clearings; all had followed the trails leading to "Newcom's tavern." But, unfortunately for the eager audience, there were no culprits to be brought before the arbiters of guilt, and the disappointed settlers were compelled to return to their monotonous life without carrying to their firesides material for discussion as to the justice or injustice of the judges' decision or jury's verdict. It is of amusing interest to know that, in lieu of a jail, George Newcom, in performing his duty as county sheriff, confined his white prisoners in a dry well, lower-

ing and pulling them up by means of a rope. One naturally wonders if he covered the opening when it rained, thus leaving them in worse than Plutonian darkness. Indian offenders were first "bucked," and then left to meditate in the seclusion of a corn crib.

Judge Joseph H. Crane, the first attorney to open an office in the village of Dayton, came from New Jersey in the spring of 1804. His portrait, which hangs in the Dayton Law library, indicates an authoritative personality, and his legal ability and wide scholarship speedily made him one of the most influential men in Montgomery county. The year of 1809 marked two important events in his life, viz: his marriage to Miss Julia Ann Elliott, a daughter of Dr. John Elliott, and his election by the Whigs to the state legislature. Three years later he was carrying a musket on his shoulder in the war against England.

From the office of prosecuting attorney, Mr. Crane succeeded Francis Dunlevy as presiding judge, stepping from that distinguished position into the National Congress, where for eight years he most ably represented his district, returning at the close of his political career to Dayton and resuming his law practice, which brought him both wealth and distinction. For several years he was in partnership with Robert C. Schenck, another attorney whose name adds additional renown to the early history of Dayton and the Miami valley. Acquiring his legal education under the tutelage of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio, Mr. Schenck chose Dayton as the arena of his life-action, and was at different periods associated with Judge Joseph H. Crane, Peter Odlin and Wilbur Conover as law partners, making steady advancement in the pursuance of his profession. Sent by Montgomery county, in 1840, to the state legislature, three years later he was the choice of his district for congressional honors, retaining his seat until the year 1850, when he refused re-nomination, but in a short time was requested by the government to represent it as United States Ambassador to Brazil. During the anxious days of the Civil war, the military efficiency and bravery of Mr. Schenck won him the commission of a major-general, but severe wounds received in the second battle of Bull Run, rendered him unfit for future active service, and he retired from the army to serve his country with unabated patriotism in the grave and important sessions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth congresses. The last public service of this distinguished and highly honored citizen of Dayton, was that of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Saint James, a trust which he discharged with distinctive credit to his country and himself.

The history of the bar of Dayton from pioneer days to the present time is a story of men qualified by natural ability and study for notable success, which they achieved both meritoriously and financially. George B. Holt, who succeeded Judge Joseph H. Crane on the bench; Charles Anderson, who attained Ohio's highest political preferment; Henry Stoddard, Robert A. Thruston, Peter Odlin, Edward W. Davies, Daniel A. Haynes, Peter P. Lowe, Warren Munger, are a few of the names of Dayton's first attorneys who not only were noted for intelligent, forcible pleading before judge and jury, but some were intrusted by the people of Mont-

gomery county and the Miami valley, with the making of laws, both in state legislative assemblies and the great Federal Congress.

To this list, in passing years, were added the names of other legal advocates not less endowed with mental caliber and the gift of persuasive oratory, and who were of equal influence in advancing the civic interests of the community in which they lived. C. L. Vallandigham, whose tragic death caused all the bitterness of political partisanship to be lost in regret at the loss of a man distinguished for intellectual ability and legal attainments. Wilbur Conover, Edmond Stafford Young, Samuel Craighead, George Houk, Robert G. Corwin, Simon Gebhart, Isaac M. Jordan, John W. Stoddard and Lewis B. Gunckel, the last-named attorney being the man to whom the State of Ohio and the Miami valley are chiefly indebted for the selection of Dayton by the Government as the location for the National Soldiers' Home, an institution that leads the world in care and comfort for the noble men who offered their lives for the preservation of their country's safety and honor. These names are taken from a long list of attorneys who, like their predecessors, reflected distinction upon their profession and home environment. On the same roll belong two men whose individual lives, reaching far over the Scriptural allotment of four-score years, have seen the rude clearings develop into magnificent farms, the old trails lost in splendid highways, steam and electricity laugh the slow canal boat into oblivion and Dayton grew, along all lines of true progression, with almost phenomenal swiftness from a country town into a large, influential municipal center and who, today, still stand in the front rank of Montgomery county's most revered and honored citizens—Judge Dennis Dwyer and the Honorable John A. McMahon.

Following along the well-worn trail left by those preceding them, come others worthy of record in every chronicle written of Montgomery county and the city of Dayton: Robert M. Nevin, John M. Shauck, John C. McKemy, Edwin F. Matthews, Oren B. Brown, Alvin W. Kumler, Roland W. Baggott, Ulysses S. Martin, D. B. Van Pelt, D. W. Allaman, R. C. Patterson, E. T. Snediker, Chas. M. Dustin, C. D. Wright, H. L. Ferneding, Daniel W. Iddings, John C. Shea, Mahlon Gebhart; limited space forbids further enumeration, or rather particular mention, of many others worthy to be written in the history of the Miami valley. But, from the day, so many, many years ago, when Judge Joseph H. Crane placed his modest law library on the wooden shelf in his little log cabin office, to the opening of the twentieth century, the bar of Montgomery county has "gone over the top" in its quota of men, distinguished not alone for profundity of learning, wide scholarship, eloquent pleading, advancement of the civic interests of their home town, but also for that which more enriches the moral assets of a community, professional integrity.

Courthouse of Montgomery County. The erection of schoolhouses, churches and jails followed in regular sequence in pioneer days. But the building of a "temple of justice" was never long delayed after the location of a county seat had been fixed by law. A temporary jail, constructed of round logs, was built in the village of Dayton in the year 1804, some months before the town had re-

ceived its articles of incorporation from the legislature, the building being located on West Third street, directly behind the lot that had been chosen for the site of the courthouse then in the public prospective. The town received its charter in the month of February, 1805; in the following June advertisements for the erection of a brick courthouse were inserted in the columns of the Cincinnati and Lexington newspapers. The contract was secured by Benjamin Archer, one of the associate judges, for $4,766, the building to be two stories in height, and cover a space of ground 38x42 feet at the corner of Third and Main streets. Whether "thieves and robbers" were less numerous, according to the population, or whether there was not anything in the building worth the trouble of unlawful appropriation, might be a mooted question, for so great was the confidence of the legal authorities in the honesty of the people that, for the space of four years, the doors of the courthouse in Montgomery county were minus lock or bar.

The rapid growth of county business in a few years necessitated the erection of a new court house, and in the year 1817 a two-story brick structure, twenty feet deep and forty-six feet front, at a cost of $1,249, was built on a corner of the court house lot.

However, Montgomery county was not satisfied with the outward appearance and accommodations of the building; its increasing population and wealth demanded better representation through its courthouse.

In the midsummer of the year 1845 special commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Forrer, Horace Pease and John W. Van Cleve, delivered a contract to Mr. John W. Cary for the construction of a courthouse that in elegance of appearance and availability of interior would be a credit in every way to the public spirit of the county. The result was that in the year 1850 there stood on the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, in the very heart of the enterprising little city, a courthouse, that in proportion and design was not only an ornament to Montgomery county, but was immediately classed among the beautiful structures of the Miami valley; by many, indeed, it has been ranked with the most elegant public buildings of the state. Both city and county grew so rapidly in the number of inhabitants that but a few years had slipped by before a still roomier courthouse was deemed requisite for satisfactory accomplishment of the public business of the county, but by a vote of 3,916 to 412 the proposition was voted down by the people when presented to them for ratification. But on March 13, 1867, the need of the new courthouse was approved by legislative act, and the preliminary steps towards its erection were soon taken by the commissioners. The excavations and building of the new structure were begun in the summer of the year 1880 on North Main street on land adjoining the courthouse built thirty years before. The new structure cost many times what was paid by the county for the former building, and though a handsomer modern building, it must be said that it lacks the majestic, satisfying beauty of the courthouse of 1850; and for the beauty of the city, it seems almost unfortunate that the new building could not have been added to the older one on similar lines of architecture. The courthouse now

OLD AND NEW COURT HOUSES, DAYTON, OHIO

FOURTH AND LUDLOW, DAYTON, O. FLOOD

"OLD LOG CABIN" OVER 100 YEARS OLD, WITHSTOOD DAYTON, O., FLOOD, 3 - 26 - 13

in use was ready for occupancy in the year 1884, public sentiment prevailed against the demolition of the older edifice, and it is utilized as the domicile of the Probate court.

Montgomery county proved no exception to the general rule that larger prisons are needed as population grows, and seven years after the building of the log jail in 1804, it was removed to give place to a stone jail, part of which was used as a sheriff's residence. There was no city prison in Dayton before the year 1858, all offenders finding lodgment in the common jail; but that year an old engine house, located on South Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, was utilized for the purpose, which, in 1872, was abandoned for the use of a church near the corner of Logan and Sixth streets, purchased from the United Brethren. Dayton finally awoke to the realization that a city prison worthy of the town was to be seriously considered. After much contention as to a desirable location for the new edifice, additional ground west of the courthouse, and adjoining it, was purchased, and in the winter of 1875, at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars, the building was ready for its unhappy, forcibly detained, lodgers. The sheriff's residence, which is a part of the prison, fronts on West Third street, and is a large, rather handsome house, and the passer-by, if he failed to notice a small signboard on the east side of the mansion, which announces that the stone walk between the residence and the courthouse is the "Jail entrance," would think it a modern commodious dwelling.

The Dayton Law Library. But two of the original incorporators of the Dayton Bar Association, the Hon. John A. McMahon and Judge Thomas O. Lowe, are still numbered with those who live "this side of the veil." Mr. McMahon resides in his home city, venerated and honored by the whole community, but Judge Lowe, some years ago, abandoned legal pleading for work in the ministry, and is the occupant of an eastern pulpit. The other incorporators were Messrs. A. Cahill, Samuel Craighead, John Howard and E. S. Young. The expressed aim of the organization was "the advancement of legal knowledge and the better and more convenient discharge of professional duties connected therewith, to purchase, hold and acquire a library and books, for the purposes, uses and objects of said corporation."

The first election of directors was held December 24, 1868, with Mr. J. A. Jordan as chairman and Mr. William Craighead filling the office of secretary. Seven directors were chosen: Messrs. D. A. Haynes, J. A. Jordan, T. O. Lowe, C. L. Vallandigham, E. S. Young, J. A. McMahon and D. A. Houk. The first association officers were Mr. D. A. Haynes, president; Mr. O. M. Gottschall, secretary, and Judge T. O. Lowe, treasurer. The first library board consisted of Messrs. Young, McMahon and Jordan. The bill for the first payment for books amounted to $2,500, purchased from Banks & Brother of New York City. One of the sources of revenue for filling the library shelves can be seen in a resolution passed by the board of directors as follows: "Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed members of the board of directors, to confer with the commissioners of the county, to make with them a contract by the

year to defend indigent persons accused of crime, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the treasury of the association for the purpose of purchasing books for the use of said association and to belong to the same." The first librarian appointed was Mr. J. A. McDonald at a salary of $100, which allowance was later increased.

The library was first installed in a back room of a second story of a building located on North Main street, but in the fall of 1871 was removed to a room adjoining the old superior court in the Clegg building on East Third street. In the year 1873 the association discovered that its exchequer would not permit the meeting of the librarian's salary, and the county was asked to assume it, which was done, the librarian's office being placed on the list of county assessments as "court assistant." In the year 1896 the attorneys voted to change the name of the organization from "Dayton Bar Association" to the "Dayton Law Library Association," and though no legal steps were taken for a new charter, the name immediately became popular and is now used in connection with the corporation. The association is in "good and regular standing" as member of the American Association of Law Libraries, and a majority of the Dayton bar have their names on the membership list of the local organization.

The lawyers of Dayton and Montgomery county are justly proud of the splendid array of legal literature upon the library shelves of the Dayton Law Library Association. Reports of the different courts of law in all states and territories are flanked by the year books and statutes from the same sources. Original editions, almost worth their weight in gold, of Irish, Australian, English and Scotch reports are a priceless acquisition, while the latest and most comprehensive text books stand ready to yield up their lore to the student desiring to acquire thorough, practical knowledge of the tenets of his profession.

This splendid collection of legal lore is handsomely ensconced in four rooms on the third floor of the new courthouse, under the care of the very efficient librarian, Mr. Daniel W. Iddings, who, since the day of his appointment, January 2, 1899, has devoted both time and interest to the work intrusted to him. Since the incumbency of Mr. Iddings, the membership of the association has about doubled in numbers, and the well-stocked shelves are silent witnesses to the growth of the library from 5,640 volumes in January, 1899, to its present enumeration of 16,443 tomes. And so wise has been the selection of books by Mr. Iddings, that the library has been pronounced the freest from worthless literature of any law library in the State of Ohio. An additional room, now in course of preparation, will soon relieve the somewhat plethoric condition of the shelves, and new steel book cases will be security against both human and insect invaders. The present governing officers of the Dayton Law Library Association are the Hon. J. A. McMahon, president; the Hon. O. B. Brown, vice-president; the Hon. J. W. Kritzer, treasurer; Mr. D. W. Iddings, secretary and librarian; additional trustees, the Hon. E. P. Matthews, the Hon. R. R. Nevin, and Mr. E. H. Turner.

The Edmond Stafford Young Law Library. One of the most highly regarded names connected with the legal fraternity of Montgomery county, is that of Edmond Stafford Young, one of the incorporators of the Dayton Bar Association, who, for many years, was a leading attorney in the city of Dayton. After his death, in loving memory of his work and influence, his sons George R. Young and William H. Young, in the year 1912, took upon themselves the founding of a library in connection with the Dayton Law Library, to be known as The Edmond Stafford Young Library, the collection to consist of the most valuable legal literature. Mr. George R. Young's death occurred several years ago, but his brother, Mr. William H. Young, continues the work of affectionate remembrance. The collection already amounts to nearly six hundred volumes.

Physicians

The year 1799 saw the entrance into the Miami valley of its first physician. This was Doctor John Hole of Virginia, who had seen service in the army during the war of 1776, and who, after returning to his home in Virginia, came north to Cincinnati where he started a new practice. Later still he located a few miles south of Dayton and was for several years the only physician to whom the widely scattered families of the valley could turn. How primitive were the times as indicated in the fact that was often paid for his services in such communities as "leather shoes," "a winter's smoking of tobacco," and venison hams. Dr. Hole died in 1813.

The first doctor to take up residence in Dayton itself was John Elliott, who arrived before the incorporation of the town. The year of his coming to Dayton was 1802, and his activity was limited to a brief seven years, as he died in 1809. In addition to his profession he was influential in forming the Dayton Social Library association in 1805, which had the distinction of being the first library which the state legislature allowed to be incorporated.

The next few years brought several more physicians to the town, among them Dr. James Welsh in 1804, Dr. William Murphey in 1805, Drs. Abraham Edwards and Charles Este in 1810. In 1812, came Dr. John Steele, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the first physician in Dayton to possess a medical degree. In fact, there were only three medical schools in the whole country at the time Dayton was settled, and it was some time before medical degrees were a matter of course. Dr. Steele was a man of broad interest, active in matters connected with public welfare, being at one time a member of the state legislature and more than once a member of the Dayton town council. His active life was terminated by his death in 1854.

Another physician who claimed a prominent place in hearts of Dayton's citizens was Dr. Job Haines, a graduate of Princeton and also of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, who settled in the city in 1817. From that time until 1860, the time of his death, he led a most active and useful life, the record of which may be found in part of his own diary which still exists in the Dayton Public library. The fact that doctors in those days

found time to assume duties outside of their profession is attested by Dr. Haines' having at one time been mayor of the town. A homely but enduring monument to his memory is found in the watercress which lines the banks of so many streams in the valley and which Dr. Haines is said to have brought from Pennsylvania across the mountains in his saddle bags.

The foregoing are the most prominent among those physicans who ministered to Dayton's needs while it was still a village. During the life time and practice of the last-mentioned, however, Dayton had grown to a population of 10,000, and could muster forty-one doctors. In 1849, therefore, ten of these physicians called a meeting of the rest of the profession for the purpose of forming a medical organization. From this meeting came the Montgomery County Medical society with Dr. Edwin Smith as its first president. The Civil war interrupted the history of this organization which held no meetings during the years 1861-1865, but which, except for that break, has had a long and useful existence. Since 1849 its presidents have been as follows: Edwin Smith, 1849; M. Garst, 1850; Julius S. Taylor, 1851, 1857; John Davis, 1853, 1867, 1876; Job Haines, 1853, 1854; James Crook, 1855; J. A. Coons, 1856; W. H. Lamme, 1858; S. G. Armor, 1859; C. McDermont, 1860, 1868; J. C. Reeve, sr., 1861, 1873, 1877, 1878; Richard Gundry, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872; T. L. Neal, 1874, 1875, 1880, 1881; J. M. Weaver, 1879, 1891; J. S. Beck, 1882, 1883, 1901, 1902; W. J. Conklin, 1884, 1885, 1899, 1900; H. S. Jewett, 1886; C. H. Humphreys, 1887; E. C. Crum, 1888; F. H. Patton, 1889; George Goodhue, 1890; G. C. Myers, 1892; Horace Bonner, 1893; G. B. Evans, 1894; R. R. Petit, 1895; D. C. Lichliter, 1896; D. W. Greene, 1897; D. C. Huffman, 1898; J. C. Reeve, jr., 1903, 1904; F. C. Gray, 1905, 1906; C. W. King, 1907; W. S. Smith, 1908; E. M. Huston, 1909.

The medical profession of Dayton has always been in the forefront of advanced measures for the public health, even when those measures were far from what are now included under that term. It has established hospitals, boards of health and quarantine regulations and if its advice had always been heeded Dayton would have been saved many a devastating epidemic. The earliest hospital was one which the War of 1812 brought into existence. After the humiliating surrender of Hull's army on August 22, 1812, an immediate effort was made to undo the wretched tragedy and a force of men under Captain James Steele was rapidly organized and sent out against the British and Indians at Piqua. In December, an engagement took place in which eight of the men of the Nineteenth Infantry were killed and forty-eight wounded. These victims were brought to Dayton in wagons after a ten day's trip, in condition which may well be imagined. The old histories say that icicles of blood hung from underneath the wagon beds. These forty-eight wounded soldiers had to be taken care of in some way by the people of Dayton, then but a small village. The citizens opened their homes and some had as many as four patients to be cared for. When these private efforts were exhausted a small military hospital was established on the courthouse corner. It consisted of several tents, affording small protection against the bitter

winter weather and its staff consisted of Dr. John Steele as the head, two other doctors assisting and the devoted women of Dayton as nurses. The impassibility of the roads prevented the importation of either supplies or equipment so the hospital was one in name only and owed whatever success it might have had to the well meaning efforts of the early doctors and the helpful citizens.

It is a far cry from that day to the present when our well-equipped hospitals are a credit to those who have brought them into being. The first of these is St. Elizabeth hospital which was founded in 1878 under the organization of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. It began its existence in a plain two-story brick dwelling on Franklin street which was put in as good order as the place and the means permitted and twelve beds provided. Its need was immediately emphasized by the fact that before it was formally opened there were two amputations performed and during the first year 183 patients received treatment. The first medical staff which continued as long as this building was occupied, consisted of Dr. J. C. Reeve, sr., chief of staff; consultants, Doctors John Davis, Thomas L. Neal, E. Pilate; visiting physicians and surgeons, Doctors H. S. Jewett, J. D. Daughtery and W. J. Conklin.

It was in 1882 that the needs of enlargement having been persistently kept before the public, it became possible to build a new hospital. It was situated on Hopeland street, had a capacity of two hundred beds and represented the best ideas in hospital construction of that day. The increase in ward work led to the enlargement of the staff and its division into a medical and surgical service which became effective in January, 1883. Since the time of its first construction St. Elizabeth hospital has been several times enlarged until now its capacity is many times that of its original form. It maintains a large medical and surgical staff, an equally large staff of nursing sisters, has a finely equipped operating hall and continues its work with increasing facilities and gratifying success each ensuing year. The devotion of the Doctors and the Sisters to their work is irrespective of the religious affiliations of their patients. Their duty is to relieve suffering in whatever form and regardless of creed. In its thirty-seven years of existence St. Elizabeth hospital has had the gratutious services of over seventy of Dayton's physicians and surgeons all of whom have given gladly of their time and training.

The Miami Valley hospital owes its existence to a society of Protestant deaconesses of Dayton and was organized in 1890, having for its first habitation the Adam Pritz home on East Fourth street which was opened for the admission of patients in October of that year, with thirty-seven beds and during the first year cared for eleven hundred patients. The first staff of the hospital was as follows: chief, Dr. J. S. Beck; surgeons, Drs. George Goodhue, William Plattfaut, P. N. Adams; physicians, Drs. G. C. Myers, C. W. King, and F. D. Barker. In 1894, this institution also became too small for the demands upon it and a new building was constructed on Magnolia street overlooking the city from the south and costing in the neighborhood of $150,000. Here as in the past the doctors gave loyally of their services. The difficulty of securing a sufficient

number of nurses led to the establishment of a Nurses' Training school which, however, does not belong to this chapter.

It is true, but not as well known as it ought to be, that the great desire and aim of the medical profession is preventive rather than curative. They inform us that 50 per cent of illness and death is unnecessary and can be prevented. They urge upon the city the care and segregation of those afflicted with tuberculosis, the sanitary control of slaughter-houses, universal vaccination, the ventilation of public buildings, the care and feeding of infants, the cleaning of our streets, and the inspection of the milk supply. They keep a record of all cases of contagious disease and when the maps in the Health Board show the prevalence of measles, diphtheria, or typhoid fever in any district of the city they descend upon it and order a general clean-up and strict quarantine. Through these preventive measures the death rate is steadily lowered and the infant mortality decreased as any one may see for himself by the figures in the health reports.* If the general public were as interested in maintaining a high rate of health as are the doctors we should have only the actually unpreventable cases of disease and death. But the public is careless and prefers to call in the doctor after they are sick instead of taking his advice so as to avoid sickness.

No stronger proof of the above statement could be had than an experience with an epidemic of small-pox which occurred in Dayton in 1910 or 1911. In a certain school room of the city (which for reasons quite comprehensible cannot be designated), a little girl came to school with a flushed face and a high fever. The teacher soon noticed her condition and the child was sent home. Shortly after another pupil showed the same symptoms and was also dismissed. One after another other children in this room were attacked and then, to make a long story short the doctors found they had on their hands a well-defined epidemic of small-pox. Before this condition had been ascertained, the trouble had spread to the next room and a number there had succumbed. Investigation was immediately begun to find out where the disease came from and how it had got such a start.

No one could trace the contagion of the first child taken down, but it was most evident that all the others (about forty in all) had taken the disease from her. Questions elicited the fact that only ten per cent of the children in that school house had been vaccinated. The matter had not been compulsory, but had been left to the individual preferences, or it might better be said, prejudices, of the parents involved. Then the startling fact came out that every single vaccinated child in those two school rooms escaped contagion, even the one occupying the same seat with the first victim, and remained perfectly well; every unvaccinated child without exception came down with the disease. A chart of the two rooms affected showed the absolute preventive effect of vaccination. If the whole thing had been arranged by the doctors to prove their claim of such immunity, it could not have been better done. But it was far from a "show up." It was a proof positive that Jenners'

*See article on health in account of Dayton's City Government.

wonderful discovery has saved the world from untold suffering and loss.

Imagination will be needed to compass the suffering and loss in this particular case. The fever, aching, the painful and loathsome eruption on the sufferers may be taken for granted; the schools were fumigated and closed for six weeks—loss of that much school time; destruction in every infected household of all bedding, clothing, etc., that had come into contact with the patient (estimated at the time as $5,000). Loss of time and pay for the teachers; loss of money for the Board of Education for the disinfection and renovation of the school house. All this might have been saved if the doctors advice as to universal and compulsory vaccination had been strictly followed. Small-pox was once the scourge of the British army; now under strict military discipline, acting under the principle that prevention is better than cure, there are practically no cases at all, even when the troops are quartered in such centers of small-pox as India.

Why was this epidemic in Dayton not given to the public in order that its lesson might not be lost? For reasons which may well be understood. In the interests of public sanity and business concerns it seems not wise to let a panic grow. The corporate mind acts under the stress of the mob spirit when actuated by fear. Complete disorganization of public life might have followed the revelation that forty children out of one school had been stricken by the dread disease. Time enough has passed for it now to be made public property. Complete accounts, however, may be found by consultation of the medical records of the city.

Within the last six or seven years an undertaking of great advantage to the profession has been carried out. The Ohio State Medical association divided the state into what are called Councillor Districts, a sort of medical Chautauqua, where by means of cooperation and mutual understanding, noted medical men from all over the country may be heard by the doctors of each district, who are organized into a medical society. There are eight such districts and societies in the state.

At first the meetings were one day affairs, occurring once a year in each district, but so much benefit resulted that the demand for more of the same kind of instruction and recreation was widely demanded with the result that the one day has been lengthened into a conference lasting five or six days. Special speakers are had from the large medical centers and it is thus possible for practitioners in small towns to have the benefit of contact with the great minds of their profession. The Councillor District that meets in Dayton includes not only Montgomery, but several other counties.

The most notable of the meetings took place September 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1919, in the new quarters in the Medical building on South Main street. Several hundred were present and the five days were filled full of work of value to medical men. The special speakers on this occasion were: Drs. Richard C. Cabot of Boston, George W. Crile of Cleveland, Harold N. Cole of Cleveland, Albert E. Sterne of Indianapolis, H. Brooker Mills of Philadelphia, Wm. D. Porter and Martin H. Fischer of Cincinnati. Some of these men

held clinics with patients from the hospitals, the doctor audience noting the manner of diagnosis and asking what questions they saw fit.

The officers for the present year are: President, Dr. E. M. Huston; secretary, Dr. E. L. Braunlin; treasurer, Dr. H. C. Haning.

The Dental Profession

The progress and work of the dentists of Montgomery county and the Miami valley in the past few years has been one of the most gratifying phases of professional advancement. So great have been the strides and improvements in the science and practice of dentistry in the more recent years that it can safely be said that the entire science owes its present degree of perfection to the efforts of men still in the prime of life, who by their constant research and experiment have brought their profession into its present important position in the life of today.

The degree to which they have succeeded in arousing the interest of the general public found its first genuine expression in the Ebersole meeting of 1914, which attracted more laymen than any similar meeting ever held in the world. This meeting was preceded by meetings held in the high schools for teachers and the more advanced grades, and so effective were they that when Dr. Ebersole of Cleveland, president of the National Mouth Hygiene association, made the principal address of the meeting he spoke to an audience of some 2,000. Unusual interest was displayed in his message, which was to the effect that national health depended upon a proper care of the mouth and teeth.

In December, 1917, the Miami Valley Dental society entertained the Ohio State Dental association, the annual convention of which was brought to Dayton, only after a great deal of work by the members of the local organization. More than 1,000 dentists from various parts of the country were registered, and many more were in attendance, the meeting attracting great attention both because of the splendid talent of the men making up the program and because of the fame of Dayton. The exhibit of dental supplies and equipment at Memorial hall was conceded to be the best arranged of any of the various conventions ever held throughout the country, attracting men of all walks of life and leading manufacturers of the city. Mr. Patterson was an honored guest on the last day of the meeting, and the convention was concluded by a visit to the plant of the National Cash Register company at his special request.

The work of the dentist during the past two years, and the showing made by them in the world war can best be summed up by a review of the address of Dr. H. C. Huffman, president of the Miami Valley Dental society, in September, 1919, before that society at its annual convention. Out of a membership of 74 the society had 14 commissioned in the Dental corps of the army with 11 of them placed in active service. Of the 14 commissioned, one of them was a Major, two were Captains, and the balance, 1st Lieutenants. Ormsby Kesselring and H. J. Schiewitz saw service

in France. The majority of the members not in the service served as members of the Preparedness League of American Dentists, rendering valuable aid to the drafted men as well as to the government. The league was formed for the purpose of putting the mouths of the drafted men into good condition, and 51 members of the society joined the Miami valley unit. The work of the unit was under the supervision of Dr. Siegfried, and was well started when he resigned to care for other dental activities, being succeeded by Dr. E. B. Tizzard. Some difficulty was at first experienced in obtaining the names of the men from the local draft boards, and also in securing the federal approval of the plan, but when these matters were adjusted the work proceeded with great speed and perfect cooperation. The men were examined in lots of a hundred or more, and in almost all cases the work to be done was completed before the men entrained for the camps. Following is a summary of the work done by the unit: Prophylactic treatments, 245; amalgam fillings, 786; cement fillings, 84; root treatments, 51; crowns, 4; bridges, 7; plates, 1; synthetic fillings, 22; extractions, 417; making a total of 1,617 treatments out of a total of 1,469 men examined.

But in spite of the large amount of time given by the dentists of the country to the government, time was found to make giant strides in the scientific advancement of their profession. By careful experiment and observation it became apparent that many disorders which in previous years were considered obscure in origin and incurable are due wholly or in part to chronic infection in the teeth, and Dr. Huffman said that such diseases can often be cured or at least retarded by removal of the source of infection. It was learned that chronic infection is of much greater frequency than was formerly believed to be the case, and that a standard method of sterilization of the teeth was a most vital need to the people of the world.

The X-ray has recently been extensively used by the dental profession, and has been of untold value in determining sources of infection, alveolar abscesses, absorbed roots of teeth, and other disorders of the teeth. The work of the radio-graphic diagnostician requires a full knowledge of not only the interpretation of the plates but the clinical expressions of the various affections as well. Although the X-ray shows that many of the disorders of the dental region are the results of the presence of devitalized teeth in the mouth, a majority sentiment among the members of the calling does not favor the wholesale extraction of devitalized teeth.

More general teaching of oral hygiene is now noticeable in the public schools of Dayton and other towns in the county, as a direct result of the influence of the progressive dentists on the school and health boards of the city. It is a recognized fact by the medical and dental professions that the condition of the mouth has a most important effect on the health of the public, and dental inspection in the public schools has been instituted. The first public school clinic was established in January, 1915, and was located in the Steele high school building. During the first two years that the clinic was in operation its work was of a reparative nature only, but in 1917 a system of dental inspection and education

was instituted with the most gratifying results. During the school year 1918-19, over 9,000 children had their teeth examined, and it is predicted that during the year 1919-20, 14,000 will be examined if the schools remain open for the entire school term. During the last year one-third of the children examined were found to have defective permanent teeth, and the belief was expressed that the number would be largely increased if the examinations were made with instruments. A total of 5,883 treatments have been given in the dental clinic since its establishment.

A clinic established in the summer of 1916 at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where both adults and children may receive free treatment, has been of inestimable benefit to the city's poor.

A commercial phase of the clinics has been the establishment of industrial clinics in Dayton. The first of these was located in the Dayton-Wright Aeroplane plant, followed almost immediately by one in the Dayton Metal Products plant. These were established in November of 1917 and both placed under the supervision of Dr. Milhoff, but inasmuch as both plants were engaged in war work they were closed soon after the armistice was signed. To arrive at some idea of the amount of good done by these clinics, the records show that a total of 8,988 operations were made in one of the clinics in the space of six months, saving the company at least 25,300 hours. The next industrial clinic to be instituted was the one at the plant of the National Cash Register company. This clinic was commenced in May, 1918, under the supervision of Dr. Brewer, and during the first year 6,024 operations were rendered. This clinic has proved itself to be so popular with the employees and so valuable to the company that another dental outfit has been added to the equipment and another dentist employed. The most recent dental clinics to be established are those in the plant of the Dayton Engineering Laboratories company. One is located in the Delco plant and the other in the Delco light plant.

The greatest credit is reflected upon the members of the dental profession by their progress and helpful activities as briefly reviewed above. But the success which has greeted their efforts at almost every turn has not dulled their desire to progress, and more far-reaching plans, and greater trips into the realms of science and discovery are planned for the years to come.

Osteopathy. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of osteopathy, often spoke of Ohio as being second in importance in the developmental history of osteopathy only to the state of Missouri, which is its birthplace. Among osteopathy's earliest supporters were several prominent Ohioans, two of whom were the late Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Cincinnati and Colonel A. L. Conger of Akron, Ohio. Before osteopathy had become generally known, or before any practitioners had entered Ohio, these men had availed themselves of its benefit in the treatment of disease. They afterwards lent their influence to the graduates who came into Ohio to practice. The first practitioner to locate in Ohio was Dr. Herman Still, son of the founder, who located in Cincinnati in the nineties. He remained there but a short time, returning to Kirksville to teach in the American School of Osteopathy. In the early days of osteopathy, patients

who went for treatment to Kirksville, Mo., the home of osteopathy, and the parent school, took graduates back with them to their native states. These graduates were in great demand.

It was in this manner that Dr. H. H. Gravett, one of the organizers of the Ohio Osteopathic society and its president for two terms, 1899 and 1900, and around whom much of the early history of osteopathy in the Miami valley developed, came to Ohio. In 1898 he located in Greenville, Darke county. He remained there but a short time, moving to Piqua, where he still continues in active practice. Soon after, he met with considerable opposition from the medical fraternity. In 1900 he was arrested for practicing medicine. The case was eventually taken to the supreme court, where a decision favorable to osteopathy was rendered. Provision was later made by a legislative enactment for the examination and registration of osteopathic physicians. The law has been amended from time to time, granting osteopathists greater privileges in the general practice of medicine. The last enactment in 1918-19 permits graduates of recognized schools of osteopathy to practice major surgery upon passing the examination required by the state for the practice of that branch of medicine.

Dr. W. J. Rhynsburger located in Dayton in 1900. He remained here for several years, finally going to the Pacific coast. Previous to his coming, there were several itinerants, who, by flaming newspaper advertisements, announced themselves as osteopathists. With the enactment of legislation pertaining to the practice, they soon left the state.

Dr. O. G. Stout came to Dayton in 1901, where he remains in practice. He early identified himself with the organizations of the profession. He served as president of the state society in 1906. Inasmuch as the standing of any profession is dependent very largely upon the men who represented it in its developmental stage, much credit belongs to Dr. Stout for the high standing of osteopathy as a profession in this community.

During the winter of 1912 the Dayton District Osteopathic society was organized in the office of Dr. E. H. Cosner, in the Reibold building. There were present at this meeting Doctors H. H. Gravett and J. E. Hoskins of Piqua, Ohio, Dr. J. O. Minear of Springfield, Ohio, and Doctors E. H. Cosner and W. A. Gravett of Dayton. The first officers chosen were W. B. Linville of Middletown, president; E. W. Sackett of Springfield, vice-president; W. A. Gravett, Dayton, secretary-treasurer. It was decided to meet at Dayton the first Thursday of each month. This organization comprises osteopathic physicians of Dayton, Springfield, Xenia, Piqua, Sidney, Lebanon, Greenville, Urbana, Middletown, and Troy. Its present officers are Dr. J. O. Minear of Springfield, president; Dr. Paul A. Greathouse of Dayton, secretary. During this brief period of twenty years osteopathy has developed from what was regarded very largely by the public as a high-grade specialty, based upon spinal adjustment, to a system of general medicine, acceptable to the state and having the full confidence of the public. It is represented in the Miami valley by an efficient organization, where, less than ten years ago, there were but a few individuals in practice.

The History of Aviation in Dayton

Lord Northcliffe, in his visit to Dayton in 1918 to present to Orville Wright the medal of the Society of Arts and Science of Great Britain, is authority for the statement that in spite of many contradictory claims, Dayton is really the first home of aviation. With the many who were attempting the conquest of the air it is but natural that there should have been discussion on this point. But nothing was more conclusive than the statements of the great British editor and statesman that no person or no place could go down in history as the center of this stupendous achievement but Orville Wright and Dayton, Ohio.

This being conceded it is interesting to study the conceptions in the minds of the two brothers who conceived the airplane and the developments in the city of their birth. To begin with, the whole thing was play, the absorption of two boys in a clever mechanical toy brought home to them by their father. This was in the eighties in the home of Bishop Wright on the West Side. It was a sort of self-propelling kite which when loosed from the hand at a distance from the ground did not immediately fall but hovered and balanced and fluttered until the force of gravity was completely overcome. Being clever with tools, the brothers made one like it and were delighted that their toy behaved just as the manufactured one did. Then they made another which also flew, then, still experimenting, they constructed one twice as large, and behold, it dropped like a plummet to the floor and refused to fly at all! Here was a puzzle, and the very failure of it was a challenge. We know now that in doubling the size of their machine they should have quadrupled the power—a principle they did not then understand. The very mystery which to some minds would have spelled discouragement was to the Wright brothers the most potent impelling force.

Kite flying had always been a favorite diversion and this new occupation was but a branch of it. They saw the first toy stay afloat for an appreciable length of time, held up by the air; a kite flew indefinitely under wind pressure; why could not a machine be made which would do both? If a kite lifted its own weight why not—if strong enough—that of a man? Curiosity prompted these questions and the play instinct drove the brothers on. As the tests proceeded, the enterprise absorbed all their time. From mere play it developed into "sport," and from sport gradually came the revelation of a scientific principle as yet undiscovered.

In all their work the Wright brothers were not in the least amateur dabblers but serious scientific observers and experimenters. Moreover, they had a colossal capacity for work. No difficulty was too great for them, since it presented only added incentives to accomplishment. They were omnivorous readers, assimilating everything that had been written on aviation, the principles of wind currents, the "mathematics of the air." In addition they had a colossal capacity for work if it led them in the direction of a new truth.

But we are getting ahead of the story. From 1890 to 1900 was the period of greatest activity in aeronautics. The gas supported balloon was an improvement upon previous airships, as Santos Du-

mont worked it out. Count Zeppelin at Lake Constance made the balloon into a sausage shaped affair which was capable of being steered—the "dirigible." Lilienthal had discovered that the great problem was to be found in the air currents and had worked out a table of logarithms comparable to those used by mariners at sea. Here in Dayton the Wrights kept steadily at work trying everything out and being dissatisfied with all accomplishment, chiefly their own. To fly in the air with a heavier-than-air machine was the fascinating chimera which led them on. Local history does not state how much ridicule the Wrights had to accept as they continued at work at this impossible "pipe dream," but it is safe to say they had more than their share. But nobody now ever mentions Darius Green in their presence. All the fun they made for scoffers in the 90's they could well afford to enjoy in the nineteens.

Four years of study preceded their first experiments. No one was taken into their confidence. Day after day they worked in the shabby little shop on west Third street. The first definite idea in their minds was to construct a machine to be flown as a kite, in winds with a velocity of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, and to be operated by levers through cords from the ground. Thus far, of course, it was mere play with a streak running through it of something that would one day astonish the world—only, being very modest boys and not given to bragging, even mentally, they never mentioned this thought. The first requisite was to find a place to experiment in. A wind-swept plain was what they needed and, consulting the Weather Bureau at Washington, they were informed that the Carolina sea coast at Kitty Hawk, near Cape Hatteras, offered satisfactory advantages. Here then, the brothers travelled, and on a lonely strip of land many miles from nowhere, a shop was constructed out of rough lumber, a camp fitted up and in the fall of 1900 experiments began.

What was called a "glider" was first constructed in which a man could lie, face down at full length. Started at the top of a long hill, with somebody to push it off, this rude machine did get off the ground but what it succeeded in doing was only coasting down hill on the air. After a short flight, gravity was sure to pull it earthwards and it landed sometimes whole, sometimes in a mess. The great difficulty was in calculating air pressures. They could get up all right if they could succeed in staying up and lighting without a wreck.

Up to this time the brothers had adhered faithfully to the tables worked out by Lilienthal but it was presently seen that his calculations did not go far enough. There came a day when the Lilienthal tables were completely discarded and original tables of air mathematics worked out. A contrivance called a "wind-tunnel" was constructed to measure the force of air currents. They had discovered that the pressure of wind at a certain velocity varies as it strikes upon different surfaces—one certain pressure upon a square plane, another on a triangular one—that, moreover, it varies according to the thickness of a plane, the curve of the wing, the shape of the edge—no structural variation was too insignificant to exert an influence on the lifting power of the mechanism.

Having succeeded in building a machine that would carry itself in a gliding flight, a man was put on board to do the guiding and the ground ropes dispensed with. All this took three years. Then the gas engine came along and furnished the necessary propulsive power. The commercial variety of the engine did not, however, satisfy the requirements of the airplane and the brothers were obliged to make a special one, adapting it to their particular uses. Imagine the endless experiments, the discouraging failures, the few bewildering successes, the heated arguments between the brothers on every possible debatable point, in which, we are told, they would sometimes argue in a circle, each one coming finally to the view of his opponent and holding to it as stubbornly as if it had been his original proposition.

December 17, 1903, was "The Day" on which flight was actually made. With no ground ropes, with improved engine, with contributing winds, the clumsy machine, weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds, rose on the wind, steadied itself under control, stayed up for fifty-one seconds and landed without wrecking. That seventeenth of December is a date that revolutionized the world. There was no doubt about the achievement, it was heavier than air, it had gone up and had stayed up an appreciable length of time. The Wrights were famous though they did not know it yet. Naturally, from that time flying became to those two, the one soul and body absorbing object and occupation in life. That single minute in the air made the difference between a glowing hypothesis and an amazing reality.

Having accomplished what they set out to do, the Wrights came back to Dayton. Through the generosity of Torrence Huffman, a field known as "Huffman's Prairie," of large extent and flat surface, eight miles east of the city, was granted to them for use in experiments. It is unnecessary to say that nobody believed they could do what they said they had done. Even when they had so far perfected their plans as to be ready to demonstrate, could they be accepted seriously. They were granted fine fellows and popular with their friends, but as for flying—a smile and a shrug left the sentence unfinished. Each time that an effort was made to bring together representative Dayton people something happened to spoil the show. They had "engine trouble," springs broke and had to be replaced at the shop; every faulty piece of mechanism took time to duplicate and in the meantime the public interest waned. Therefore, after inviting newspaper men to see something that refused to happen the two inventors ceased trying to impress a world that didn't care and kept right on perfecting their machine.

A New York daily heard of the experiments that were going on in Dayton and it struck the editorial office as such a huge joke that a special writer was sent out to do the story up for the Sunday edition. The reporters came and saw and were conquered. They perched on the fence near the shed where the airplane was kept; they saw the doors pushed open by a pair of ordinary looking men in mechanic's clothes (the Wrights never "dressed up"); they saw a machine with wings pushed forward and the engine begin to whir. They saw it trundle along the hummocky ground like a

huge unwieldy bird, getting up speed, and while they looked they saw it rise from the ground as easily as a motor gets under way; they saw it circle and wheel and dip and glide, high in the ether above their heads and then circle and circle down, down, down, until, with a last sighing whir, it came to a stop just where it had started out. That Sunday feature "roast" of the Wright brothers never came out. What the newspaper men told when they went back to New York at last filtered into the consciousness of Dayton. Had we such heroes of the air in our midst? Let us go and see. And we found out. Here in Dayton, plain old Dayton, Stephenson, Fulton and Morse were all outdone. That flight of a machine weighing one thousand pounds will go down in history as one of the marvelous accomplishments of human ingenuity.

It counts to our mortification now that the outside world, not only New York, but Europe as well, were the first to honor the Wrights. These two "prophets without honor in their own country" were received by the King of England, decorated by the King of Italy and the Emperor of Germany, feted in France, acted as instructors of its mysteries to Alfonso of Spain, who climbed into the airplane under the pressure of enthusiasm; acclaimed by thousands at the flying fields in six or seven countries in Europe before Dayton got her glad hand in to do its work.

The only thing that can be said in extenuation was that the welcome home, when it did occur, was as genuine as it was wholesouled, and that for once we put our greatest efforts towards making the "Wright Celebration" the greatest function ever held in Dayton. It lasted for three days during which time every man, woman and child in the city lent a hand. There was a presentation of government and state medals at the fair grounds, when ten thousand school children sat on a platform so grouped that their red, white and blue dresses made a huge flag, while they sang patriotic songs. There was a procession miles long, with floats showing the progress of transportation from the days of the ox-cart and the palanquin to the days of the automobile and the airplane; there were speeches in which the speakers tried to make the Wrights forget how late Dayton was in her appreciation; there were songs and streets bedecked with flags and banners; there were fireworks at night reflected in the mirror waters of the Miami; there were banquets and luncheons and newspaper stories, all destined to make our illustrious fellow citizens realize that their home city was proud of them. And it is to be believed that they at last did.

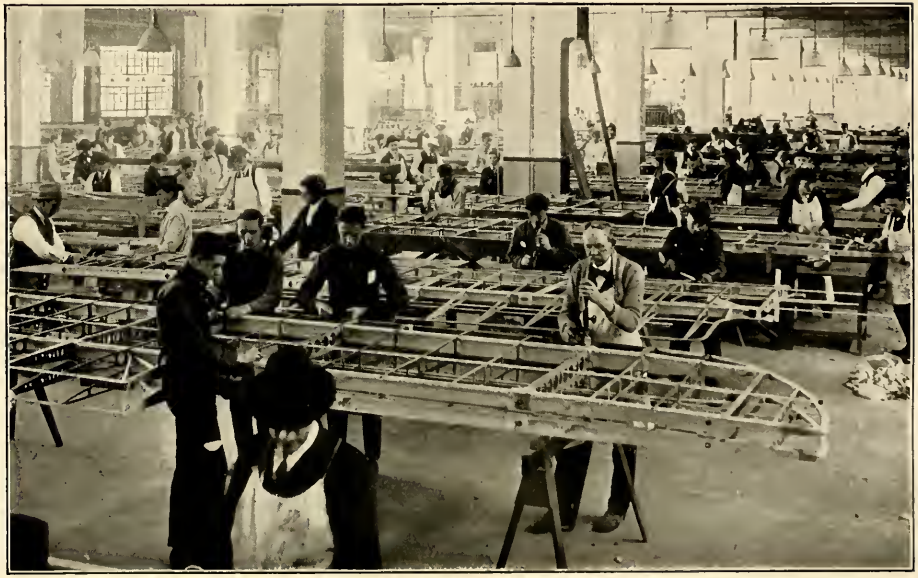
But for some time, it is astonishing to say, the appreciation bid fair to rest with the speeches and the fireworks. Much more remained to be done which we were very slow in doing. Dayton should have immediately established those facilities which every inventor needs to carry on his work. And from that we should have progressed to be the manufacturing center of the world's activity in airplanes. Again we were slow. The French made remarkable strides in the production of planes; England threatened to give more credit to some of her own inventors than to the Wrights. For a time it seemed as if we were to rest content with having supplied the air for our inventors to breathe. It was the war that

saved us from this misfortune. The story of the Dayton-Wright Airplane factory and its quota furnished to the government in the war, the acquisition of the flying course at Wright field, set us at last on the plane where we should always have been, the home not only of the invention of aviation but the center of airplane production and aeronautics.

Numerous inventions have been added by Orville Wright since the lamented death of his elder brother, to the perfected plane. One of these is the automatic stabilizer which renders the machine virtually "Foolproof" and almost enables it to "fly itself." Once off the ground the pilot has much less to do than the ordinary observer thinks. The difficulty always is to alight, no automatic "Alighter" being as yet in evidence.

Development of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company. Going south from Dayton and after crossing the Miami river at the "Bluffs," the traveler in the electric or steam cars looks out upon an extensive assemblage of buildings where a short year before nothing existed except the cornfields and pastures of the valley. This plant, consisting of factory shed, warehouses and airdomes, surrounding a brick and concrete building a thousand feet long, is known as Moraine City. It came up like a mushroom in the night to meet the needs of the government at war. At present, the demand for bombing planes having ceased, the force is depleted and the output changed, but as it was at its prime the Dayton-Wright Airplane company deserves description as one of the phenomenal enterprises in manufacturing in the history of the Miami valley.

It may not be amiss to recall the steps by which this industry came into the sudden existence that it did. When the United States became a factor in the world struggle for freedom, little if any attention had been paid to the airplane industry. Here and there in the nation, plants had been engaged in work of this kind. In Dayton research and laboratory work were still going on in a shop somewhat larger than that to the Third street repair shop, and Orville Wright had perfected devices and designs for airplane construction. But the nation was lethargic on the whole subject and year after year Congress failed to appropriate a sufficient sum to warrant any great strides being taken in either industrial or scientific lines to increase the production. It was only when President Wilson sounded the call to arms that thought first turned directly to this much-neglected industry. The war, up to that time, had disclosed the potentiality of the airplane and Germany had developed an aptitude for quick and successful production and success in air fighting. The Allies were hard pressed for aerial fighting machines and throughout the length and breadth of the United States sounded the cry, "Build us airplanes. Airplanes will win the war." Some newspaper, with more enthusiasm than practical knowledge of the game, declared that the nation would have 25,000 airplanes in France by July, 1918. In view of the facts, as they seem to be pretty well established today, the total number of available planes for service in France at any one time previous to America's entry into the war, was less than 2,500, and this included the German supply as well as the



WING DEPARTMENT OF THE DAYTON-WRIGHT AIRPLANE COMPANY, PLANT 1, FEBRUARY, 1918

allied reserve power along this line—these newspapers, unintentionally, perhaps, drew a picture of air supremacy on the part of America that was spread before the people of the old world as well as the new and created a general misapprehension. It was an air castle built up of impossibilities. In the light of subsequent statements made by army officials, it is now definitely known that no plans were in contemplation incorporating any such figures in airplane building by the United States war department.

The great game was practically untried in this country; great industries would have to be established and highly skilled workmen assembled before production could come to pass. It is a matter of record that officials at Washington would have been highly satisfied if all the factories in the country had been able to turn out one thousand planes for overseas service during the first year of the war. But whatever the army plans prepared for or believed possible, it is a matter of established record that the Dayton-Wright Airplane company did equip its plant, did bring together thousands of workmen from their former peaceful pursuits (many of whom had not the slightest idea of the construction of an airplane), and did turn over to the government for overseas shipment, one thousand fully equipped, federal-tested and approved airplanes for Gen. Pershing—a record that is perhaps without an equal in the history of industry in America. It was a thoroughly American method of getting busy with approved results and it marked a new era in airplane building both at home and abroad. The demand was unique. Foreign airplane plants working at top speed could scarcely supply their own armies, to say nothing of giving help to ours. Thereupon the nation set about accomplishing what was believed to be impossible—the furnishing of our own army with battle planes needed on the shortest notice. The original plans of the Dayton-Wright Airplane company comprised the taking over of a plant 120 feet by 170 in dimensions in the northern part of Dayton, near the Dayton Metal Products company, where speedy co-operation in the making of airplanes might be possible. It was soon clearly seen that such a plan was not sufficiently comprehensive and H. E. Talbott, as president of the Dayton Metal Products company and one of the stockholders in the Dayton Wright company, in consultation with his son, Harold Talbott, jr., president of the latter concern, and Charles F. Kettering, the other owner, agreed that the project was too big to be confined in the sized building contemplated at first. About this time the Domestics Engineering company, manufacturing the Delcolight, was completing a mammoth concrete building at Moraine City, a thousand feet long and one story high, the largest building of its kind in Ohio up to that time. Private industry must wait, Col. Talbott declared, while the demand from the government was so great. The thought was father to the swift action which followed. The Domestics Engineering company's plant was taken over and enlarged until it became the main building in the airplane plant—200 feet in width and 2,500 feet in length, an ample and sufficient home for the new and exacting industry. During the course of the year that followed, four additional buildings were constructed by the company, not to mention smaller structures, and the taking

over of a dismantled plant at Miamisburg and utilizing it for the developing of smaller parts. The officers who stood responsible for this industrial feat were H. E. Talbott, president; Thomas P. Gaddis, secretary; Carl Sherer, treasurer. H. E. Talbott was president of the board of directors, associated with C. F. Kettering, H. E. Talbott, jr., George Mead and G. M. Williams.

It must be recalled that just as the invention of the airplane began in play, so the quantity production had its rise in the fad of a rich man. Col. E. A. Deeds, whose country home lies in the same direction south of Dayton, built upon his estate an airdrome and a flying field. It was his pet interest to watch the developments in the new science and try out some of them in his own place. He kept several types of machine in the hangars and on pleasant days the aviators could be seen rising and descending upon the field. When war broke out this instance of devotion to the conquering of the air occurred to Howard Coffin, president of the Council of National Defense, the result of which was the wiring to Col. Deeds and Col. Talbott to consult with him in Washington. Six weeks were spent by them in daily consultation, at the end of which time the men who had begun aviation as a fad were to continue it as the largest function in the winning of the war.

In July, 1917, the company was incorporated and the building acquired as has been described. Too much can not be said of the initial difficulties in this untried venture. It was a case of the blind leading the blind. Much necessary raw material was not to be had. Linen for wings, oil for lubricating, spruce for framework, all had to be procured under extraordinary difficulties. Only five or six men in the company knew anything about the mechanism of an airplane, and not one of them had any experience in quantity production. Their force of mechanics numbered only forty men. This number rapidly grew to a total of seven thousand, both men and women. Up to March, 1918, the production was limited to training planes, of which five hundred had been completed, but as soon as the release from the government was secured, enabling them to proceed with the manufacture of battle-planes, the pace was set for rapid work. By the following July one thousand fully equipped battle-planes had been constructed, another thousand were finished by October, and the production rate of a thousand a month definitely established. This marks a record rate in industrial production. It was no miracle except it be the miracle of organization and efficiency. The secret of such high-water production seemed to be in a highly organized progressive system of manufacture by which no time was wasted in useless transfers from department to department. The receiving rooms were situated just at the entrance of the factory building, into which all raw materials of wood, metal, etc., entered; from there they passed, by an admirable trucking system, into the first department, then into the second, each part being fitted as it went for its place in the finished machine. All these parts gathered at last into the assembling room at the extreme farthest end of the plant, emerged from the hands of the assembling force a complete airplane ready for trial flight and shipment to France.

In the midst of this frenzied speed of production it must not be imagined that the Wright-Airplane company were careless of that unwritten principle that an employer owes more to his operatives than wages. Dwellings of the most modern type were being rapidly constructed in the vicinity of the works for rental or sale at a nominal figure to the heads of departments. Employees coming to and going from their work were accommodated with omnibuses to take them to the train. Workrooms and rest rooms were up to the highest sanitary requirements; the company maintained a home in the center of Dayton where girls could find temporary accommodations until suitable living quarters were supplied. Haste in business demands made no excuse for overlooking the fact that employed girls deserve as good care as the daughters of the employers. A commissary was established where seven thousand operatives obtained at cost price a good meal each noon. Lectures and concerts gave both instruction and entertainment to the force. A fine band composed of members of the force supplied music for the evening entertainments.

Most particularly were the educational features illustrated in what was called the "Dayton Industrial institute," although that plan was in no sense a part of the welfare system. The requirement for skilled men and women workers made necessary some plan for the development of employees. A school was conducted in a downtown building where 30,000 square feet of floor space gave opportunity for the technical work of the classes. This school took the willing but "green" workers and, by means of special teachers, converted them into trained mechanics and office help. The specific thing emphasized in this school was that half-developed minds and bodies are a real hindrance not only to their owners but to the company which employs them. The average class contained forty members who all received the same pay as when at work in the factory.

In thus training its employees the Dayton-Wright Airplane company served a two-fold purpose—it assisted itself materially by affording its own plant with skilled and specialized labor and it developed a high class of mechanics which, now that the war is over, will be available for various industrial enterprises. Specific attention was paid to the training of men whose duties in the plant lay along the line of handling the world-famous Liberty motor. No point was overlooked for enhancing the value of these men to the plant, and through the plant to the needs of the nation at home and overseas. Especially were the foremen in the inspection, wood and linen departments encouraged to be in constant attendance at the classes. Twice a week the foremen, to the number of one hundred, used to meet to compare observations and experiences. Naturally many new problems were met with from time to time, in work which is new to all. The Foreman's club was intended to meet such emergencies. What was called a "Foreman's test" was sent to each member and at the fortnightly meeting these questions were taken up and dealt with in turn.

The future of the airplane will be to knit together the nations of the earth in a mail and perhaps a passenger service. No one can

foresee the scope of its acceptance. In the meantime the great experiment of quantity production has been supremely solved in the factory at Moraine City. It is no longer experimental, and when the nation again calls for airplanes, to whatever figure, the means will be at hand to meet the demand.

Dayton's City Government Known as "The Dayton Plan"

Not long after the tremendous days of the flood, Isaac Marcosson, the writer, used these words in a magazine article: "Down in Dayton things are doing. Out of the mud and mire have been distilled loyalty, love, organization and brotherhood. From an overgrown village Dayton comes into the limelight as a city set on a hill. If the things being done in Dayton had only a local significance they would not be worth recording, but the eyes of the world are upon Dayton. There a new system of municipal government is being worked out. Dayton is moving in the right direction. She is in the vanguard pointing the way."

Six years after these words were penned it is a pride to acknowledge that nothing has been done to forfeit them. Dayton is still in the vanguard and points the way, and does it not only with the faith born of good purposes but from sufficient experience to demonstrate her accomplishments. The story, made as brief as the space allowed will permit is this:

It began in the minds of some of the citizens of Dayton before the flood, but it was the drastic lessons of that disaster that brought it into an actuality. Public opinion had long been in favor of a change. Our municipal government suffered from the same faults as that of other cities. It was hopelessly partisan, inefficient, bungling and, if reports were true, in some cases dishonest. It was not only a case of individuals but of plan and principles. If good men were elected to office they found personal initiative difficult and individual probity almost impossible. The city was governed by an old fashioned council made up of members from each ward, elected by the party "machine" without regard for personal fitness. Their duty to their own precinct often required them to forget their duty to the whole. Important measures were buried in committees, votes were traded between members, favoritism shown to those having a certain "pull," ordinary measures of health and public welfare disregarded, while the sessions were taken up in wrangles over trifling matters; money was appropriated and then lost sight of, the city constantly in debt and living ahead of its income. In short, the experience of Dayton coincided with that of many other municipalities and fixed the conviction in the minds of the best authorities in civics that the federal plan formulated for national administration, with its state representation, while satisfactory for the control of national affairs, was quite unsuited to the needs of a city. The evils it inevitably led to were those of political rewards, official inefficiency, "ward bosses," government by party principles instead of by expert experience—in short the substitution of party loyalty to local patriotism.

Primarily it was a case for legislation and steps to that end were begun as early as 1912, resulting in September of that year in the passage of an amendment to the state constitution providing for "home rule" for cities of Dayton's class. Immediately upon the adoption of this law, the Chamber of Commerce of Dayton took the first step toward availing themselves of its provisions and appointed a committee of five leading business men to investigate different kinds of existing municipal governments. They had heard of the "Galveston plan" of government by commission, according to scientific and business principles, also of the European plan of government by burgomaster or city manager. Both these plans were given intensive examination. The members of this committee were J. H. Patterson, E. C. Harley, Frederick H. Rike, George B. Smith and Leopold Rauh. The appointments were made by George B. Smith, then president of the Chamber of Commerce.

From October, when the committee began its investigations, to January 17th, when the report was brought in, these citizens gave almost exclusive time (of their own) to the matter. Their recommendation, as embodied in the report, was that Dayton should adopt the commission form of government, which had been found so successful in Galveston, with an added feature not found in any other of the existing forms of government. This feature was the employment of a business manager to oversee and direct the general administrative work of the various city departments. The recommendation was adopted promptly, but much remained to be done before the new arrangement could be perfected.

First, public opinion must be educated, for it was far from the purpose of the committee to foist upon an uninformed citizenry an experiment that still awaited proof of its value. The Federated Improvement association, which had done yeoman work in the interest of the Home Rule amendment, worked assiduously to obtain the best thought and experience which the country afforded in relation to the commission form of government. In the meantime the state legislature was awaiting the opinions of experts such as Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo and Lucius E. Wilson of Des Moines. The last, in a trip to Columbus, stopped off at Dayton and added his testimony to the value of the plan under consideration. A sum of money was then raised for purposes of propaganda in favor of a new form of government, from which much publicity resulted.

On the evening of January 19, 1913, at the Y. M. C. A., twenty-eight men met to discuss the matter of the new form of government, and that meeting has become an historic one in the annals of Dayton. For it was there that, after the resignation of the original committee, a new and larger one was formed pledged to support a charter government based upon the form indicated by the research of the former committee. There was, to be sure, definite opposition, and from the reactionary elements of all three political parties. The machine Republicans, the Democrats and the Socialists vehemently fought against a new charter. But the new forces were in the ascendant and the result of that meeting was that fifteen men received the

endorsement of the majority as a committee to write a charter embodying the Commission-Manager plan.

This was their pledge:

"We, the undersigned, believe that the Greater Dayton of the future must have the best plan of government that experience and intelligence can provide. If elected on May 20th we pledge ourselves to write a Commission-Manager Charter for Dayton and will make every legitimate effort to secure its adoption." This was signed by the following named men: John H. Patterson, Frederick H. Rike, John A. McGee, Lee Warren James, Edward E. Burkhardt, O. B. Kniesly, Chas. W. Folkerth, Jos. B. Zehnder, E. C. Harley, C. E. Bice, W. I. Mendenhall, Leopold Rauh, E. T. Banks, W. E. Sparks, Fred Cappel.

It is worthy of mention to record the names of those who attended this meeting, the most important that ever was held in Dayton, for it will be a matter of congratulation to their children and children's children to find them so chronicled. In addition to those mentioned above as members of the new committee, they were: Don C. Westerfield, E. H. Canby, Dr. D. Frank Garland, George B. Smith, J. M. Switzer, Joseph H. Carr, Joseph Kramer, John E. Frey, Frank I. Brown, Henry Focke, Charles Grimm, E. H. Kerr, Arthur J. Stevens, Bickham W. Lair, Dr. A. A. Smith, Judge B. F. McCann, Rabbi David Lefkowitz, G. Harries Gorman, Philo G. Burnham, Lucius E. Wilson and one reporter, Bert Klopfer. Fred G. Strickland, Socialist lecturer, invited to the meeting, came shortly after nine o'clock, after the discussion had been concluded.

After the organization of the Citizens' Committee, and to promote the crystallization of sentiment in favor of a non-partisan form of government and to establish a majority of supporters for the new plan among the men and women of Dayton, the following pledge cards were circulated:

"I want a city government that provides the initiative, referendum and recall. I want a commission of five citizens to legislate for Dayton under those restrictions. I want the commission to pick out for Dayton the best man that can be found for manager. I want a manager to be subject to recall and able to get one hundred cents' worth of service for every dollar expended. I want the non-partisan ballot and a city government free from machine domination. I pledge myself to speak and work for the adoption of the commission-manager plan of government for Dayton."

Ten days following the first meeting another was held at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium for the purpose of public discussion of the new plan, where several hundred attended and addresses were made by Dr. Garland, E. E. Burkhardt and E. A. Deeds in favor of the new plan. Dr. D. F. McGurk of Grace Methodist church offered a motion that it be the sense of the meeting and of the committee to endorse the commission-manager form of government and strive for its adoption. John E. Frey seconded the motion and when it was put to a vote but forty out of three hundred persons present were opposed. Even this opposition melted away when Charles W. Folkerth moved that the vote be made unanimous.

It has been told elsewhere in this history—the flood which descended upon this valley with terrific suddenness in April, 1913, and left ruin in its wake. Little did that committee of investigation think when they chose the Galveston plan as a basis for our new city government that disaster similar to that which revealed the necessity of public changes to the people of that Texas city would emphasize our need to us. Those days of terror brought out the fact that in crises of life men look to the one who has a gift for leadership; boards, committees, are useless, it is the man who takes hold of a difficult situation and brings order out of chaos that the people trust. What went before in the preparations for a new plan of government was the merest theory. People no longer needed to be educated by means of speeches and pledge cards. The flood made much loss and suffering but it carried compensations and not the least of these was the illuminating lesson that the kind of management that was successful during the days after the flood was the kind of management that should be in force all the time. When the people recovered somewhat from their experiences and began to formulate new plans for living the matter of the commission-manager plan came up again.

The remainder of the story is a dramatic one. The committee did as they had been bidden; wrote a charter establishing the commission-manager plan, which was submitted to the people at a special election on August 20th, and was carried by an overwhelming vote and became an established fact. Thus was Dayton's new government settled.

The citizens named by the people in a general election on November 4 as the first group of commissioners were: John R. Flotron, J. M. Switzer, George W. Shroyer, John McGee and A. I. Mendenhall. Their political affiliations were not in evidence on the ticket and therefore not known except to their intimates, thus establishing the theory that the officials in charge of the business of managing the city of Dayton were not to be elected on a party basis but for qualifications of their own.

Summing up the achievement of the meetings and the resulting election, George B. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "It was a great victory for the right, a splendid evidence of the laudable purpose of our people to free our city from the thralldom of politics and the waste of inefficiency."

The High Lights on the Dayton Plan. The plan of the new charter which went into operation on January 1, 1914, provides that while all administrative duties shall be carried out by officers responsible to the manager, the manager himself is responsible to the commissioners. Thus the citizens of Dayton are in the position of shareholders of a corporation, the commissioners represent the board of directors and the city manager the general manager.

Under the city manager are five administrative departments: Law, public service, safety, finance and public welfare, with a director at the head of each, appointed by the city manager and confirmed by the commissioners. No account is taken of politics and no one knows how any man votes. If the appointee is not competent

he is discharged the same as if he were in the employ of a big business, as indeed he is.

The department of law advises on all matters of law, draws up ordinances, prosecutes all suits brought by the city, and in every way acts as a counsel does for a corporation or an individual. It settles many questions without taking them into court, such as family troubles, neighborhood quarrels and disputes about rent. It conducts a campaign against loan sharks, fraudulent advertising and mail-order frauds.

The department of public service has supervision over all lands and buildings belonging to the city, of its streets, bridges, sewers, street lighting, water supply, garbage removal, ash and rubbish removal, the dog pound, city motor vehicles and the city garage. All the engineering work of the city is under the control of this department.

The department of safety embraces the police and fire departments, inspection of buildings, policing of the rivers and management of the life-saving apparatus. It enforces the building code, supervises construction and insures general protection of life and health in the city of Dayton. The city sealer is attached to this department.

The department of finance is the bookkeeping part of the government. Like that department of any business, it is responsible for the public money. It keeps account of all the property owned by the city, makes out the yearly budget, receives the taxes, enforces the ordinances by which peddlers, junk dealers, bill posters and others must pay a license, maintains a balance in the bank from which to purchase city supplies, and keeps the expenditure down to as low a figure as possible consistent with good results. With the help of a research bureau (established at that time but since discontinued), a fine accounting system was installed which insures the utmost order and efficiency in the handling of funds.

There is an open balance sheet at the service of any who care to examine it, revealing the city's assets and liabilities at any given time.

The department of public welfare looks after the health, recreation and general welfare of the city. It enforces ordinances against unsanitary dwellings, requires owners to clean up back yards, alleys and vacant lots, to cut weeds, trim trees and keep sanitary premises. It maintains a system of public recreation centers equipped with swings, pools, baseball diamonds and tennis courts, where children and young people may play, exercise, bathe, wade, dance and swim. Municipal neighborhood centers have been established where properly guided social gatherings may be held. The use of vacant lots for gardening is encouraged. Twenty-eight playgrounds are in operation in which thousands of children under competent supervision enjoy themselves each week. It furnishes through a free legal aid bureau advice to those who cannot afford to employ an attorney. It includes a department of health with a director in charge who maintains a service of food inspection for dairies, bakeries, markets and slaughter houses. It provides for the first time in Dayton's history for a full time health officer, conducts three

baby clinics and one general clinic each week, and a baby-saving campaign during the summer months. It maintains a pure milk service. A corps of fifteen district nurses is kept to attend families of limited means where there is illness, instructing them how to care for the sick and how to keep well. It has established a municipal lodging house to give a night's shelter to those without a roof.

In these and other ways the department of health under the department of public welfare looks after the comfort and welfare of the people of Dayton.

The advantages of the "Dayton plan" will be immediately apparent to one familiar with the old municipal government. It has been said that "One-man power is the effective thing at the last," by someone who remembered Macaulay's dictum: "There is no government equal to an absolute monarchy where the monarch is wise and true." The Dayton plan makes one man responsible for the acceptable administration of all the city departments. He is safe in his job just as long as he "delivers the goods" and need never fear being ousted from his position on account of politics any more than the manager of a successful factory. Complainants may go to him for rectification of grievances and not find necessary measures buried in committees. If the manager proves incompetent or dishonest it is easily ascertained, for the books are open to public examination and he is subject to recall.

Another advantage in the Dayton plan is that the makers of the laws do not administer them. The law-making department and the administrative departments are separate; one tends to hold in check the other.

Every year the city manager issues a budget compiled from information obtained from the different departments and this budget is published, that all tax payers may know just how much money is required to conduct each department. The manager then makes out his appropriations on this basis and each department is required to keep inside its estimate or state the reason why. No supplies can be purchased except by the signature of the head of the department, the head of the division and the head of the bureau with final authority of the city manager.

The five commissioners are practical business men with political sympathies (of which, however, no one says much) pretty evenly divided between the three parties. Their first duty was to choose a city manager and it resulted in the selection of Henry M. Waite, whose professional qualifications were unquestioned; whose genuineness, decision, sincerity, simplicity and strength of will made him the right man for the place. He took up the duties of the management of the city just as he would have done if it had been a big manufacturing plant or a department store. Having the distribution of $1,200,000, he chose his subordinates according to the most rigid standard and required of them nothing but their best work. He cut down the running expenses nearly twenty-five per cent and gave as much more service. Until he was called to the service as transportation manager of the A. E. F. in France, in 1918, he opened new doors of achievement in his profession and taught the citizens of Dayton what really good city management was.

Practical Results in the Division of Health

The public has a right to much self-congratulation at the record of the activities of this department. No other shows more practical results nor better proof of the statement that "You can purchase health." Going carefully over the testimony of the various officials connected with it wherein the story of the laboratory work, the work of the various clinics, is found, the public nursing service, the inspection of dairies and milk, of slaughterhouses, ice cream factories, groceries, eating places, bakeries, cold storage plants, confectioneries, fish markets, bottling works, markets; its confiscation of condemned cattle and spoiled fruit, its establishment of rigorous quarantine, abolition of old-fashioned drinking fountains and unsanitary premises one must feel that the health of the citizens of Dayton is pretty well guarded. A few figures will be the only necessary substantiation.

In the Bureau of Medical Service much good was done through the much discussed and formerly unpopular school inspection. "We believe that the low prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria during the last year can largely be attributed to school inspections by our physicians and nurses, says the head of the Division of Health. Eighteen cases of diphtheria were discovered in the month of September, 1918. Nearly as many of scarlet fever. What might not these thirty or more sick children have done by spreading those dreadful diseases if not discovered in time? There were 142,000 inspections and examination of school children during the year and free advice given their parents as to care and treatment. It is worthy of mention in this connection that only under the present city government has the health department had the services of a medical man at full time. In the old days what time was left over from a doctor's private practice was considered sufficient for the city's needs. Under the administration of the present Commissioner of Health, Dr. A. O. Peters, the health of the city is not only his first but his only occupation.

In the nurses' department we find a record of over thirty-eight thousand house visits made for purposes of nursing, instruction to mothers, investigation, quarantine; we find over sixteen hundred patients treated in clinics; over eleven thousand quarts of pure milk furnished to sick babies and children; we find the scourge of contagious diseases pursued relentlessly from the time the case is first reported until it is wiped out by care and vigilance, thus greatly reducing the death rate. We find over twelve hundred babies examined at the public clinic and their mothers instructed as to proper clothing and scientific feeding; we find forty babies out of every thousand saved to life and usefulness who otherwise would have been carried out to Woodland cemetery; we find people taught by word of mouth, by posters and printed directions, of the blessings of fresh air in bedrooms at night, of the dangers of spitting in public places, of allowing garbage and refuse to collect on the premises, of the manner in which influenza is communicated. The infant death rate has been reduced in Dayton from a hundred and twenty-four out of every thousand to eighty, of babies under a year old.

Maps upon the walls of the Health Department show at a glance where the cases of tuberculosis are, the typhoid fever, the diphtheria, the measles. Not a single case of any disease dangerous to the public is allowed to get away. When a group of pins on the health map mark a more than usual percentage of a certain disease, immediate steps are taken to examine, cleanse and fumigate the premises. By such eternal viligance is the death rate of Dayton kept low.

The influenza in the fall of 1918 made much extra work for the sanitary police, many of them being out from four in the morning until ten thirty at night and nearly every Sunday besides. All churches, picture theatres and places where children congregated were placarded barring children under fourteen; every saloon, every street car, was watched to see that proper ventilation was maintained; offenders found spitting on the floors were arrested and fined; three houses condemned as unsanitary were remodeled and put in good condition; three others were completely destroyed as hopeless for human beings; vaults were ordered cleaned to the number of nearly a thousand and all perpendicular drinking fountains ordered discontinued.

In the bureau of Laboratory much new research work has been instituted and already proved its worth in carrying on the campaign against infectious disease. Nearly a thousand samples of milk have been analyzed, nearly four hundred food products, over a thousand cases of water analysis. The city water is regularly examined almost daily during the course of every year, samples being taken from different hydrants all over the city. The results have in every case shown a degree of purity in the water, and consequent safety to the public well within the standard fixed by the United States Government. A few minor corrections were made in parks and playgrounds outside the city limits.

The bakeries and candy factories are carefully looked to for possible sources of disease. In two of the former and two of the latter incipient cases of tuberculosis were found among the employees and the situation immediately rectified. At the various fruit and commission houses a total of nineteen hundred and seventy-seven bushels of fruit was condemned as unfit for consumption. In the markets if merchants exposed food for sale uncovered they were given a stated number of hours to rectify the omission or were heavily fined. All dairy products, apple butter, jams and jellies, are required to be kept under protection from dust and flies. Sixty samples of ice cream were collected for analysis. The five hundred groceries in the city are inspected as often as possible considering the fact that there is only one inspector to cover the entire city. Seventy-three per cent of them scored up to sanitary standards.

To sum up the advantages to Dayton in the Division of Health they are found to be as follows: Low infant death rate due to baby clinics held at the beginning of summer and the follow-up work in the homes during the year. Low typhoid death rate. Improved milk supply. Epidemics of scarlet fever and diphtheria prevented by prompt measures of discovery and quarantine. Adaptation of Medical, Nursing and Sanitary services to the needs of the people.

Efficiency of the laboratory research work. The issuing of a monthly bulletin. The establishing of a venereal clinic.

As in so many public services the need of money is a constant cry in the Health Department. Larger appropriations through public taxes would materially increase the value of this department to the community. There should be more sanitary officers that food inspection might be complete. There should be medical examination of all handlers of food. The clinics should be enlarged so as to accommodate more people. There should be a wider instruction of the public matters of health and there should be more nurses.

Public Welfare

One of the most admirable and far-reaching activities of the Division of Public Welfare in Dayton is the department of boys' gardens, gradually developed to include girls' gardens, school gardens and experimental gardens. Like so many others of the social activities of the city, it had its inception in private initiative—to be precise, in the mind of Mr. J. H. Patterson.

It was, we believe, in 1892, that returning delegates from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting that year in Louisville, Ky., told a story of the cultivation of vacant city lots by boys in Denver. The account of it as one of the measures for public welfare of the Denver Woman's club, was told by its president, Mrs. Sarah Platt. The story got to Mr. Patterson's ears and united there with a problem just then paramount in the minds of the directors of the National Cash Register factory as to what to do with the mischievous neighborhood boys who, having time on their hands, used it to destroy fences, break windows and otherwise lower values in that part of town. "What is good for one community is good for another," is an aphorism often heard in those precincts. It was applied then and there.

Mr. Patterson offered the free use of land near the factory and had it ploughed up. Seeds were distributed among the boys of the neighborhood and prizes offered for the best results. The experiment was an undoubted success. This was in 1894. From year to year the gardens grew—more boys, more land, more vegetables and more prizes. Then, to make a long story short, in 1917 the company turned over to the city the three varieties of gardens, boys' gardens, girls' gardens and employees' gardens—in all nine acres of beautifully productive ground.

Any boy wishing a plot of ground to cultivate applies to the Welfare Department of the city; a piece is assigned to him, ploughed up and he goes to work. The boys are organized into an incorporated company for profit from the crops; there is a board of directors, dividends are declared and deposits made in the bank. Once a year the N. C. R. Company entertains at dinner all the boy and girl gardeners and their fathers and mothers. Prizes are awarded and moving pictures of the gardens shown. A special prize is given for the best essay on "The Benefits of Garden Cultivation."

About the year 1918 the Dayton Playground and Gardens association began a city-wide movement for garden cultivation. The

work comprised three departments: school gardens, home gardens, and vacant lot gardens. In the summer of 1918 there were eighteen model school gardens in Dayton. On these school gardens nearly a thousand children were instructed twice each week in the principles and practice of raising vegetables. A trained instructor is in charge of this work and each child is taught the entire subject from the preparation of the ground to the harvest and sale of the product. The value of these products in 1918 was $7,300. These gardens were established in both public and parochial schools, most of them on ground loaned by citizens. Since 1917 the school authorities conduct and finance the school gardens.

The children's Home Gardens are an interesting development of the garden idea. Early in February the seeds are secured from a house in Cleveland and sold at reduced rates to the children. In 1918, there were three thousand six hundred home gardens with a total acreage of forty acres. The average size of each child's plot was twenty-two by twenty-two feet. The total value of crops raised was $32,957.00, the expenses $4,660.00, and the net profits $28,296.51. The gardens are visited regularly by expert inspectors and graded according to quality and the children according to faithfulness in their work.

The Vacant Lot Gardens were started as a permanent public service in 1914. If a family wants to use a vacant lot for planting the head makes application to the city. He promises to get the ground ready for cultivation, remove all weeds and rubbish, to plant a border of flowers on the street side. Permission is given and the city plows up the lot. A fee of fifty cents is paid by each applicant as evidence of serious purposes and to relieve the service from the suggestion of a public charity. In 1918, there were over two thousand vacant lot gardens, families all working together, father, mother and children, to raise sufficient vegetables not only for their own needs but to sell and increase the family resources. Semi-invalids, one-armed men and children out of school hours found in the work a real promotion of health. Much friendly rivalry is evinced every year and the corn, squashes, beans and tomatoes would gain a prize at any fair. The gardens were regularly inspected and graded by experts who at the same time gave every help and advice to the young workers. The Division had a total of fifteen garden inspectors, directed by a chief gardener. The back-yard gardens totaled in round numbers about three thousand. An exhibition of the product of the garden was held during the first week in September and prizes awarded the winners.

The Dayton Correction Farm solves one of the insistent problems which presents itself to every community in its protection from criminals. There used to be but one way to do it—segregate the prisoner in as dark and cold and foul a place as possible and let him alone. This was under the principle of revenge for the wrong he had committed against society. The new way is to make of the place of detention, a school where lessons, unlearned while he was at liberty, might be acquired. The first way was to make him a permanent enemy of society, the new to give him a new point of view, improve his self-confidence and self-respect and restore him

to the open world when his sentence was fulfilled, as nearly a productive member of society as possible.

Dayton has tried the old way, as anyone visiting the out-of-date prison at the corner of Sixth and Main will understand. But Dayton has had a new vision and is proceeding to work it out in the modern correctional farm under construction, out on the Germantown Pike near the Soldiers Home. Being seven minutes walk from the car line and twenty from the center of town makes it possible to use the men for work, as at present on the levees, river bed and anywhere where public work is going on. The plan is to provide for the prisoners hitherto herded in the city jail a wholesome place to live with an opportunity to learn a trade, to live largely out of doors and to render some benefit to the society that they have wronged, the institution to be provided with the facilities as are necessary for the moral, mental and physical improvement of all the inmates. It is proposed to carry out the mandates of the sentence under which they are committed, but in a humane and decent manner. There are individual buildings connected with a common center, free as far as possible from the constant reminder of imprisonment by bars and locks. The men and women are being taught to realize that their liberties have been taken from them, but that they will be given a chance through work.

Stone in abundance lies directly under the surface of a part of the farm land. This has been used to construct the group of buildings, the prisoners themselves doing the work as well as making the roads. Surrounding them in a complete farm with dairy, piggery and hen house; a work shop in which such things as mops, brooms and street sweeps now used by the city can be manufactured; a complete laundry where all the city laundry work such as towels for the offices force, for Bomberger park, Island park are laundried as well as the clothing for the institution itself. There is a school room, a reading room and a recreation room where inmates may be taught the simple rudiments of an education and if possible stimulate them to do more for themselves after they get out. A welfare league, similar to that organized in Sing Sing by Thomas Mott Osborne, is also a feature of the social life of the farm giving the men an opportunity to try their hand at self-government within certain limitations.

A system is in vogue under which a prisoner receives a small sum of money for labor performed, in order to encourage industry and enable him either to help his family or to lay away a fund to help start him anew in life after his release. A merit system is a part of the correctional plan under which a prisoner may secure a reduction of his term by good behavior or lengthen it by bad behavior. The indeterminate sentence is also, in force, by which broken down members of society may remain in the care of the institution until they are both physically and morally deserving of being restored to the responsibilities of normal living. Such a method arouses hope in the minds of the prisoners and a resolve to do their best.

The Parole System. Since April, 1915, the parole system has been in force at the City Prison and will be used also at the Correc-

tion Farm. The results have been gratifying. The superintendent finds work for a prisoner outside and leaves him only the liberty of working. He leaves the prison in the morning and returns in the evening and at the end of the day his pay period brings his pay envelope to the Superintendent. The money is distributed between his family, his creditors or used for special purchases for himself. Any surplus is set aside as a fund to start him in a new life. The entire sum belongs to the prisoner. In no case has a single cent been turned into the city treasury. Several cases will show how it worked:

Case 10429 earned $123.05. $2.00 of this went to creditors, $43.25 to the purchase of clothes for the prisoner and his meals, leaving a balance of $77.80.

Case 1126 earned $210.00. $4.00 was paid to creditors, $49.00 to meals and clothing, leaving a balance of $157.00 upon return to private life.

Case 111371 earned $120.40. $94.40 went to relief of family, and $26.00 for prisoners clothes and meals.

The aim of the Correction Farm in general and the Parole system in particular is for the prisoners: First, to repay society in some measure for the wrong they have done. Secondly, to suffer discipline in order to achieve self-correction. Thirdly, to receive such instruction and direction and encouragement as will fit them for a more wholesome life than that which preceded their imprisonment. To this end the Farm offers unusual advantages with its open spaces, fresh air and sunshine and the opportunity of doing work with a worthy end in view.

During the year 1918 the following products were harvested at the farm: Peas, 15 bu.; potatoes, 305 bu.; onions, 27 bu.; rutabaga, 117 bu.; tomatoes, 287 bu.; green beans, 70 bu.; lima beans, 12 bu.; kidney beans, 17 bu.; navy beans, 12 bu.; carrots, 52 bu.; cucumbers, 131 doz.; beets, 188 doz.; sweet corn, 699 doz.; radishes, 649 doz.; peppers, 100 doz.; cabbage, 32,638 lbs.; lettuce, 158 lbs.; pork, 972 lbs.; lard, 761 lbs.; milk, 854 gal.; molasses, 84 gal. Besides this they raised field corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa hay, clover hay, of which the total value was $7,639.54.

The Department of Safety. This department of the city government comprises the police and fire departments, the inspection of buildings, the policing of the rivers, the charge of the life-saving apparatus; it takes care of the construction of buildings and insures generally the protection of life, property and health in the city of Dayton.

The Police Organization of Dayton consists of one chief, three inspectors, one superintendent of the bureau of identification, twelve sergeants, fifteen detectives, three matrons, one stenographer, one clerk, one janitor and one hundred and thirty-five patrolmen. The sergeants and patrolmen are assigned to different duties and stations throughout the city, some in plain clothes, some in uniform, and they operate night and day for patrol, inspection, traffic, pawn shops, speed regulation, identification, auto complaints, ambulance and on duty at headquarters. The figures of their several accom-

plishments are too voluminous for the space at command in this book, but a few at random will give an idea of the ceaseless and invaluable activities of this department of the city government. They are city for the year 1918.

For instance, four thousand four hundred and eighteen complaints were received and attended to at the office during that year. Property stolen in that time amounted to $246,936.28 and $230,491.72 of it was recovered. Three hundred and ninety-one persons were missing and one hundred and seventy-two located; 3,316 ambulance calls made; 3,314 patrol calls; 5,130 emergency calls; two hundred and seven autos stolen, most of which were recovered; three hundred and eighteen bicycles stolen, two hundred and sixteen recovered.

The complaints that came in and were acted upon amounted to 4,418, and included among others assault, robbery, burglary, cutting with intent to wound, forgery, false pretenses, gambling, grand larceny, horse stealing, house breaking, homicide, malicious destruction of property, petit larceny, pocket picking, rape, shooting to kill or wound, violation of city ordinances. There were two hundred and thirty-nine arrests and held to Grand Jury.

The Bureau of Aid and Disposition does good work, being carried on by ambulance, patrol and emergency Fords. Over eighteen thousand sick people were taken to hospitals, two hundred and fifty to their homes; over six hundred injured were taken where they could have care; sixty-six found dead, either from accident or their own hands, removed. These are mere excerpts taken from pages and pages of statistics devoted to arrests and causes for the same, the nationality, age and color of the persons and the nature of the offense in each case. The Auto police in four Ford touring cars covered nearly eleven thousand miles in the pursuit of their occupation in 1918. The patrol wagon covered three thousand three hundred and sixty miles during that year and gave nearly ten thousand unwilling passengers a free ride.

The Bureau of Crime Prevention, a wise attempt to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen, was inaugurated in October, 1917, with a sergeant of police in charge. It works in co-operation with the Humane society, the Juvenile court, the Associated Charities and the police women. Here is its honor list of things accomplished: Complaints received, 876; referred to Juvenile court, 50; referred to Associated Charities, 4; referred to Humane society, 18; referred to police women, 83; advice given, 720; cases adjusted out of court, 126; pool rooms visited, 66; saloons visited, 30; arrests made, 22.

Attention is called to the fact that in this department credit belongs for what the police did not do, viz., arrest the offenders and take them into court, thereby blasting hope and reputation. Of the possible 876 cases that formerly would have been haled up for public trial only 22 were thus created; the others disposed of by referring them to various reformational agencies or dismissed with good advice. Two detectives assigned to pawn shops were able during 1918 to recover property to the value of $17,988.10. The number of accidents reported, personally investigated and attended to during

the year reached the number of 1,367, including 333 automobile accidents.

The Bureau of Identification keeps a gallery where the photographs of suspected persons are made and preserved, 2,703 being the record for the year. The registering of German alien enemies both male and female was done under the supervision of this bureau, also keeping record of all changes of addresses of the same, notifying Washington and the United States marshal at Cincinnati. There is on file in the bureau over 900 alien affidavits with photograph and finger prints.

Division of Building Inspection. One thousand three hundred and fifty-five building permits were issued during the year for buildings estimated to cost $3,843,075. They included theatres, stores, schools, hotels, apartments, warehouses, factories, office buildings, dwellings, clubs, garages, hospitals and power houses. Thousands of inspections and corrections were made on incorrect plumbing, gas and electric wiring, chimneys, heating plants and signs. Five to ten thousand fire hazards were discovered and ordered rectified. Six thousand plumbing fixtures, drains, urinals, drinking fountains, dish washers, and sewer connections were inspected; over a thousand inspections and rebuilding of chimneys and furnaces, refrigerating plants, safety appliances and smoke prevention devices.

The Division of Fire Protection. The losses by fire in Dayton for 1918 reached a value of $300,623.09, as compared with $682,841.58 in 1917, which is proof that the fire laddies have made good at their trade. There were twenty principal fires during that time, each entailing a loss of over $1,000. The department responded to 1,035 alarms during the year; there were 100 accident runs for other than fire; 21 unnecessary alarms came in. The largest number of fires was in January, owing to the severe weather, 123; the smallest in April, 52.

Fire prevention has come to be a much larger part of the work of the department than in former years. A rigid inspection is kept up of back premises, ash receptacles, theatres, cleaning establishments and old buildings. Two inspectors made 8,936 investigations and spent 4,930 hours doing it. One hundred and five dangerous old buildings were condemned and torn down. A hint to the gas company that gas was leaking in various parts of the city resulted in a general inspection of meter service by that company by which the 435 leaks reported in 1917 decreased to only 45 in 1918. Nineteen drills were conducted at the training tower at the Main street fire house.

The Division of Weights and Measures. This department of the city government has been made necessary by the discovery that irresponsible dealers in food—hucksters and the like—have been systematically using short-weight scales and measures. Therefore a city sealer has been appointed whose duty it is to keep watch against such imposition. The story of his activities will be of interest to every housekeeper who watches her budget with a jealous eye.

Out of over two thousand scales inspected, the city sealer found over six hundred registering false weights; out of the same number

of weights examined two hundred and fifty had to be condemned. Eighty-five milk bottles out of twelve hundred were found to contain less milk than they should. Eight hundred oil cans were inspected and twenty condemned. Fourteen tape measures and thirty-four yard sticks came an inch or two short of what they claimed. Four hundred barrels held less than the law allows. Over sixteen hundred berry and cherry boxes had the false bottoms too far up and had to go. Four hundred and eighty-eight measures fell short of the requisite amount. Twenty-five packages were re-weighed and found lacking. Groceries, vegetables, berries and other fruits, milk and cream, butter, lard, confectionery, meat, dry goods, coal, wood, hay and grain and flour were among the articles re-weighed and measured for the protection of the customer. Short weight butter, lard, potatoes, beans, meat and candy were found to have been sent to the two hospitals, the Door of Hope, the Associated Charities and the Children's home. Farmers selling hay, corn, oats, etc., to consumers of the city are compelled to have it weighed over the city scales and get a certificate from the City Sealer. Ice dealers were on several occasions lectured and threatened with the law. In general this suffices and not many have to be brought to the law. A merchant selling short weight does not care for the publicity of the police court. The high price of gasoline has resulted in many complaints as to the accuracy of measuring pumps and not a few have been found defective.

Personal slot weighing machines in large number were tested and ordered for adjustment and repair and in the few cases where the orders were not obeyed the machine was confiscated, turned into scrap iron and the money donated to the Red Cross.

It is not to be wondered at that the public, especially that part of it which carries a basket to market three times a week, should take an extraordinary interest in the work of the city sealer. Housewives have a personal concern in the accuracy of weights and measures and in not a few instances have been of material help in bringing offenders before the law. The year 1918 will long be remembered because of the unusually high prices of all foodstuffs; bread and butter, eggs, milk, in fact the bare necessaries of life were appallingly high. Therefore the careful protection of the Bureau of Weights and Measures was greatly appreciated. A volunteer committee of inspectors of three housekeepers was connected for some months with the Weights and Measures department and gave valuable aid.

The Bureau of Police Women. This is a comparatively new department in police circles but needs no recommendation beyond its evident need and success. There are cases before every police court that should not be handled by men. For years prior to the appointment of a police matron the management, arrest and commitment of drunken women and wayward girls fell to the duty of the policemen. It took years for the attitude of public opinion to change and to call for a new standard of decency in answering the demand for police women. In 1915 Miss Annie McCully was chosen as police woman, afterward promoted to the office of supervisor. In 1917 the government gave to Dayton the services of a protective

worker for women and girls in Mrs. Anna C. Wright, a local woman of rare judgment and insight. At the time of her appointment she worked under the War Community service but later was transferred to the Law Enforcement division. In November, 1918, Miss McCully resigned and Miss Sollers took her place. There are two police women at the present time, under the supervisor, and they find their hands abundantly full.

The police women do much good work in the visiting of dance halls where their mere presence is provocative of order and decency and where they are often able to advise and warn wayward girls before it is too late. In one year nearly a thousand girls, not counting women, were under the surveillance and care of the police women. Many of these first came under observation from the street work of the bureau. The year when so many soldier boys were in Dayton made problems for the women difficult to meet. As in the other departments of safety the effort is constantly rather toward prevention than cure. It is felt to be more humane and scientific to halt the girl before she gets to the place where she will be a public malefactor. Hundreds of cases of quiet warning, appealing to the fund of right feeling that may be said to be in some measure in every human creature, have worked wonders and saved the girl from harm and the city from expense.

Department of Legal Aid. City authorities of late years have come to the important but belated conviction that the poor need, sometimes most fearfully, help which only a lawyer can give. Free medical aid has long been a part of public aid; it is only recently that a department of legal aid has been thought necessary to the welfare department personnel of a city. A competent attorney for legal aid to be rendered the needy was appointed March 1, 1914. It was a departure in municipal government, only one other city, Kansas City, having such a department supported from public funds. Its existence was immediately justified. During the first ten months of service seven hundred and twenty-seven applications for legal aid were registered, an average of seventy-two cases a month.

The needs are numerous and varied. A woman buys a sewing machine on payments. Sickness intervenes or some other disaster and she is unable, perhaps temporarily, to continue making payments. The agent comes and takes the machine away from her and she loses whatever sum she has paid. Very often it is only time that she needs in order to meet her obligations. The Legal Department settles the matter on a rational basis; generally to advance the necessary money that she may gradually make up her payments and keep her machine, perhaps her only means of livelihood.

Often it is the same situation in regard to rent. A family faces dispossession because they have fallen behind in payments. Insurance money sacrificed by dealing with an irresponsible company, goods paid for at stores and not delivered, fraudulent advertisers who seek to get the money out of credulous people without giving value in exchange—these are but a few of the difficulties settled by the Legal Aid department. Disputes between employers and employees are of constant occurrence. Work that has not been paid for

is the grievance of hundreds of applicants. An interesting case was that of a colored woman, a widow with three little children, asking for a day's wages due her from a rich woman. She had spent time and strength and car fare to no purpose trying to collect it. A letter from the office of the Legal Aid department brought the money in the next mail. The record during the year 1918 is as follows: 298 applications for legal aid during the year; 633 cases carried over from the previous year; 931 cases considered. In the last five years the Legal Aid has collected for clients the sum of $3,639.75.

Municipal Employment. Dayton has taken an advanced step along with six other Ohio cities in providing for a municipal employment agent in connection with the State Free Labor exchange. The city agent has charge of the female department and during the first year of its inception received 3,760 requests for help and filled 76.5 per cent of them. There were 6,853 applications for work and in spite of the industrial depression of that year (1915) 2,877 secured work. Among these 87 were for office service, 62 salesladies, 31 sempstresses, and 365 factory service. This free public service must be regarded as of tremendous social value in view of the well-known fact that sickness and unemployment cause at least 75 per cent of all applications for charity.

Municipal Lodging House. One of the seemingly inevitable problems of every municipality is the vagrant—the homeless, careless, idle, semi-vicious tramp who in his best aspects is always a potential criminal. Through our indifference to the human product we have allowed a great army of vagrants to be created who prey upon the public and discredit the laboring party.

In December, 1914, Dayton established her first municipally conducted lodging house with no bath and no work requirement. During the first twenty-two nights in 1914 there were registered 1,220 applicants. Under the conviction that this arrangement was a mistaken one the rules were changed the next year so that they required every able-bodied man to work a half day and take a bath before he went to bed. The figures show the result. Under the new rules there were registered in the first twenty-two nights only 424 men, against 1,220 the previous year.

The number of vagrants has rapidly decreased and Dayton is being relieved of the unnecessary burden of non-productive men. While Dayton used to average twelve men per night in the lodging house, another town nearby with one-tenth the population entertained from fifty to sixty every night.

Dayton Federation for Charity and Philanthropy. The old-fashioned way to be helpful to those in need was to give individually; the next improvement was to organize and give co-operatively; the last and best is to federate the organizations. The first was wasteful because it gave unintelligently; the second also wasteful because it duplicated service. In the federation as at present carried out in Dayton each organization attends to its own service and the central control prevents overlapping.

There are ten branches of the Federation for Charity as at present constructed: the Associated Charities of Dayton, Frank Wuichet president, budget for 1919 $19,000; Salvation Army, Captain Fuller

director, budget $3,500; Montgomery County Humane society, Fred A. Funkhouser president, budget $1,000; Dayton Day nursery, Miss Susannah B. Huffmann president, budget $1,800; Dayton Playgrounds and Gardens association, Rabbi David Lefkowitz president, budget $5,000; Dayton Association for the Blind, Carrie E. Phelps secretary, budget $1,850; Visiting Nurses association, Mrs. David Lefkowitz president, budget $11,075; Tuberculosis society, Dr. George W. Miller president, budget $2,500; Milk commission, Mrs. David Lefkowitz president, budget $4,950. Only the briefest mention can be made of the varied services of this composite organization.

The Associated Charities in 1918 assisted over eight hundred families; visits and consultations amounted to 8,688; grocery orders, 2,120; coal orders, 387; shoe orders, 54; meal tickets, 367, besides several thousand pieces of clothing, furniture, stoves, etc.

The Salvation Army furnished groceries, coal, clothing and other assistance to nearly a thousand families, provided 181 Christmas baskets, gave Christmas toys to 400 children, furnished a summer outing to 525 mothers and children, furnished beds to 120 people and spent 936 hours in visiting needy cases.

The Montgomery County Humane society collected and distributed from parents, without charge, for indigent children $71,769. Helped 1,452 animals, 930 children. It has supported more children than all the children's homes in the county combined, without expense to taxpayers; has provided for fifty aged and helpless parents by funds collected from their children; spent $6,000 for collection and disposition of stray dogs, and maintained an office with six employees all bonded for administering their trusts.

The Dayton Day nursery has given daytime care, education and support to 5,305 children whose mothers would otherwise have had to leave them unattended at home while at work. A nominal fee of five cents a day is paid by the mother if she can afford it; if not the service is given free. Thirty-six children were cared for gratuitously during the year 1918.

The Dayton Playgrounds and Gardens association conducts and maintains seventeen playgrounds, conducts over two thousand vacant lot gardens and 3,601 back-yard gardens. The value of produce in 1918 was $71,550. The association holds an annual exhibit at the county fair, where fifty prizes are given to the young farmers.

The Dayton Association for the Blind afforded industrial preventive medical and general relief to 220 blind during 1918. It furnished teachers who made 918 home calls and sent 65 to a clinic. Its work is increasing every day, especially that of constructive education in preventing blindness of new born infants.

The Visiting Nurses association made in 1918, 38,112 calls, had 4,282 new patients, cared for 369 new-born babies and 584 in the Infants Welfare. At the yearly clinic it examined and scored over 1,400 babies, furnished, free of charge, trained nurses to the sick and poor of the city, giving advice and counsel as well as medical treatment that disease might be both lessened and prevented.

The Tuberculosis society treated in 1918, 178 new cases and 1,136 old ones, made over three thousand calls for nursing or instruction and held forty clinics.

The Milk commission gave 5,810 feedings of pure milk to indigent babies, distributed 11,622 quarts and 2,302 pints of certified milk and held 146 baby clinics.

The expenses of the Federation of Charities are met by a budget of $5,000, which includes salaries for the managing secretary and bookkeeper, cost of collection of subscriptions, maintenance of confidential exchange and promotion of the social service club. The confidential exchange is a clearing house for charitable and social work, enabling the different charities to avoid duplication in their work. It cleared 5,103 cases in 1918. Dr. George W. Miller has charge of this important department of the city charities.

Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce of Dayton is, like most organizations of the character, an evolution. It did not come into being by arbitrary decree. It is a growth, a development, an unfoldment of community sentiment. More than twenty-five years ago Dayton had a Board of Trade, conservative, dignified, effective in its way but of very limited sphere. Early in the 1900's a group of younger, energetic business men of Dayton formed the Commercial club and for several years this organization was conspicuous for its espousal of civic and commercial questions and movements. Then, another group of business men whose chief interest lay in transportation problems, especially from the standpoint of the shipper, organized the Dayton Receivers' and Shippers' association. Later, in response to an agitation started by the National Cash Register company when that body sought the right to have access to a switching track which should give it adequate shipping facilities, there was born the Boosters' club. Mutuality of interest compelled ultimate union and the Board of Trade, Receivers' and Shippers' association, Commercial club and Boosters' club were merged in the Chamber of Commerce.

But the flood of 1913 was prolific of other things, among them larger and broader civic visions. In the fall of that year the Chamber of Commerce was reorganized as a supporter of the commission-manager form of government and as the harbinger of new and better things in the way of civic ideals and industrial and commercial aggressiveness. The commission-manager form of government in Dayton was directly a child of the Chamber of Commerce. A committee of five named by the Chamber to investigate municipal governmental charters, recommended this advanced form, the recommendation was adopted and a citizens' committee was formed to bring about the desired results. These efforts were successful.

Virtually co-incident with the adoption of the new charter, the Chamber of Commerce gave way to the Greater Dayton association, which as a civic-commercial body commanded instant attention all over the United States. The governing body secured the services of a high class secretary, a large and efficient staff was built and

a membership of 7,500 men and women was developed. It was the largest commercial organization in the United States and had a more diversified activity than most bodies of the character. At one time the association had approximately 500 women members and a woman member of the board of directors. It had at one time as many as forty-five active committees concerned with all phases of commercial, industrial and civic undertakings, publicity, etc.

In the fall of 1918 the association by proper vote decided to return to the normal status of a Chamber of Commerce and to adopt that name for the purpose of avoiding confusion and making it clear just what its scope and province was.

The Chamber has fostered many movements that have become incorporated in the life of the city. It started the movement for the commission-manager form of government. It sponsored the formation of a remedial loan agency to combat—and successfully—the loan sharks. It did tremendous war work for all branches of the government and was officially linked with the food and fuel administrations, the War Camp Community Service and the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board. It aided in every form of recruiting and co-operative service asked by the government. It produced the first and the only Liberty Loan committee for Montgomery county, which did splendid work in carrying out the five campaigns. The Chamber formed the Retail Merchants' association which is auxiliary to it but operating on its own account. The Chamber formed the Federation for Charity and Philanthrophy and is officially connected with it.

While stressing more than ever the importance of industrial and commercial promotional service and general city boosting, the Chamber of Commerce is quite active in civic movements of all kinds and in this serves as a co-ordinating or bringing-together agency.

The Woman's Club Movement

Up to 1870 the interests of the average woman in the Miami valley, as elsewhere in the country, was bounded on four sides, by the family, the home, the market (meaning the department stores) and the church. Add the infrequent diversions of card parties and church socials and the tale is told. To any wider outlook they were blind, to the large outstanding interest with which their husbands were familiar they were indifferent. If in any group, a woman was so untactful as to introduce as a subject of conversation a new book, she was quickly silenced by the chill with which the effort was received. It was considered to be "posing," to try to talk of world events.

All that is now changed. Intelligent foreigners coming to America now look to their woman guests rather than to their husbands for clear convictions, well-expressed, on the subjects of the day. What has made the change? It will not be disputed that it is the club movement which has changed the complexion of modern social life and brought women to their own.

To look for the beginnings of it we find that simultaneously in several of the leading cities of the valley movements were indicated

tending towards a higher interest and effort toward personal culture by the uniting of women into groups for study and discussion. Strange to say, it was not in one of the real cities, but in Xenia in Greene county, where we find such a group, dating for its inception to the year in which Sorosis of New York was established—the Woman's club of Xenia. This was in 1868. For five decades the same group of women have met and discussed books and public questions.

As to the beginnings of the club movement in Dayton, there is a diversity of opinion. The year was 1889—of that there is no manner of doubt; but whether the idea first germinated in the mind of Mary Steele, our leading intellectual woman, or in that of Prof. Robert is a subject still in debate. A group of women had been for some months listening to Mr. Robert's clear and interesting presentation of topics relating to art, literature and music. Finding his time too much in demand to continue with the talks, he announced his retirement from the post of literary lecturer. But his hearers had tasted of the joys of participation in the higher things of life, books and pictures and criticism. They did not see how they could do without it. His reply was to encourage them in the effort to do for themselves what he had been doing for them. This idea germinated, but, before it came to fruition, it was met half way by a similar one coming from another direction. Miss Steele and Miss Carrie Brown had imported the idea of a literary club from the accounts of "Sorosis," in New York. They fancied that what was good for New York would do for Dayton. Other groups coincided; the Shakespeare club, the Sketching club and the Mozart club, just then springing into an enthusiastic career. It was a new and unwonted spirit that was filling the minds of Dayton women.

At last the different elements came together and held a meeting at the Cooper hotel on March 30, 1889, to decide on the organization of a Woman's club. There were present, Miss Carrie Brown, Mrs. J. A. Marlay, Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, Mrs. A. D. Wilt, Mrs. Harry Lytle, Mrs. Frank Conover, Mrs. J. A. Robert, and Miss Electra Doren. Miss Steele was present only in the spirit, her bodily limitations preventing active participation in any gathering. A resolution was adopted to form a woman's literary club in Dayton. A few days later another meeting was held, when the names of Mrs. J. B. Thresher and Miss Anna Rogers were added. A constitution was presented and the following officers chosen: Mrs. J. A. Marlay, president; Mrs. E. R. Stillwell, vice-president; Miss Mary Reeve, recording secretary; Miss Anna Rogers, corresponding secretary; Miss Martha Perrine, treasurer; Miss Electra Doren, critic; Mrs. W. D. Bickham, Miss Florence Gebhart, and Mrs. Harry Lytle formed the executive board. It was agreed to insert notices in the daily press that all who were interested might attend and signify their intention of becoming members. A paper was left at the rooms of the Woman's Christian association on Fourth street for signatures. At a later gathering an outline of a plan of work was given and an enrollment of members made.

As it was the end of the season not much could be done in the way of regular work; the program for the next winter was prepared

and one meeting was held on June 5 to launch the new undertaking.

The next fall, on October 3, the first regular meeting of the Woman's Literary club was held. Mrs. Marlay read her inaugural address, Mrs. J. W. Johnston read a paper on the "Rush of the Nineteenth Century," and Mrs. Charles H. Brown led a discussion upon the "Need of Resting Times." It was all so very formal and high-strung, the members were self-conscious beyond words. The greatest ordeal in the book was what was called "Oral work." After the two regular papers cited for each day's program, a discussion was supposed to take place upon some topic open to all the club. But the ladies were not accustomed to the sound of their own voices; the sight of the familiar faces of their friends terrified them and the "discussion" was only too apt to lapse into a series of disjointed but encouraging remarks by the leader. But it was good practice and many is the public benefit that has resulted in Dayton since that day, due to the facility with which women learned, in the precincts of the Literary club, to express themselves on their feet.

One day in the year's program, called "Gentlemen's night," was opened to the husbands. Another regular event of the club year was the "Annual meeting," always including music, refreshments and guests. The plan of work included four classes of study—art, history, general literature, and a miscellaneous section devoted to most anything that was interesting. The first two years of study were given to Balzac, William Morris, Matthew Arnold, Thackeray, Ruskin, Browning and Tolstoi. The next two years were devoted to the history of the United States; 1903 to English authors; 1904 to essayists; 1905 to poetry, and 1906 to Germany; then a course on the drama and Italy. In the last ten years the club has pursued a more intensive study of subjects, going into detail in a way that the plan of the amateur days would not allow. Not the least service of the club has been to introduce to the people of Dayton speakers they would not ordinarily have heard. For two winters the club maintained a course of University Extension lectures, which was so well appreciated that the lectures had to be held at Steele high school auditorium.

The club met for the first four meetings of its history in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., adjoining those of the Y. M. C. A. on East Fourth street; later at the Garfield club rooms in the Kuhns building; then for ten years or more in the W. C. A. parlors in the old Winters homestead on West Third street; then the large room of the Young Women's League on West Fourth, and now it is indefinitely at home in the new Woman's club house on Ludlow street.

On October 3, 1914, occurred the silver wedding of the W. L. C., an occasion of compelling interest to all that group of women who for a quarter of a century had so faithfully guarded the fires of culture in Dayton. It was held at the home of Mrs. F. P. Beaver on Second street and the attendance justified the hopes of the hostess.

Although there have been more recent organizations in Dayton, the Woman's Literary club still holds the lead. Much young blood has been added in later years, giving much to the freshness of the programs and the vitality of the work. The presidents who have

ably served the club are as follows: 1889, Jane B. Marlay; 1891, Agnes I. Robert; 1893, Salome K. Rike; 1895, Charlotte Reeve Conover; 1897, Sara B. Thresher; 1899, Mary M. Parrott; 1901, Mary Reeve Dexter; 1903, Mary M. Kumler; 1905, Mabel S. Withoft; 1907, Marie J. Kumler; 1909, Elizabeth F. Peirce; 1911, Erminie G. Crawford; 1913, Nellie McCampbell; 1915, Elsie Castor Chrisman; 1917, Anna Whittaker Roussel.

Other Literary and Study Clubs. The movement for women's clubs in Dayton, started so successfully by the Woman's Literary, increased from year to year. The next to be organized was a group of teachers who called themselves the Helen Hunt club. Other clubs followed each other with rapidity as women began to learn the advantages of co-operative study. In order of their formation, as nearly as it can be ascertained, they are as follows:

Helen Hunt, 1893; Riverdale Women's club, 1893, sixteen members; Friday Afternoon club (a Dayton View organization), 1894, Mrs. Marie J. Kumler, first president; Woman's Century club (employees of the National Cash Register works), 1896; Advance club (on the west side), 1897, seventy-six members, Miss Nan B. Williams, first president; Harriet Stevens (for the east side of the city, and named after a well-known and greatly beloved woman), 1898, forty-eight members; Maria J. Raymond, first president; Progress club; Alert club; Book club (of the First Presbyterian church), Mrs. J. M. Markham, president; the Emerson club; the Home Economics club; the Louisa M. Alcott club, 1912, thirty members; the Kindergarten club; the Home Culture club; the Mother's club of Van Cleve school; the Outlook club; the Council of Jewish women; the Business Women's club; the Co-workers of the Hawthorne school; the Dayton Teachers' club; the Marchant club; the Oakwood Efficiency league (Mrs. Robert Patterson, president); the Progress club; the Social Workers of the Gem City; the Women's Music club; the Lincoln Welfare club; the Women's club of Rubicon; the Franklin Mother's club, 1903, seventy-two members; the College Women's club, 1907, one hundred and fifty-four members; Gertrude Felker, first president; the High Standard club (of the women employees of Lowe Brothers), 1902, forty-three members; the American Study club; the Burroughs Nature Study club, Mrs. H. E. Talbott, president; the Woman's Arkey club (employees of the Rike-Kumer store), Mrs. E. C. Baird, president; Y. W. L. Mothers' guild; the E. J. Brown Community club; the Washington School Welfare club; The Webster School Mothers' club; the Where-soever Sunshine society; the Fortnightly club, 1905, twenty-one members; the Olla Podrida, 1908, eighteen members; the Women's Music club, 1914, eighty active and one hundred and twenty-five associate and honorary members.

The Story of the Helen Hunt Club. The Helen Hunt club, which came into existence February 24, 1891, was organized, like all the others, primarily for the purpose of study and the reading of papers on literary subjects. But very soon after its inception the annual reading of a play took its place as a regular part of the year's schedule of work. The teachers who took part in these presentations did pioneer work. There was, in 1892, no such widespread interest

in the drama as there is today. The Drama league of Chicago was unthought of. Few opportunities were offered in Dayton for the seeing of good plays. But it was a part of the consciousness of these teachers that in the cultural scheme the drama could not be left out; that it was not sufficient to read plays in private and write papers on them, but that to take the several parts and read in public was the road to the truest appreciation and enjoyment of the great masterpieces of literature.

It was not an easy task that they set themselves. Time, that imperative ingredient, was lacking. Their daylight hours belonged to that important element of the public in the schoolroom, and could by no means be slighted. Evenings were too often demanded for the correction of examination papers. Moreover, the finances of the Helen Hunt club did not allow for expensive dressing of the parts nor elaborate placing of the scenes. Difficulties, however, were but so many challenges to the members of the club. Possibly, too, they felt that the plays which they were going to produce were great enough to dispense with elaborate settings, in which opinion they were once more ahead of their time, ranking unconsciously with the new school of players who make one conventional scene do for the whole play, the majesty of the spoken lines furnishing the emotion.

The word "Reading" is a modest expression meant to cover a multitude of possible imperfections. The players, indeed, had their books with them, but they were rarely referred to. In each case the lines were given with a thorough rendering of their meaning by women who made a study of the English language, of dramatic delivery and of voice culture. In the costuming of the parts much taste was always evinced, but with the cheapest materials. In every case the emphasis was, as it should be, on the message of the author.

Here, therefore, is the record of the Helen Hunt club in its presentation of plays during the nearly thirty years of its existence: Bulwer's "Richelieu"; Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities"; Sheridan's "The Rivals"; an evening with Howells; "The School for Scandal"; Sheridan Knowles' "The Hunchback"; Oliver Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"; "The Lady of Lyons" (Bulwer); "David Garrick" (Robinson); "Les Femmes Savantes" (Moliere); original dramatization of "Pride and Prejudice," by Hortense Fogelsong; dramatic version of "Iphigenia in Tarsus"; dramatic version of "The Spanish Gypsey"; Shakespeare's "As You Like It"; Sheridan's "St. Patrick's Day"; "A Dutch Pastoral"; "Candida," by George Bernard Shaw; "Arms and the Man," G. Bernard Shaw; "Les Precieuses Ridicules," Moliere; "You Never Can Tell," Geo. Bernard Shaw. "El Indiano," Garcia de la Vega; "The Honeymoon," by Arnold Bennett; "Paola and Francesca," Stephen Phillips; "Our Silver Anniversary"; "The Great Adventure," from Arnold Bennett's "Buried Alive"; "A Maker of Dreams" (Oliphant) and "Old Ladies of Lavender Town."

The presidents who in turn have served the Helen Hunt club from its inception are: Alice Lane, Grace A. Greene, Leota E. Clark, Grace Helen Stivers, Anna B. Shauck, Carrie Breene, Hortense Foglesong, Louise F. Mayer, Emma Geyer, Lottie M. Funk, Edith

Davies, Mary Alice Hunter, Mima J. Weaver, Bessie D. Moore, Margaret Halloran, May Crowell Antrim and Corinne Brabec.

The Comedy Club. This club was organized in 1915 for the purpose of presenting parlor plays. The group who were in the first place responsible for it were Misses Katherine Kennedy, Harriet Winters, Miriam Mathiot, Mary Frances Peirce and Messrs. S. J. Woodward, Joe Turpin and Dr. Baber. The club meets every two weeks at the house of some one of the members. Since its inception the following list of plays is to be placed at its credit for sincere dramatic presentation: Lewis Beach's "The Clod," Kavanaugh's "House Across the Way," Lawrence Gibson's "Paste," Arnold Bennett's "The Step-mother," Gertstenburg's "Overtones," Down's "Maker of Dreams," and Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look."

The Comedy club has followed, in much of its work, the technique of the Washington Players, in whose work it is greatly interested. Dayton society is in the habit of looking forward each winter to the play which the Comedy club will put on. There is now a membership of over thirty subject to cast appointment.

The Dayton City Federation of Clubs. In 1907 it became manifest that the individual clubs of the city would find support in each other if federated and the general upbuilding of united conscious effort that has made the strength of the General federation. Therefore, acting upon the suggestion of Mrs. C. H. Kumler, and under her leadership, the federation was formed, with the avowed intention "of securing a more thorough acquaintance with each other and in case of need, united action." The clubs entitled to membership must have been in active organization for a period of one year, must have a regular constitution; must have a membership of not less than twenty, and must be literary, musical, philanthropic or civic in character.

There are twelve active committees, viz: Scholarship, social, nominating, civic, educational, music, art, industrial and social, club extension, library, publicity, market and pure food. The dues are at the rate of 5 cents per capita of members for each club. The federation meets the third Saturday of each month from September to June inclusive.

The most important work of the federation has been the scholarship fund, by which every member, one thousand all told, was assessed the sum of one cent a week—52 cents a year—to be devoted to the education of girls having no means of their own for the purpose. The record is a proud one.

Since September, 1908, when Mrs. Kumler outlined the plan and pleaded for its acceptance, thirty-four young women have received the benefits of this educational fund. There have been an average of five beneficiaries each year. Some of them have been enabled to finish their courses at Steele or Parker high schools; some have graduated from the local commercial colleges, but the larger number have been sent to universities and colleges in the east and have been successful enough to have paid back into the federation treasury the amounts advanced to them.

The institutions of learning from which these girls bear diplomas are Glendale college, Michigan university, Ohio State

university, Stout institute, The Western, at Oxford, Oxford college, Miami university, Miami Valley Hospital Training School for Nurses, New York Institute of Musical Art, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Oberlin college, and Denison university. This record totals forty-seven years of educational advantages, afforded to deserving and appreciative young women who without it might be holding menial jobs in the city factories.

Not one has failed to complete the course she began, in spite of denial and self-sacrifice, necessary because of having to earn at least a part of her own expenses in addition to her studies.

Since the organization of the Dayton Federation of Clubs the scope of work has broadened. There are now three thousand members who together form a nucleus for important civic work. Americanization and education are the two topics which engage the present attention and effort of the federation.

Men's Organizations

The Saturday Club. Perhaps the most notable club in Dayton, because the oldest in permanence, is the Saturday club. In plan and scope it bore a strong resemblance to the Saturday club of Boston, although its members would modestly decry comparison to the eminent men who composed that organization. But it should be a matter of pride in Dayton that for nearly fifty years a group of scholarly men held together and kept the fires of literary culture alight in a community somewhat given over to commercial activities and interests.

It began in 1870 when seventeen men met in a law office in the Clegg building and decided to form a club in which to discuss the important questions of the day. They were James McLain Smith, S. B. Smith, Eugene Parrott, Samuel Davies, Dr. W. J. Conklin, William Smith, B. C. Noyes, E. Morgan Wood, John H. Thomas, Dr. J. C. Reeve, John H. Patterson, Elihu Thompson, R. I. Cummin, Dr. Henry Jewett, Captain Chas. B. Stivers and A. D. Wilt. This group remained unchanged for nearly thirty years, when there were added the names of Rabbi David Lefkowitz, William Werthner, Sigmund Metzler, Judge C. W. Dustin, Judge Clement R. Gilmore and Judge D. B. Van Pelt.

There was no formal organization. The meetings were held on alternate Saturday evenings at the home of one of the members where the chairman for the following meeting was selected. They partook of a simple supper after which the essayist for the evening had the floor and led the discussion which followed the reading of his paper. The papers were wide in their choice of subject and the discussions often quite heated, since the members of the club held widely different opinions on politics, religion, economics and business. Three of them were civil war veterans and gave interesting recitals of their campaigns; several were professional men who shared their experiences with the others. Some were lovers of horticulture, some of dogs, some of travel and all of the true literary spirit. To one who knows Dayton men and the place they hold in social and professional life it will only be necessary to give the

titles and writers of some of the papers to assure the reader of their interest and value.

Judge Dustin, an ardent traveler, gave some of his experiences in Japan, Samoa and Hawaii and also contributed a notable paper on "Divorce." Judge Van Pelt gave two biographical studies, one on Wm. Ellery Channing entitled "A Greater than Napoleon." Other contributions from his pen were, "The Trial of Jesus," and "Ancestor Worship." Mr. Werthner read several papers on the fauna, flora and geology of the Miami valley. Eugene Parrott wrote entertainingly on "Daniel Boone," "The Wilderness Road" and "Montaigne." Dr. Jewett, a scientific enthusiast, described for the benefit of his hearers the fascinating mysteries of spectrum analysis, also read one paper of much interest on "The Mosquito in Its Relation to Yellow Fever."

Dr. J. C. Reeve, always a serious scholar in his taste and reading, gave a number of papers during the history of the club which will never be forgotten; among these the following: "The Cross and Crucifixion," "The Birth of a King," "Phallic Worship," "The Conquest of Yellow Fever," "Maeterlinck's Monna Vanna," "The Discovery of Surgical Anaesthesia" and "Excursions in My Library."

Rabbi Lefkowitz will be remembered for several interesting papers on "The Problem of Evil," "The Heir of the Prophets" and "Tolstoi."

Among Mr. Wilt's contributions to the literature of the Saturday club were papers on "A Plea for the Greater Utilization of Our Canals," "The Re-creation of the German Empire of 1800," "Banking and Currency" and "Wit and Humor."

Of the seventeen original members of the Saturday club only eight remain in the land of the living. Meetings have been largely discontinued during late years.

Y. M. C. A. of Dayton. In 1844 George Williams, a young dry goods clerk in London, England, with eleven friends, organized the Y. M. C. A., a movement that has encircled the globe with blessings. Fourteen years later, to be explicit, on the evening of July 8, 1858, in the old Wesley Chapel, located on Third street, a few earnest men interested in the "social, intellectual and spiritual welfare" of the young men of Dayton, met to discuss the feasibility of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association in Dayton. The ground seemed ready for the sowing. A second meeting was held a week later, an association organized, a constitution accepted, and officers elected for six months.

Until the year 1870, the work of the association was of a desultory character; religious services were held in churches and Sunday schools, but there were no particular efforts made for helping the young men of the city or county. Indeed, the association was without permanent headquarters. But in the year 1870 new life crept into the organization. Numerous associations were being formed throughout the state, and the city of Cincinnati was especially active in the work. A committee of gentlemen from that city was invited to try and re-awaken Dayton people to the benefits that would come to the community from having a wide-awake organization in its

midst. The matter was discussed at the home of Mr. Patterson Mitchell on East First street, and as a result of the meeting, the pastors of Dayton announced a public gathering in the interests of the work for Sunday afternoon, February 13th, at the First Lutheran church. At that time no steps were taken beyond the appointment of a committee to draw up a constitution, but on the second day of the ensuing March, an association was organized with Mr. Robert W. Steele as president.

But, as was universally the case in the early history of the work of the association, it was confined in Dayton to spiritual and moral uplift. The future was to convince the upholders of the association of the importance of ministering to the wants of the physical man. Lectures and reading rooms were the principal provisions for relaxation and entertainment. Two floors in the old Journal building on Main street had been procured for the use of the organization, but the membership grew but slowly from sources outside of the different church organizations. Great good, however, was accomplished. The young men connected with various churches were brought closer together, along different lines of evangelistic and mission work. Religious services were regularly held at the prisons, workhouse and other city institutions. For thirteen years Mr. Samuel Kittredge superintended the evangelistic work in the penal institutions; and for a decade the religious gatherings held during the summer were faithfully conducted. An important labor of love, was the establishment by the association workers of mission Sunday schools in different sections of the city, work that hitherto had been overlooked by many of the churches.

The work of the secretary, Mr. H. P. Adams, was most satisfactory, but in the year 1874 he resigned the secretaryship to go to a larger field in Baltimore.

The coming of the national convention of the Y. M. C. A. to Dayton in June, 1874, brought hosts of young men to the city, whose hearts were filled with desire of uplift to all men. One of the delegates was destined to find in the "Gem" city of the Miami valley twenty-eight years of Christlike service for the young men of Dayton, a service so devoted and unselfish that when he was called into the higher manifestation of life, the universal expression of sorrow was, "we have lost the most influential man in the city."

The work of David Ainslie Sinclair in connection with the Y. M. C. A. of Dayton is worth far more than a passing comment. Coming as a delegate from Hamilton, Ontario, where he held the office of secretary in the local association of the town, his pleasing personality and great earnestness in the various discussions of the convention, attracted the notice of the Dayton men interested in the work, and Mr. Sinclair was offered the position left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Adams. No greater blessing ever befell the city of Dayton than the coming of Mr. David A. Sinclair to be a resident within its community. One has written that his life history while in Dayton included not only the history of the association with which he was connected, but "almost the history of the moral and spiritual life of the entire city," so great was his influence over the young men and boys with whom he came in contact. He found

the small circle, which the city called its Y. M. C. A., domiciled in the old Dunlevy homestead between Jefferson and Main streets, but lacking life and interest in the material environment of the youth it was organized to help, and which is so essential to the promulgation and acceptation of the Christ ethics.

Almost from the very hour that Mr. Sinclair took hold of the work his influence was felt by every one with whom he came in contact. He had the happy faculty of making every boy and young man feel that he was a friend upon whom one could rely. His religion was so sweet, so reverent and yet so practical, so void of all hypocritical formalism, so sunshiny, so real that one could not tell where it began or where it ended, for it was his everyday life.

The Y. M. C. A. as it exists today was his ideal; while upholding and advancing all methods for religious instruction, he recognized the fact that there must also be other features connected with the work to draw the younger generation into membership. A gymnasium was added, but the board of directors were slow in yielding to their secretary's desire for special privileges for young men and boys, which he saw were imperative if the association desired to maintain its hold upon them. But the quiet persistence of Mr. Sinclair in asserting his viewpoint, in time overcame the prejudice of the more conservatve members, and classes in drawing and other branches were included in the program of benefits which the association offered to its undeveloped citizenship. In truth, this new departure was the force that really started the association on the upward climb of success; had the directors decided otherwise the Y. M. C. A. of Dayton would have ingloriously fizzled out, as can be proved by the fact that several hundred young men came forward with the promise to individually pay ten dollars a year towards the support of the organization, provided the association would "introduce and maintain appliances and agencies to meet the physical, social and intellectual needs of the subscribers." This declaration was supported by a paper read by Mr. Sinclair before the directors of the association and the pastors of the city churches, in which he asserted that the association was "not a church nor a substitute for the church, but a social religious agency, a home for young men."

The time came when larger quarters were needed for the association, especially since new departments of work were to be added to increase its efficiency as an instrumentality for intellectual as well as religious advancement. So the old Dunlevy mansion, which had become the property of the association in the late winter of 1886, was demolished, and, Phoenix like, a new building arose on the site, which ranked among the best buildings of the Miami valley; four stories in height, it covered the entire lot, and so commodious was the interior that many expressed the opinion that it never would be entirely occupied. But the prophecy proved false, for in half a decade the work had outgrown its environment. The value of the association to the community was being more and more recognized and financial aid was more generously given. A gift of $10,000 in the year of 1883 from Mrs. Letitia Eakers as a nest egg for the endowment fund, and another of $5,000 from Mr. Valentine

Winters, and substantial donations from other generous sources proved the growing appreciation of Dayton citizens.

It was for a woman to show by her magnificent bequest implicit faith in the work of the Y. M. C. A. of her home city. Miss Mary Belle Eaker, possessed of great wealth, recognizing the responsibility of her stewardship as a Christian woman, devoted both time and money to the upholding and furtherance of worthy causes. She found her greatest happiness in bestowing financial help where it would do the greatest good, whether it was to relieve the distress of individuals or brace up enterprises organized for public welfare.

Although Miss Eaker was extremely catholic in selection of objects upon which to bestow her splendid beneficence, the Y. M. C. A. drew largest upon her interest and regard. Her affection went out especially to the boys in large measure; their youth, their carefree faces, the potentiality of their future appealed to her from many viewpoints, and the close friendship between her and Mr. Sinclair, who thoroughly acquainted her with the possibilities of the work and his plans for greater and wider usefulness, doubtless played a major part in eventually bringing to the association her truly magnificent legacy.

The twelve years following the erection of the new home of the association witnessed development of many departments of practical work, and during this period many prominent men of the city identified themselves with the objects of the organization. These gentlemen formed various committees who organized classes in penmanship, orchestral music, and mechanical drawing. Different factories were visited, the needs and desires of the workmen ascertained, and classes formed in the association building to meet these aspirations. So efficiently did the organization meet the wants of the young men who were anxious to pursue special lines of study, that the splendid management of this department of work became a standard for associations throughout the country universally, and was adopted in many schools. Yearly the work widened, summer schools and night schools found a welcome place, until now the educational department of the Y. M. C. A. in Dayton includes more numerous branches of study than many colleges.

One of the most practical, and necessary to the future stability and permanency of American institutions, are the classes in which foreigners are not only instructed in the English language, but are given a thorough understanding of the principles of our national government.

But this earnest attention in imparting knowledge so essential to the practical demands of the everyday world, was not permitted to crowd out the religious and moral instruction for which all associations stand pledged. This was Secretary Sinclair's special field, and he went into it with a zeal and love that bore fruit in largely increased interest in Bible study among those who listened to his teaching; an interest that manifested itself in better qualified Sunday school teaching, in special gospel meetings, and the continued voluntary support by the department of a foreign missionary. But perhaps the most direct blessing flowing from Mr. Sinclair's ardor in leading men to care for the things truly worth while, were

the noonday prayer meetings that were daily held in the factories throughout the city; for out of these meetings came closer contact with the men whose opinions really mould the world of common life, and there resulted a blending of interests that found expression in relief associations, shop clubs and other splendid welfare work.

But the Y. M. C. A. did not stand alone for religious and educational work. Attention was generously given to the physical improvement and social needs of the membership of the organization, a gymnasium, finely equipped, an athletic park and boating course, the last-named coming through the generosity of Mr. D. E. Meade. The social side was manifested in holiday banquets, receptions, summer camps, entertainments of all kinds, a short lecture course; every few nights there was something "going on" for the enjoyment of the membership.

So rapidly had the association grown in numbers that the new building was stretched to its utmost capacity to accommodate the members. The Dayton association is said to have been the first to provide dormitories for the accommodation of working boys whose homes were out of the city. Another and still larger building was a necessity. In January, 1899, a committee was given the responsibility of determining the necessity of new headquarters for the association; its report was in the affirmative and recommended either the purchase of land adjacent to the present building or the buying of a new site. The suggestions were approved and a committee was appointed to select a location for a new structure. Mr. Sinclair, in a paper presented before one of the business clubs of Dayton, clearly and forcibly showed the moral and educational benefits that the city was deriving from the existence of the association in its community life, and thus increased public interest in the project of a new building.

In October, a lot at the corner of St. Clair and Fourth streets was purchased by the association and the money pledged for its payment. But, while the building was still a matter of blue paper and white lines, authoritative word came to headquarters that Miss Mary Belle Eaker had it in her heart to give the Eaker homestead that stood on the northwest corner of Ludlow and Third streets as a site for the new association home. Adjoining property was then purchased, giving a splendid location of 220x136 feet in the very heart of the city. In the month of May, 1902, Miss Eaker joined the great majority, and it was found that the terms of her will also endowed the institution to the amount of nearly $100,000. The happiness of Mr. Sinclair over the magnificent generosity of his friend can well be imagined, but he was not to see the realization of his dreams. In the fall of the same year, while on a western trip to build up an overtaxed body, he was taken seriously ill at Billings, Montana, and passed into the life eternal, leaving behind him the "blessing of a consecrated life."

For a time the death of Mr. Sinclair almost seemed to paralyze the association, so completely had he been identified with its life in every department, and it was not until the spring of the year 1908, that the magnificent structure was ready for occupancy, the

corner stone having been laid April 28, 1907, by the Honorable William H. Taft, then Secretary of War.

It is universally conceded that the home of the Young Men's Christian Association in the city of Dayton, is one of the most complete and spacious association buildings to be found in the world today. Dayton has long recognized the value of the organization in every way to the religious, educational, physical and social life of the men and boys of the city, and gladly and liberally contributes to its support.

The splendid work of relief conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at large during the recent World war is a bright page in, not only our national history, but in the story of world humanity. The Dayton Y. M. C. A. kept equal step with every association in the country, in placing its resources and equipment at the service of the boys who followed "Old Glory" across the sea, as well as for the boys who awaited the call to the colors in the camps in their home land.

The Dayton association was quick to grasp the opportunity for loyal, patriotic service, when the Wilbur Wright Aviation Field was established near Dayton. It at once secured the locating of a regular army hut in the field by the National War Council, and devoted its energies in assisting to make it "homey" for its visitors. The same kindness was extended to the men at McCook field, and the soldiers at both camps were always welcome guests at the association headquarters in the city, and given the privileges of the swimming pool, baths, game room, gymnasium, everything that could add to their pleasure and welfare. There being no army hut at Acceptance Park, where men were stationed who were in the employment of the Dayton-Wright Airplane company at Moraine City, the local association endeavored to break the monotony of camp life by furnishing the soldiers with athletic equipment, victrola, piano and reading and writing materials.

It was not an uncommon occurrence for the association to entertain large numbers of soldiers passing through the city. The men in khaki felt intuitively that a warm welcome always awaited them at the association home. As an illustration of the hospitality of the Dayton organization, five hundred tank service soldiers came through Dayton from the west. They were tired after a ride of thirty-six hours and were given a rest of several hours in Dayton. The men came in relays to the association building and enjoyed the luxuries of shower bath and swimming pool. With but short notice of their coming, at another time, the association entertained seventy men with supper and breakfast, and kept them all night by using the gymnasium as a dormitory.

It has been estimated that the Dayton association, since the opening of the war, gave the privileges of home-headquarters to three hundred soldiers each month. A room in the building was kept equipped with cots for emergency care of transient service men; an average of two hundred and fifty men each month were cared for in this way. Besides this provision for the comfort of Uncle Sam's boys, an average of thirty service men, permanently stationed in the city, shared the comfort of the regular dormitory. The association building was also headquarters for about one hun-

dred officers and men connected with the United States Naval Ordnance plant located in the city.

The constant, daily demand for rooming accommodations, caused by the large number of war activities in the city, induced the association to purchase two houses adjoining the main building and fit them up as dormitories; they were at once occupied by service men, but owing to the signing of the armistice, causing a lessening of the number of soldiers in the city, the houses soon were not exclusively devoted to them. But many men who had worn the khaki, returned to the city for employment after their discharge and made the association rooms headquarters.

Indeed, the service to discharged men was fully as needful and important to their welfare as it was when they wore the uniform of their country. A secretary devoted his entire time to discharged soldiers. A personal invitation to the privileges of the association, and an offer of assistance in procuring employment, or help in any direction, was sent to each soldier as they were discharged from the neighboring camps, with a card which entitled the recipient to every privilege of the association, for a term of three months without charge. The classes in the educational department were also open to them without requirement of the customary tuition fee. It is estimated that Montgomery county gave about six thousand boys in uniform to the service, and up to the middle of September, 1919, nearly fifteen hundred returned soldiers have evinced appreciation by personally calling at the association and enrolling in its membership; while over one hundred have entered the educational classes, and the outlook is favorable for a still larger enrollment, as the complimentary tuition is still free to all returned soldiers.

In the matter of finding employment for discharged soldiers, the association has been the agency of placing six hundred men in ways of earning a livelihood, and has proved an invaluable counselor to discouraged boys, some of whom had unwittingly transgressed the law or fallen before temptation.

All through the war, and afterwards, the association has cooperated with the War Camp Community Service, the Red Cross and the American World War Veterans in the physical, moral and spiritual care of the men in uniform. Along some lines of service rendered the association has been repaid for expenses incurred, but the greater share was borne by the local association, which sometimes made it necessary to appeal for funds to the citizens of Dayton, which appeals were unfailingly and cheerfully met, for Dayton people are fully aware of the power for good that the association is proving along all lines of welfare to the city.

The Dayton branch of the Y. M. C. A. was not without its representatives across the sea. Mr. H. D. Dickson, the general secretary, gave three months of unremitting interest and work to the care of soldier boys at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and was stationed fourteen months at the Paris, France, headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., American Expeditionary Force, while Mr. H. I. Allen, the physical director, was with the men in khaki for two months at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and also served as a director of athletics and recreation overseas.

As has been stated, the value of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to Dayton is genuinely appreciated, and the future looks very bright to the organization. Work will be extended along every branch now in operation, and new lines of welfare interest will be followed wherever opened. About seventy-five employees are busy in the building, twenty-five of whom are on the secretarial staff, under Mr. H. D. Dickson, the general secretary.

The board of directors of the main association also have supervision over the local association of colored men, but it is directed by a separate committee of management, of which Messrs. B. F. Aldridge and J. A. Green are respectively chairman and secretary. This branch is temporarily located at 406 West Third street, but property has been purchased on West Fifth street, and ere long the colored branch hopes to erect a building that will be an ornament to the city and available for every department of welfare work.

Though occupying offices in the building of the Dayton association, the Montgomery County Y. M. C. A. is not incorporated with the Dayton branch; its work is directly under the supervision of the state committee and locally directed by a committee, of which Mr. J. Mason Prugh is chairman. The influence of this county organization is very perceptible in the community betterment of rural centers and bringing the young men and boys of the country in touch with higher ideals of life and desire for achievement in the noblest pursuits.

Y. W. C. A. of Dayton and Other Organizations

It would be unjust to give, however briefly, a sketch of the Y. W. C. A., without reference to the work of the Woman's Christian association, to which the first named organization probably owes its present success and influence. The formal incorporation of the Woman's Christian association was effected in November, 1870, and charitable work among the poor at once begun, after the election of officers and a board of managers. The work of the association grew in extent and importance. There were departments of service for reformatory work, carrying hope and sympathy to the unfortunate inmates of the county infirmary, the lonly ones in the widows' home, Soldiers' home, aiding all seeking employment —in short, entering every avenue of welfare work where need appeared to exist.

The association had come into possession of property on Magnolia street, formerly used as an orphans' home, and in the late winter of 1875 it was opened by the association as a home for destitute women and widows; but in June, 1883, the house was abandoned and the building now used for the same philanthropic purpose on Findlay street was occupied.

The industrial schools of Dayton, where literally many hundreds of little girls have been instructed in the use of the needle, and orderly and sanitary habits of life, are outgrowths of the first little sewing-school opened by Mrs. James Applegate and Mrs. A. L. Connelly, members of the association, in the home of the latter.

In the early winter of 1888, the association felt assured that their resources warranted the opening of an educational department on Fourth street. The names of sixteen girls were inscribed on the first list of pupils. And it was a pathetic thing to see, as the attendance grew in numbers, the eagerness of mothers of families to learn how to read and write, privileges of which they had been deprived in their youth. In the short space of ten years the work had been so broadened that instruction was given in modern languages, domestic science, stenography, all branches of sewing, elocution, violin, orchestra, arts and crafts, and current events, and the attendance was numbered by hundreds. A finely equipped gymnasium, and outing park, were special sources of recreation, and medical instruction proved of great benefit in the homes of the pupils.

The enumeration of channels through which the work of the association flowed in benefits to the public welfare are numerous. A home for self-supporting women, a relief department, lunch room department, bible and extension department, the latter including bible classes and social affairs for girls at the main building.

In the year 1870, the interests of the Woman's Christian association were united with the National Young Woman's association, and the name of the former was dropped in favor of the Young Woman's association, although the older organization supports it with loyal interest. The alliance strengthened the work and influence of the association along all lines. Larger, more commodious headquarters were in demand. Funds were needed, and in May, 1907, the membership, by personal solicitation, secured $100,000, and property on the northeast corner of Third and Wilkinson streets purchased, and the residence thereon converted into a temporary home for business girls residing out of the city.

But each year so added to the membership and enlarged the scope of its activities, that still larger headquarters were absolutely necessary, and it was decided to erect a building on the lots purchased by the association. The houses already standing on the lots were torn down, and in the year 1913 the association took possession of one of the most modern Y. W. C. A. homes in the middle west, modern in equipment, convenient in size and arrangement. The year book published in 1919 gives a total membership of 4,040.

The numerous committees appointed to oversee the work of the association are indicative of the many helpful activities that are carried on for the welfare and happiness of the young women of the city. Outside of the executive, financial and secretarial committees necessary for the business responsibilities of the organization, there are wide-awake committees superintending every department. The religious department is broad in its range, embracing assemblies, Bible study, world fellowship and education. These are connecting links with the home, social, recreation, industrial extension, physical education, Americanization and girls' work departments. Every need for the improvement, happiness and protection of the business girls of Dayton, especially those who come to the city from other places, is supplied by the Y. W. C. A. of Dayton.

Particularly was it a haven of safety during the recent war period. Hundreds of girls flocked into Dayton to take the places of

young men called to the colors, and also to help in the munition factories. Neither were the soldier boys in the aviation camps near the city forgotten. The National War Work council of the Young Women's Christian Association sent Miss Evenes Teague to Dayton to assist in the organization of the Patriotic league, and every Sunday afternoon the boys were welcomed to the cheer and hospitality of the association. Often fully one hundred boys on Sunday evening found homesickness forgotten in the home welcome and home supper given them in the pleasant rooms of the Young Women's Christian association of the city.

The "war work" of the association did not end with its home kindness. The Dayton branch assisted financially in the national work of the association in helping girls in districts especially affected by the war, and others who were engaged at the Hostess houses in cantonments. A Hostess home was established at the Wilbur Wright Aviation field by the local association for the comfort and social enjoyment of the soldier lads and the large living-room, with its easy chairs and magazines, screened veranda, and cafeteria where "home coffee" was available, proved very attractive to its visitors.

Girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen years are at once interested in work for their own happiness found in service for others. Clubs are formed which are affiliated with standard student clubs throughout the country. Besides these organizations for social and literary work, the members visit the city hospitals, take turns in reading to the blind, entertain children in the Dayton Day nursery, and are especially interested in the Americanization department, helping the children of the foreign-born to love the Stars and Stripes, by teaching them the principles for which it stands.

The Dayton division of the comparatively recent national movement, known as the Girl Reserves, are very enthusiastic over its semi-military character and the progression which it represents. The "honor" system connected with the organization, proves a strong impetus in a girl's development, for "points" are bestowed for loyalty to health, knowledge, service and spirit activities. The winning of forty points adds an extra chevron to the arm band with its blue triangle, of which the wearer is very proud, for constant achievement advances the young member from the volunteer degree through the remaining four grades of fourth reserves, third reserves, second reserves, to the coveted rank of first reserve.

It is impossible in a brief sketch to enumerate the splendid activities for which the Y. W. A. stands sponsor. But it is to the women and girls of Dayton, in every respect, what its kindred association, the Y. M. C. A., is to the spiritual, intellectual and physical welfare of the men and boys of the city.

The Young Women's League. There is no more useful, popular and energetic activity for the welfare of the young women of Dayton than the Young Women's league, organized in the summer of 1895.

The association grew out of the abolishment of the Young Women's department of the Woman's Christian association as first

formed, and numbers of Dayton girls were strenuous in their eager demand for an organization that would be recognized as representing the younger generation of Dayton womanhood.

After several meetings, at which matters pertaining to the support of the organization were discussed, on September 3, at the home of Miss Leila Ada Thomas, a constitution was formally adopted and the association launched under the name of the Young Women's league. A board of directors was elected, consisting of Mesdames W. J. Conklin, Robert E. Dexter, Hannah S. Frank, J. E. Gimperling, Charles H. Kumler, John R. Moore, W. A. Phelps, William Plattfaut, D. L. Rike; Misses Leoti E. Clark, Alice Jennings, Mary M. Kumler, Alice Lane, Leila Ada Thomas, and M. Etta Wolfe. The directors elected the following officers: Miss Alice Jennings, president; Mrs. Charles H. Kumler, vice-president; Miss Alice Lane, secretary; Mrs. Hannah S. Frank, treasurer.

The next step was the finding of a location for the new organization, which resulted in the renting of a house on South Jefferson street.

The activities for which the league stood were at once begun by the formation of classes in millinery and common sewing. Gymnasium work was made a special feature of attraction, under the instruction of Miss Eva Martin. So great was the interest manifested in the program of welfare work that headquarters proved inadequate for the accommodation of the young women who allied themselves in the membership of the league, and classes met in the Davies block, the courthouse and Prof. Shauck's school rooms.

To increase the finances of the league a lunch room was opened at the home of the association, which has proved a paying project ever since the date of its inception, this important feature being first placed under the personal supervision of Miss Adah Boyer.

The moral or religious side of the work of the league was not neglected, devotional and informal song services filling an hour every Sunday afternoon in the parlors of the association, and just before the Christmas holidays the home of the league was sacredly dedicated to the uses for which it stood, Dr. Edgar W. Work preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The first annual report was most gratifying to the membership and friends of the league, indicating plainly, as it did, the strong hold that the organization had taken upon the interest of the community at large. It was wide in its scope, and Jews, Catholics and Protestants alike lent their support to the league and its work.

So rapid was the growth of the league, that in the short space of three years after its establishment, larger headquarters were found to be imperative. At a called meeting of the membership in September, 1898, the expressed desire of all was in favor of a new location on West Fourth street to be purchased for the home of the league. Notwithstanding that the price asked was $23,500, and there was not a single dollar in the league treasury that could be turned towards the liquidation of the debt that would be incurred, the league never faltered in its determination to acquire the title to the desired property. The membership proceeded at once to devise ways and means to raise the money. A "Bazaar of Nations"

brought the handsome remuneration of $5,000, which, added to a gift of $1,000 from friends, enabled the association to make its first payment and to occupy the desired location before the opening of the year of 1899.

The work of this splendid organization has numerous branches, all pointing to the moral, social and intellectual welfare of the young women of Dayton and Montgomery county. In thoroughness of instruction along educational lines, the proof is seen in the large number of young women holding responsible positions as bookkeepers or stenographers with big business firms in the city of Dayton and elsewhere, whose only "college course" was taken at the league. After working hours the class-rooms are filled with bright, ambitious girls anxious to acquire a knowledge of English literature, German, French, embroidery, dramatic art, dressmaking, correct English, stenography, typewriting, China painting, gymnastics, arts and crafts, millinery, and domestic science.

The league has conducted its welfare work on the principle that "If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain." It was discovered that many girls employed in factories were reluctant to go to the league home, especially girls of foreign ancestry, and the only alternative was to carry welfare work to their own territory. A house was rented in the neighborhood of a large tobacco factory, where a hot noon lunch was served to the girls employed at the plant. Hot lunches were also served at factories. Night classes were conducted at different points in the city; sewing schools established; a vacation cottage rented for summer outings for the girls; a Mothers' guild founded, where tired women, debarred by narrow environment and family cares from sharing in the social pleasures of more favored women, were entertained weekly, while their little ones were cared for by a kindergarten teacher in an adjacent room. Later a Home Culture club of girls became familiar with the best literature, and did beautiful, loving service to the sick and needy. Indeed it would be almost impossible to find an avenue of helpfulness to the young women of Dayton into which the earnest activities of the Young Women's league of the city have not entered and accomplished great good.

As an organization, the league did no specific war work, but as clubs and individuals its membership was found allied with different philanthropic agencies for the comfort of the boys overseas. The one main object of the association is betterment of conditions where life appears hard, and there are more clouds than sunshine apparent in the future. One feels the optimistic atmosphere of the league home, whether talking to the bright-faced secretary or dining in the large, pleasant tea room, where dinner is served from two o'clock in the afternoon until the hour of six. The league cafeteria, which serves the public at the noonday hour, is located in the large five-story building erected by the league about seven years ago in the rear of the home proper. Quite a revenue is derived by the association from the rental of rooms in the new building, a large auditorium being often engaged for entertainments, lectures, and the organization is looking expectantly to a near future, when its treasury will permit the erection of a larger house on their present site,

that will permit the granting of sleeping apartments to girls whose homes are out of the city. The league will then be truly a real home to the membership so devoted to it. The movement known as the "Camp Fire Girls" was first inaugurated in the city of Dayton by the girls of the league.

The present officers of this most popular organization are Mesdames Lee Warren James, president; Scott Pierce, vice-president; Hannah Frank, treasurer; Misses Mabel Gridley, secretary; Luetta Lowrey, business secretary. Chairmen of committees, Mesdames Ira Crawford, C. I. Williams, E. S. Kent, C. L. Hubbard, A. L. Tebbs, C. H. Kumler; Misses Jennie Norton, Louise Harris and Electra Doren.

Federation of Jewish Charities. No people or nation stand higher for generous giving, real heart-generosity, than the Jews. The mandate given to the great Hebrew Law-giver, thousands of years ago, "For the poor shall never cease out of the land: therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land," has been handed down through the centuries, from generation to generation, and obeyed even unto the present day.

The Jewish Federation of Charities was established in the city of Dayton in the summer of 1910, and after seven months of philanthropic service to the needy of the city, the first report of work done was published in January, 1911. Right here may be stated that the federation was organized "not to give charity in the sense of making dependents, but to render the recipients of its aid self-reliant." But the worthy aim did not prevent a bountiful outflow of material help wherever the need existed. In the short space of its existence, disbursements to the amount of $3,602 were made by the federation in supplying and relieving various needs for benevolent help. Groceries, coal, medicine, aid of all kinds, was forthcoming, and so wide the scope of the federation that its help was extended to Jewish homes, asylums, relief societies and guilds in other states, even sending its contribution to a fire-devastated village in Russia. Work was found for persons desiring employment, others were helped to become self-sustaining, legal advice given without compensation, by Mr. S. G. Kuswurm, secretary of the federation, and medical attention furnished the sick without charge by Drs. Leo Schram and A. M. Osness.

Each yearly report of the federation shows increased interest in its supporters, and larger fields of generous help and sympathy entered. In the second year of its philanthropic endeavors it is found working with the Industrial Removal Office of New York City. The total immigration in the year 1911 to our country was eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight persons, and of this number ninety-one thousand two hundred and twenty-three persons was of Jewish nationality. Of this large number of Hebrews, the Industrial Removal office was only able to place three thousand nine hundred and fifty souls; the Dayton federation found places and employment for seventy-five. But the Jewish federation is not clannish in the bestowal of its help; throughout its existence it has heartily co-operated with the Associated

Charities, Humane society, Juvenile court and its officers, the Fruit and Flower Mission, St. Elizabeth and Miami Valley hospitals, in their labors for public welfare.

The last annual report of the federation at hand, that of the year 1918, plainly evinces a steadily growing approval of the federation and its objects by the citizens of Dayton. Reading between the lines, it is easy to perceive that the workers are coming closer and closer to the people it desires to help. Through material aids and uplifting and sympathetic counsel, a wonderful work is being done by the federation in bringing into good and valuable citizenship many discouraged souls, who were beginning almost to hold themselves as "down and out." Again, it is also seen stretching kind hands of assistance, not only to those at home, but to hospitals and homes far beyond home limitations. The federation regularly contributes to the Jewish Orphan asylum and Montefiore Home for the Aged and Infirm at Cleveland, Ohio. A liberal check yearly adds to the exchequer of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado; the Institute for the Blind in historic Palestine receives a remembrance. And so quietly, so unostentatiously is this beautiful work done, that the public is unaware of its bountiful generosity, until the yearly report meets the eyes of one interested in philanthropic effort. The additional work of the federation, planned for the budget of 1919, included sending financial aid to the National Farm school at Philadelphia; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid society, New York City; Orthodox Old People's home, Cincinnati; Orphans' home, Old People's home and hospital at Jerusalem.

The heart-desire of the federation at the present time is the establishment of a community house in the south-central part of the city of Dayton; "a settlement house where the immigrant can be temporarily properly cared for; where a widowed mother may leave her babe in safety while she earns a livelihood; where classes in citizenship for immigrants can be conducted; where sewing may be taught children; where domestic science and domestic economy may be taught the immigrant mother, and where various classes in elementary English grammar, arithmetic, reading and writing can be taught. In short, a social meeting house for the newcomer who needs instruction and a haven of rest for him until proper quarters can be obtained." The wisdom of the federation is apparent in the proposition under consideration by its supporters to change, or rather drop the word "charities" for "social service," or a term equivalent to it; the former word often debars a proud-spirited man or woman from seeking really necessary aid.

The Door of Hope. A home of Christian love was founded in the year 1903, by a little band of women alert to the need of protection to unfortunate and needy girls. The first location of the home was at 148 Oxford street, and to Mrs. Margaret Brown was intrusted the oversight and motherly care of her discouraged, unhappy wards. Four years later the home was removed to its present situation at 542 south St. Joseph street, and Mrs. Amelia R. Clark, the present matron, who for years had been engaged in similar work in the great city of New York, placed in charge.

The importance and value of the work was speedily appreciated by the citizens of Dayton, and in the summer of 1908, the Door of Hope association was formed, and a board of trustees, consisting of nine women and nine men, appointed to look after the interests of the home along all lines of helpfulness. The financial support of the Door of Hope comes partly from the city and partly from voluntary contributions. If ill, the girls are kindly cared for by a nurse, and different physicians of the city voluntarily give their services. Every girl is made welcome to the shelter and protection of the Door of Hope; they receive instruction in the elementary branches of education, and are carefully trained in the art of good housekeeping, and a happy future made possible by instruction in true Christ-like ideals.

The Loretto Guild is a pleasing activity prominent in the philanthropic work of the city of Dayton, and is under the care of the Dominican Sisters of the Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci, whose mother house is located in the city of Albany in the state of New York; organizations similar to the Dayton organization are established in the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

Miss Josephine Schwind, one of Dayton's most generous women, whose time, interest and wealth are largely devoted to welfare work, was instrumental in securing the founding of a guild-house in her native city, making it possible by presenting to the sisters a house on Franklin street, completely furnished, which was occupied for the first time as a guild-home on August 15, 1912. Here were welcomed, irrespective of creed, girls employed in a business capacity in the city, who came to Dayton as strangers, desiring the comfort and pleasure only to be found within the shelter of a real home, and which, alas! a limited income forbade; a small hall bedroom in a dingy boarding house too often being the only "home" open to them. But the generous spirit of the Loretto guild, for a small amount, supplied home food, home shelter, home cheer and home care.

Evening classes were quickly organized for the benefit of the girls desiring to acquire a knowledge of English common branches, typewriting, stenography, needlework, embroidery, painting and other useful branches.

The Franklin house soon proved too small for the number of girls desiring the pleasure and happiness of being an inmate of the guild house, and with characteristic generosity of the owners, the handsome Schwind homestead, located on River street, was given to the sisters for an extension home, and the big, roomy house and its beautiful old-fashioned garden, with its wealth of floral treasure, were a constant delight to the girls fortunate enough to have secured a place in the home-circle of the "extension."

But the distance of the residence from the business center of the city, which made the coming and going of the girls to and from their places of employment somewhat of a burden, necessitated the seeking of a residence elsewhere. In December, 1817, the sisters were fortunate in securing the Kittredge house, located at 217 North Ludlow street, a modern residence in every way equipped for the

comfort and happiness of the little family of busy girls. Both the Franklin street house and the Ludlow street home are occupied as Loretto guild homes, but the sisters are looking forward to a near future that will permit them to build a house commodious enough to accommodate both their "families" under one roof.

As one enters the handsome hall of the Ludlow street Loretto guild home, there is no feeling of the house being an "institution." The furnishings of the adjacent parlor and library on the right indicate not only home-comfort, but culture and true refinement, while the large dining-room, with its oak-beamed ceiling and tables "set" with shining silver and dainty porcelain, would fill many a housewife with envy and covetousness. The long room at the left of the entrance, formerly a music room, is used as a chapel by the sisters.

The rule of the house is very kind, a true motherly guardianship. But few exactions are required, the girls being placed upon their honor, the true system of happy home life, be it in an "institution" or private home life, and the bright, smiling faces that are seen in the library or passing to and fro in the wide hall, is ample proof of the happiness of the girls who seek the shelter of the Loretto guild after weary hours of toil in office, store or shop.

No classes are taught now in connection with the Loretto Guild home. The sisters are kept too busy in overseeing the work requisite for the comfort and happiness of the girls under their roof, and the young ladies are encouraged to take advantage of the night classes taught at the high schools in the city.

Secret Societies

An old-fashioned, orthodox objector to secret societies would shake his head in dismay, if his attention was directed to the long list of secret organizations given in the latest issue of the Dayton directory. He would be tempted to inquire, "Is there a man living in the city who is not affiliated with some order?" There can be but few.

Masonic Order. The Masons are the pioneers of secret societies in every land, and there were not very many log cabins erected in the county seat of Montgomery county before a lodge was instituted under the name of Harmony lodge No. 9. Its membership was composed of settlers, not only from Dayton but also from the little primitive towns of Piqua, Springfield, Urbana and other settlements, and meetings were held in these various places.

But on January 12, 1812, the first lodge was organized in Dayton, St. Johns lodge, the charter members being Messrs. W. M. Calhoun, John Cox, Alexander Ewing, Aaron Gosard, George Grove, Jerome Holt, Henry Marquart, Hugh McCullum, William Smith, Samuel Shoup, David Steele and George F. Tennery. This lodge celebrated its centennial anniversary in the year 1912.

As the immigration into the Miami valley increased, the order grew in numbers and lodges were organized as follows: Unit chapter No. 16, instituted January 7, 1820; Reese council No. 9, organized October 14, 1843; Reed commandery No. 6, organized June 1, 1846; Dayton lodge No. 147, instituted August 21, 1847; Stillwater lodge

No. 616, organized June 3, 1912. On March 8, 1880, there were organized three lodges of the Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, viz.: Dayton chapter of Rose-Croix, Miami council P. of J., Gabriel lodge of Perfection. There is also the Dayton consistory, organized in the fall of 1907; Antioch temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Dayton chapter No. 125, Order of the Eastern Star; Acacia chapter (U. D.) No. 358; Gem City lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M.; Order White Shrine of Jerusalem, Dayton Shrine No. 13.

The Masons of Dayton as a body occupy as a temple the old Lutheran church located on South Main street of the city, adding an addition in the rear, which they remodeled into offices, reading and billiard rooms, parlors, lodge and chapter rooms, auditorium and banquet room. The banquet hall will easily accommodate one thousand persons. Nearly $250,000 were spent in buying the location and remodeling the edifice.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. This organization, noted all over the world for its liberality and kindness to the poor and suffering, not only to the needy of its membership, but also to the unfortunate without its gates, organized its first lodge in the city of Dayton, under the name Montgomery lodge No. 5, May 3, 1833; other lodges were instituted in the following order: Dayton encampment No. 2, organized 1838; Wayne lodge No. 10, organized July 7, 1840; Buckeye lodge, organized August 30, 1845; Schiller lodge No. 206, instituted February 15, 1843; Dayton lodge No. 273, instituted April 20, 1855; Gem City encampment, organized May 21, 1869; Steuben lodge No. 273, instituted May 24, 1872; Fraternal lodge No. 510, instituted June 10, 1872; Canton Earl No. 16, Patriarchs Militant, organized January 12, 1886; Fraternal encampment No. 253, 1890; Anderton lodge No. 829, organized June 16, 1897, and Riverdale lodge No. 853, July 9, 1902.

Knights of Columbus. Dayton council No. 500, Knights of Columbus, was established in Dayton on February 23, 1900, with seventy-five charter members, and quarters were established in the old Clegg hall on East Third street. Theodore Liensch was the first grand knight. Since then, the council has grown gradually until it enjoys a membership of practically eleven hundred. The grand knights in succession, since the establishment of the council, have been: Theodore Liensch, John Hahne, Daniel Nevin, J. B. Connors, Charles J. Brennan, John C. Shea, Timothy McEntee, Jos. J. Abel, Bernard Focke, W. A. Keyes, A. J. Ward and W. M. Carroll. The council now has its club house at 27 West Monument avenue, and it is anticipated that the present structure will soon be replaced by a modern club house building adequate to provide for the needs of the order in Dayton, which are athletic, educational and social.

Daughters of Rebekah. Wildey lodge No. 24, instituted January 7, 1870; Temple lodge No. 80, instituted May 15, 1872; Isaac and Rebekah lodge No. 178, organized June 11, 1886; Glenn lodge No. 488, instituted August 13, 1898; Daytonia lodge No. 342, instituted June 15, 1892; Galilee lodge No. 397, instituted June 20, 1894; Ardale lodge No. 647, organized July 23, 1907.

Grand United Order Odd Fellows. Crystal Palace lodge No. 2158; Grand Master's council No. 73; Household of Ruth; House-

hold of Ruth No. 1136; Miami City lodge No. 3998, instituted February 3, 1896; Patriarch Uniform Rank.

On June 14, 1870, a large gathering of people witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the splendid temple of the Odd Fellows organization located at the corner of Jefferson and Third streets.

Knights of Pythias. The growth of the order designated as the Knights of Pythias has been almost phenomenal since the institution of its first lodge in the city of Washington, D. C., in the late winter of 1864. The number of its places of assembly in the city of Dayton is evidence of the popularity of the order in the Miami valley.

Miami lodge No. 32, instituted March 31, 1871, is recorded as the first lodge of the order in the city of Dayton. Its charter membership numbered only twenty-three, but has now grown into hundreds. Humboldt lodge No. 58, instituted September 9, 1873; Iola lodge 83, instituted March 24, 1875; Hope lodge No. 277, instituted March 2, 1888; Oregon lodge No. 351, organized May 8, 1889; Linden lodge No. 412, organized April 9, 1890; Echo lodge No. 707, organized April 27, 1898; Uniform Rank Dayton company, organized November 13, 1878; Uniform Rank Humboldt No. 12, instituted March 21, 1882; Uniform Rank Oregon company No. 72; Uniform Rank Echo company No. 91; Uniform Rank Linden company No. 51; Uniform Rank Iola company No. 26, instituted June 23, 1884; Riverdale lodge No. 639; Uniform Rank Hope company No. 32; Pythian Sisters, Echo temple No. 456; Royal temple Rathbone Sisters.

Organizations of colored citizens of Dayton and Montgomery county; Duncan court No. 4, Court of Calanthe; Golden Leaf lodge No. 20; Golden Leaf court No. 16, Court of Calanthe; Gem City Palace lodge No. 2; S. W. Starks company K., Uniform Rank; Robert B. Elliott company Uniform Rank No. 1.

Knights of St. John. Third Regiment, State of Ohio, formed by Commanderies Nos. 104, 131, 132, 142, 225 and 255 of Dayton and 194 of Piqua, Ohio; Commandery No. 104, locally known as Division A, Knights of St. George, of Holy Trinity church; Commandery No. 125; Commandery No. 131, locally known as Division C, Knights of St. George, of St. Mary's church; St. John commandery No. 132, Knights of St. John; Commandery No. 225, locally known as St. Martin commandery, Knights of St. John; Charles Carroll commandery No. 255, Knights of St. John; Ladies' auxiliary No. 79, branch Knights of St. John commandery No. 104; Ladies of St. John; Ladies' auxiliary No. 185, branch Knights of St. John; Ladies' auxiliary No. 1 to St. John's commandery No. 132; Catholic Ladies of St. Francis.

Knights of St. George. Commandery No. 1 of Emmanuel church; Knights of St. George of St. John's church; Ladies of St. George.

Catholic Knights of Ohio. Miami Valley Central council; St. Andrew's branch No. 119; St. John's branch No. 13; St. Boniface branch No. 69; Dayton branch No. 70; St. Mary's branch No. 113.

Catholic Ladies of Columbia. Corpus Christi branch; Holy Angels branch No. 90; Holy Family branch No. 103; Our Lady of Good Counsel branch No. 55; St. Catherine's branch No. 85; St. Emmanuel branch; St. Julia's branch No. 63; St. Mary's branch No. 87.

Knights of Tabor. Daughters of Abassinse tabernacle No. 481; Ohio State temple No. 376; Rose Sharon lodge; Mose Dickson's temple No. 399; Pride of Dayton tabernacle; Fannie B. Bradford Royal House No. 3; Past Arcanum.

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. Eschol lodge No. 55, instituted March 15, 1863.

Tribe of Ben Hur. Lew Wallace court No. 189; Ilderim court No. 1; Sunshine court No. 135.

United Ancient Order of Druids. Franklin grove No. 2 (German), instituted July 10, 1849; Victoria circle, organized January 31, 1884.

Haragari. Deutsche Eiche lodge No. 469; Uniform Rank of Haragari No. 2, D. O. H. Walroth comturie; Ex Barden Verbund Dayton and vicinity; Fortschritt Mannie No. 75; Haragari Ritter; Thusneida lodge No. 36; Victoria lodge No. 574; Harmonia lodge No. 117.

Fraternal Order of Bears. Den No. 4.

Loyal Order of Moose. Dayton lodge No. 73; Royal Moose circle.

Fraternal Order of Eagles. Dayton aerie No. 321.

Knights of the Golden Eagle. Dayton castle No. 3, instituted March 30, 1895.

Ladies of the Golden Eagle. Gardner temple No. 39.

Western Stars. Independent order No. 127.

Mystic Order of the Veiled Prophets. Ormus grotto No. 24.

Grand Army of the Republic. The Old Guard Post No. 23, organized September 29, 1880; Old Guard Relief Corps No. 121; Dister Post No. 446; Dister Woman's Relief Corps No. 283; Loyal Legion; Army and Navy union.

Ladies of the G. A. R. Chickamauga circle No. 26.

Union Veteran Legion. Encampment No. 145; Ladies' auxiliary No. 2.

Sons of Veterans. Earnshaw camp No. 89; Drum Corps.

American Spanish War Veterans. Camp Liscum No. 70; Ladies' auxiliary No. 27.

Patriotic Order of America. Camp No. 1.

National Union. Dayton council No. 132, organized February 19, 1885.

Home Guards of America. Ideal Home No. 72, instituted August 9, 1902.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Michael's court No. 549; St. Joseph's court No. 364.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Gem City division No. 358, organized July 21, 1887; Ladies' auxiliary, B. L. E. division No. 93.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. Lodge No. 160.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Electric Railway Beneficial association; Friendship lodge No. 375.

Order of Railway Conductors. Lodge No. 320.

Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Miami lodge No. 273.

Protected Home Circle. Dayton circle No. 203; Riverside circle No. 377; Gem City circle No. 175; Daytonia council No. 271; Montgomery circle No. 198.

Good Samaritans. Golden Link lodge No. 15; Queen of Dayton lodge No. 2.

Sisters of Mysterious Ten. Naomi temple No. 2 (colored); Fusha temple (colored).

Daughters of Jerusalem. Marion council No. 8 (colored).

Fraternal Order of Oaks. Dayton Forest No. 250.

Independent Order of Foresters. Council No. 1000; Court Gem City (Companion) No. 318; Court Harmon No. 1311; Court Royal (Companion) No. 884; Court Miami Valley No. 1640.

Daughters of Liberty. Banner council No. 24; Harmony council No. 40; Ohio council No. 9.

Daughters of America. Daytonia council No. 8; Victor council No. 61; Helpmate council No. 16.

Royal Neighbors of America. Imperial camp No. 3705.

Modern Woodmen of America. Davis camp No. 9307, organized December 5, 1901; North Dayton camp No. 10535; Dayton camp No. 3526; Roy camp No. 4285.

United Commercial Travelers of America. Grand council of Ohio; Gem City council No. 3, instituted January 16, 1888; Gem City council No. 3, Woman's Social club, U. C. T.

American Insurance Union. Dayton chapter No. 2; Montgomery chapter No. 320; Westwood chapter No. 286; Gem City chapter No. 32; Home chapter No. 747.

Improved Order of Red Men. Blackfoot tribe No. 6; Chautauqua tribe No. 98; Leola council No. 1, Degree of Pocahontas.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. Division No. 1, instituted June, 1887; Division No. 2, organized September, 1886; Division No. 3, instituted April, 1892; Ladies' auxiliary, No. 1; Ladies' auxiliary No. 2.

Woodmen of the World. Dayton camp No. 38; Gem City camp No. 3225; Visitor camp No. 152; Woodmen of the World (Hungarian).

United Brothers of Friendship. Woodbine lodge No. 2 (colored).

Sons of Protection. Sons of Protection (colored).

Royal Arcanum. Howard council No. 161, organized September 6, 1878.

Royal League. Dayton council No. 258.

Order of United American Mechanics. Mayflower council No. 33.

Junior Order United American Mechanics. Crown council No. 35, instituted May 10, 1889; Miami council No. 7, instituted October 22, 1886; Independence council No. 124; Dayton City council; South Park council; Honor council No. 24, organized January 29, 1889; Surprise council No. 258; Plainview council No. 330.

Daughters of the Order of United American Mechanics. Luther Chapin council No. 1; Daughters of Zion (colored).

Knights of the Maccabees. Dayton Tent No. 113; Edgemont tent No. 351.

Ladies of the Maccabees. Dayton hive No. 146; Eureka hive No. 468.

Art in Dayton

The fact that Dayton is now the possessor of an art museum, though it is still in its infancy, forms an important mile-stone in that portion of the history of the city which has to do with the fostering and development of art. Although Dayton has a reputation especially for her manufacturing and commercial alertness, she is in no wise behind the times in the direction of art.

In addition to the purely local aspect of the art activities of Dayton, there have been those whose skill has been known beyond the confines of the city itself, and many who have left Dayton to take up their work with success and distinction elsewhere.

In the beginning of things the name which perhaps more than any other arouses local pride and was of more than local distinction, is that of Charles Soule, who came to Dayton in 1826. His marked ability was along the line of portrait painting, an ability which brought him much attention while he was still but a young man. His portraits were characterized by such a remarkable portrayal of the personality of the subject, as well as of the features themselves, that he became the teacher of artists who already possessed wider renown than himself. He never taught painting classes, as did his daughter, Miss Clara Soule, whose pupils, many of them now white-haired, still recall the trepidation with which they awaited his comments upon their young efforts on the occasions of his visits to Miss Soule's classes. One of Miss Soule's former pupils says, "No wonder we feared and respected him, for he was the leader of the art world of Dayton. He painted the generals, the judges and the doctors of the town; the beautiful young matrons and the charming girls." At one time, Henry Clay, a visitor in Dayton, sat for Mr. Soule.

Mrs. Clara Soule Medlar inherited her father's gift for portrait painting as did Charles Soule, Jr., while Mrs. Octavia Soule Gottschall exhibited ability in water colors and work on porcelain and glazing.

Two other portrait painters may be mentioned, Edmond Edmondson, and John Insco Williams, each noted for other abilities in addition to portraiture—the former for his studies in still life, especially vegetables and fruits, the latter for several panoramic canvases. Mrs. Eva Best and Mrs. Lulu Williams Buchanan, daughters of Mr. Williams, were also artists, Mrs. Buchanan having won a medal at the New Orleans exhibition in 1885.

Other women have been prominent in Dayton's art circles, among them Mrs. Mary Forrer Peirce, at one time teacher of art in the Cooper Seminary; Miss Sophia Loury, some of whose work has been left with the Art League of New York City, and Miss Laura

Birge, who studied under Miss Clara Soule and later in Munich, Paris, and England.

Otto Beck, now teaching in Pratt Institute, studied in Munich and in Italy, and while in Munich was the first American in eight years to receive a prize for a painting. Some of his pictures hang in the museum in Brooklyn and some in that in Washington. Victor Shinn, for years a supervisor of art in the Dayton schools, now holds a similar position of responsibility in the Brooklyn Technical High School. The present supervisor of art in Dayton is Mr. Max Seifert, a graduate of Pratt Institute, and under his direction art work of high quality is being done in the high schools by Miss Annie Campbell and Miss Louise Beck.

Among the younger artists whom Dayton has produced are several who deserve especial mention. Robert Whitmore was graduated from the Chicago Art Institute, and also studied at the Art Academy in Cincinnati. During the great war he was in the School of Fire, at the training camp for artillery officers, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. Jacob Royer, whose especial ability is in nature studies and landscapes, is self-taught, having made it his habit to take his materials and camping outfit and spend days in the woods painting persistently and with remarkable results.

Two young men who bid fair to make their mark in the line of commercial art are Ferdinand Bordewiseck and Leroy Sauer. The former, educated in the Dayton public schools, and facing many difficulties in the way of background and opportunity, went to New York where by his persistency and industry he secured for himself four years of study in the New York Art Students League, with which he is connected at the present time. Leroy Sauer, now in Dayton with a studio in the Mutual Home building, studied at the Cleveland School of Art, and later, following a year and a half of military service, studied in France.

There have been numerous art organizations in Dayton. Among the earliest was the Decorative Art Society, which was formed in 1880, and which, under the direction of Professor Broome, did much in the way of pottery work. The Amateur Sketch Club, The Dayton Sketch Club, The Dayton View Art Club, the Dayton Society of Arts and Crafts, have all borne testimony to the perennial interest in things artistic among the people of Dayton. Mrs. Laura Howe Osgood, for a number of years before her death a resident of Dayton, did much to stimulate interest in pottery and bookbinding through her work with the students of the Howe Marot school and with others. Her work was of a very high order, having gained especial recognition from Mr. Edwin A. H. Barber, curator of the Pennsylvania museum in Philadelphia.

June, 1912, saw the birth of an organization which was destined to make a definite contribution to the art life of the city of Dayton. At that time there was formed the Montgomery County Art Association. Its object was to foster an interest in art through bringing to Dayton art exhibits, providing lectures on art subjects both by local artists and by lectures from out of town, and by cooperating with other art organizations in the United States. The first president was Mrs. Henry Stoddard, who, upon her departure

from Dayton, was succeeded by Mr. Houston Lowe under whose devoted leadership the association has made many strides forward. Miss Annie Campbell, for several years secretary of the association, helped largely in its success through her untiring service. The name of the organization was changed in 1917 to the Dayton Art Association under which name it continued until 1919. The activities of the organization have been varied and useful. As proof that they have not been limited to Dayton may be instanced the fact that the aid of the association was enlisted in the fight against a proposed increase in tariff on art objects in 1912. It has done much in the way of preparing and having published in the local newspapers articles on the art history of Dayton and on subjects calculated to arouse an interest on the part of the general public in matters of art. Another and more important method of achieving this result was through exhibitions of paintings. For several years Mrs. Henry Loy was indefatigable in her management of such exhibitions and made them a success in spite of many difficulties. Many of the exhibits have been made in Memorial Hall, some in the rooms of the Greater Dayton Association, and one in connection with the Delco Industrial Exhibit. This last gained splendid publicity, and was a very fine collection of oil paintings secured through the American Federation of Arts, with which the Dayton organization is affiliated. In addition to out-of-town collections there have been exhibits of the work of local artists. The attendance of the public on these occasions has been gratifying, increasing as it has from year to year.

The Dayton flood played its part in connection with the art association as with everything elese, for it just happened that at the time the city was inundated there was a collection of water colors hanging in Memorial Hall. It was, of course, thoroughly flooded, but as it was amply insured the artists were reimbursed, with the result that for some time afterwards no water color artist could speak of having sold a picture without having some envious soul remark, "Oh, yes, you did have a picture in the Dayton flood, didn't you?"

Another activity of the Art Association has been arranging for lectures of popular interest on art subjects. In 1916 it launched a series of lectures to be given by local members of the Association. With the co-operation of the Board of Education, these lectures, which were given in the auditorium of Steele High School, and which were illustrated by lantern slides from the Metropolitan Museum of New York, and elsewhere, were a decided success, the audiences more than once reaching the five hundred mark.

Those who had the interests of the Association most at heart had always realized that before much of permanent good could be hoped for from an art organization, that organization must have a home of its own, adapted to all of the activities to be promoted. For several years exhibits had been held in whatever place had been secured and often under inadequate lighting conditions. Similarly, lectures had been given in borrowed halls. The Montgomery County Art Association felt it necessary to have a building for school and museum purposes. It was untiring in its efforts, which

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were finally rewarded when in April, 1919, the association was incorporated under the name of the Dayton Museum of Art and a building was secured. This came about through the interest and generosity of several citizens, who made possible the purchase of a property on the southwest corner of St. Clair and Monument Avenue, on which stood the substantial old Kemper residence. This house has been remodeled at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars and equipped to meet the needs of the art association. There is to be a library of volumes upon art subjects, rooms for lectures and for art classes, reception rooms, and space for the exhibits which will be brought to Dayton in the future as in the past. In addition to these arrangements there will be two apartments which will be used by the instructors in the art school. Mr. Robert Oliver, a graduate of the Chicago Art Institute has been engaged to be resident instructor. Robert Whitmore will have charge of the juvenile work.

The remodeling is not to be confined to the house itself, but is to be extended to the garden. The ideas which will control the plans for the house and the garden, it is interesting to note, have been taken from the house in Chillicothe, Ohio, which was the residence of Governor Worthington, Ohio's first chief executive.

With the coming of Mr. Oliver, the Museum of Art will offer a three-year course for students, in addition to other work. The classes include such subjects as drawing from cast in charcoal, still life, pictorial design, costume design, commercial art, elements of composition and design, drawing from model. The school accommodates approximately ninety students.

The officers and promoters of this project which is to mean so much to the cultural life of Dayton are as follows: President, Houston Lowe; vice-presidents, James M. Cox, B. B. Thresher, Mrs. H. G. Carnell, Orville Wright, Miss Annie Campbell; secretary, Mrs. Robert Patterson; treasurer, J. A. McMillan; executive committee, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Thresher, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Henry Stoddard and Mrs. Henry Loy.

The following chairmen of committees are: Finance, Valentine Winters; Art, Mrs. Henry Stoddard; House and Grounds, Mrs. H. G. Carnell; Publicity, Mrs. Lee Warren James, and Education, Miss Electra Doren. The trustees (including those mentioned as officers) are: Mrs. F. J. McCormick, Mrs. E. A. Deeds, Mrs. G. Harries Gorman, Mrs. Frank T. Huffman, Mrs. N. B. Judah, Mr. Louis Lott. Mrs E. M. McIntire, Mrs. George Miller, Miss Martha K. Schauer, Mrs. George G. Shaw, Adam Schantz, F. H. Rike, Mrs. Penelope Perrill, John B. Hayward, Mrs. E. G. Burkham, David Lefkowitz, Mrs. Ira Crawford, Mrs. Scott Pierce, Mrs. Walter Kidder, Miss Virginia Blakeney. Some of these were elected for three years, some for two and some for one.

The Art Association of Dayton has achieved much success in the past and has a great vision for the future. This is partly due to its many adherents and fine leadership, but to none more than to Miss Annie Campbell. She has been indefatigable in keeping the candle of art burning. Its light has flickered, its rays have been narrow and short, but it never lost entirely its glow. There was always Miss Campbell with her appreciative spirit, her keen art

perceptions, her belief in the artist, to encourage the exhibition of masterpieces, the purchase of a valuable picture. She has given advice and encouragement to the eager artist and the humble student. To Miss Annie Campbell, as patron and promoter of art in Dayton, worthy praise is due and in her honor may Dayton ever be a city beautiful.

THE STORY OF WARREN COUNTY

THE wide area of country, now known as the great State of Ohio, was first in the possession of the French, who asserted their title to ownership by the double right of discovery and possession.

As early as near the close of the seventeenth century, the bold and heroic La Salle had carried the lily-emblazoned banner of his country down the swiftly-flowing waters of the Mississippi river and claimed all the vast territory lying east of this great stream, with the exception of land bordering the Atlantic coast, for his royal master, Louis XIV.

But there was another power, even greater, across the sea, that also laid the hand of possession upon much of the territory in the new hemisphere claimed by France. The charter held by England's Virginia colony included not only Ohio territory but also the land west of it whose boundary was also the Mississippi river. Bitter and frequent were the contests between the two nations for domination over the coveted region, but England's grit and unyielding purpose eventually brought her the desired ownership.

Commercial activity played no inconspicuous part in this great game of possession. Both nations by treaty held the right to trade with the red men. The fast increasing emigration from the Old World to the New, the clearing away of the "hunting grounds" so vital to the life of the Indian, gradually but steadily drove the tribes towards the setting sun, but their trails were closely followed by the importunate English trader, anxious to exchange his wares for the more valuable furs and peltry of the red man.

Until the organization of the first Ohio company in 1748 (an association of Maryland and Virginia wealthy colonists, whose objects were the purchase of large tracts of land west of the Alleghanies and establishment of greater trade with the Indians), the traffic of the French had been mainly with tribes living near the northern lakes which formed the northern boundary of the territory claimed by France.

Tidings came to Quebec of encroachments of agents of the Ohio company in the valleys of the Muskingum, Miami and Scioto rivers; the unwelcome fact that the trade and lands that France still claimed as sovereign rights were falling rapidly into English hands. To hear was to act. In the summer of 1749, Gallissoniere, then governor of Canada, placed under the leadership and command of the gallant and valorous Capt. Celoron de Bienville, a little force of over two hundred French and Canadian soldiers with about sixty Indian allies, whose mission was the humiliation of the Anglo-Saxon by reasservation of the royal jurisdiction of France over the valleys of the Ohio river and its northern tributaries.

It was truly a motley company that sallied forth from the wooden palisaded, embryonic city for vindication of the honor of France. A historian thus describes the appearance of the little army as it made its way via Niagara and Lake Chautauqua to the banks of the Alleghany river, one of the sources of "La belle Riviere," the beautiful Ohio: "Soldiers and Canadians in their gay costumes and semi-medieval armour, the half-naked, copper-skinned savages with their barbarian weapons, the flying banners of France, all crowded in the frail white birch canoes, that floated on the blue waters of the river like tiny paper shells."

The Alleghany reached, the expedition landed and Bienville in flowery language and impressive manner addressed his heterogeneous forces, extolling the honor and glory of their mission, concluding the somewhat theatrical performance by burying a leaden plate which bore the arms of France and an inscription to the effect that, as a tributary of the great Ohio river, the lands drained by the Alleghany were the rightful property of his majesty, the King of France. This same comedy was reenacted when the waters of the Ohio were reached, and indeed at the mouth of every tributary that emptied its current into that stream.

After affirming the possession by France of the valley of the Great Miami, Bienville ascended the river as far as the Indian village of Pickawillanee, that stood near the present site of Piqua, thus going into history as the first white explorer who has left a description of the country through which he passed. But as the record was written in the French language it is not familiar to the general reader. Everywhere he stopped he found that the English trader had preceded him and won the marked favor of the Indians, the emissaries of France meeting only coldness and indifference. The star of England was in the ascendant.

It is interesting to know that one of the leaden plates buried by Bienville was unearthed near Marietta, and is now an object of curious interest in the cabinet of the American Antiquarian society.

Right here the student of Ohio history forms the acquaintance of Christopher Gist, a true son of the frontier, versed in all woodcraft, familiar with the customs of the red man, inured to the hardships and privations of pioneer life, level-headed in times of emergency, possessing a knowledge of surveying, he was the right man to be chosen by the Ohio company in 1750 to follow, in some measure, the trail of Bienville, and to counteract whatever influence the chivalrous Frenchman may have exerted upon the Indians. But Gist found little, if any, harm had been done to English traffic by Bienville; almost, universally, the red man remaining true to British interests. It has been rather strongly intimated that a potent basis for this allegiance lay in the fact that the English peddler was more generous in his "bargaining" than the French trader.

Ample instructions had been given Gist by the Ohio company concerning the purpose of his trip. He was to observe "ways and passes through the mountains, take an exact account of the soil, quality and product of the land; observe what nations of Indians inhabit these, their strength and numbers, with whom they trade and in what commodities they deal; when he found a large quantity

of good, level land, such as he thought would suit the company, he was to measure it, take the course of the river, etc." And it is to the keen scrutiny and careful observation of this hardy woodsman that the pioneer literature of Ohio is indebted for the first written description of the attractive features and wondrous fertility of the river valleys of southwestern Ohio. Particularly was he struck with the marvelous productiveness of the region drained by the waters of the Great Miami. His journal describes it as "rich, level, and well timbered, some of the finest meadows that can be. The grass here grows to a great height on the clear fields, of which there are a great number, and the bottoms are full of white clover, wild rye and blue grass."

For about thirteen years the land east of the Mississippi was a big bone of bloody contention between England and France, until by the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the latter country relinquished her claim to this coveted territory, and the valleys of the Ohio and all its tributaries passed under English rule.

Thus at the beginning of the Revolutionary war we find the territory of Warren county included in the vast section of land recorded in colonial annals as the state of Virginia. To speak more definitely, perchance, it formed a part of the county of Botetourt, which was established in 1769, and named in honor of one of Virginia's early governors, Norborne Berkeley, Lord Botetourt.

Of no small extent was this same county that bore the name of an English nobleman; for we discover the Blue Ridge Mountains its eastern limit, and the swift current of the mighty Mississippi its western confine, and comprising within its borders the future states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia.

But in 1778, an enactment of the Virginia legislature declared that "all the citizens of the commonwealth of Virginia, who are already settled or who shall hereafter settle on the western side of the Ohio shall be included in a distinct county which shall be called Illinois county." By this contraction of the vast territory, Warren county was thrown in the area of country, known a little over a century ago, as the Illinois county; but in 1784 Virginia ceded her charter rights to all soil northeast of the Ohio river (reserving only her bounty lands) to the United States.

On July 27, 1787, Congress, then sitting in New York City, authorized the selling by the Federal government to Manassah Cutler and Winthrop Sargeant, agents for the directors of the New England Ohio company, of nearly five million acres of land in the northwest territory, which included within its boundaries the area now known as the state of Ohio. Over this region, in October of the same year, General St. Clair of Revolutionary fame, was made territorial governor by Federal appointment.

One of the first acts of his administration was the establishment by proclamation, of Washington county, the first political division in Ohio, which had for its northern and southern borders Lake Erie and the Ohio river, the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania on the east, the west line being the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers as far south as Fort Laurens near the town of Bolivar. This

little fort, built by order of Gen. Washington in the fall of 1778, has been placed by the state of Ohio under the care of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society, to be carefully preserved as a memorial of its valiant defense in the spring of 1779 by the troops of Col. Gibson and Major Vernon against the combined forces of the British and their Indian allies.

By a second proclamation, Gov. St. Clair on January 2, 1790, formed Hamilton county, which took its place in our state history as the second county of the great Northwest territory; smaller in area than Washington county, its original boundaries on the east, west and south were the Little Miami, Great Miami and Ohio rivers respectively, its northern limit being a line running due east from a tributary of the Great Miami, known in pioneer days as Standing Stone forks, now bearing the name of Loramie's branch, and which joins the larger stream near the border of Miami county. Six years later the eastern limits of the county were extended to a line running north from the Lower Shawnee town near the mouth of the Scioto river, and in 1798 it was declared that the Greenville Treaty line, which ran from Fort Recovery to the Ohio river was the true western boundary of the county; out of this extensive territory was to be chiseled the future counties of Butler, Montgomery and Warren, also a part of the county of Greene.

An authority has written: "For a period of thirteen years subsequent to 1790, and for about eight years after the first settlement, Warren county, or that portion of it between the Miamis, formed a part of Hamilton county, with the seat of justice at Cincinnati. That portion of Warren west of the Great Miami, from 1790 to 1798, was a part of Knox county with the seat of justice at Vincennes on the Wabash; from 1798 to 1803, a part of Hamilton; and from 1803 to 1815 a part of Butler. The part of Warren east of the Little Miami seems to have been included in Hamilton county from 1796 to 1803."

When Ohio knocked at the doors of the Federal congress, for admission into statehood, one of the pledges demanded of her by that august body was, that the fee-simple to all her lands, hereafter to be sold or granted, should be vested in the government of the United States. For a number of years, investments in United States territory, especially in land lying west of the Alleghany mountains, had been made both by corporate bodies and individuals, the territory conveyed taking its name from the form of its transfer. It is with but three of these bodies of transferred land that the history of Warren county has to do, for its area was mainly organized from them.

First. Congress lands, so designated because the purchasers dealt directly with the representatives of the Federal government, in accordance with congressional enactments in force at the time. In Warren county the territory north of Symmes' purchase and west of the Little Miami river was Congress lands. These lands were regularly surveyed into townships each six miles square; these subdivided into sections one mile square, each containing 640 acres. The United States government paid all expenses incurred in the surveys. Not until the spring of 1801 could settlers purchase a tract of land containing only a half-section, or 320 acres, and no

land west of the Great Miami was taken up until after that date.

Second. The Virginia Military lands, which embraced all territory lying between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, extending to the banks of the Ohio river on the south. This was the land that had been reserved by Virginia for the bounty claims of her troops engaged in the Revolutionary war.

Unfortunately, for those entitled to settle in this district, the Virginia Military lands had been excepted from the benefits naturally ensuing from the admirable plan of surveys introduced by the Land ordinance of 1785 and, consequently, much confusion and disagreement relating to land titles followed. Lands given to fill out the military warrants in the Virginia Military district were located in geometrical figures without regard to the straightness of boundary lines. The holder of a Virginia military guaranty could locate his apportionment of territory in whatever district that pleased him, and run the lines of limitation at whatever angle that suited him to do so, with the proviso that it had not previously been pre-empted. The only restriction of the shape of his land was the requirement of a Virginia statute, which demanded that the breadth of every survey must be at least one-third of its length in every part, unless water-courses, mountains or previous locations debarred so doing. Consequently, this want of systematic regularity in the surveys brought interferences and encroachments in land entries, and even at this late day leads to difficulty in making clear, unimpeachable titles to land in this section of the country.

It is a noteworthy incident in connection with the history of Warren county that, when in 1799, a petition was presented to the Ohio General assembly by Virginia officers asking permission of that legislative body to bring their slaves with them when they moved with their families to their new homes on the bounty lands between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, that it was most peremptorily refused; not only was the refusal based upon the clause in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwest territory, but also upon almost universal public opinion. For the new settlers, almost to a man, brought with them that inborn love of freedom, that in future years made the political leaders of Warren county mighty spokesmen for liberty in state and national councils when the Missouri Compromise and, later, the War of the Rebellion, threatened to disrupt our great Federation.

Third. Symmes' Purchase: In the summer of 1787, Judge John Cleves Symmes petitioned the National government for a grant of land lying north of the Ohio river between the two Miami streams; an area of territory which he erroneously estimated as containing about two million acres.

The patentee holds a distinguished place in colonial annals. A native of Long Island, the greater part of his life was passed in New Jersey. Teaching and surveying occupied his early years, but the law was his chosen profession. The drum beats of the Revolution called him to patriotic service in which he won the rank of colonel. At the close of the struggle he applied himself so arduously to his legal vocation that he speedily achieved marked pre-eminence as a

jurist and, proud of his attainments, New Jersey sent him as its representative to the Federal congress, and later he was honored with the more distinguished appointment of chief justice of the supreme court of the state. In the year following his petition to Congress for a title to Ohio land, he received the still more responsible preferment of judge of the Northwest territory, and in connection with the governor and two associate judges looked after and directed the affairs of this vast region.

Reports of the beauty and wondrous fertility of the Miami valleys had reached Judge Symmes from adventurous explorers who, long before fires had been kindled on the hearths in the log cabins of the first settlers, had penetrated the splendid forests and wondered at the richness of the river bottoms. The glowing description of Christopher Gist, whose feet probably crossed the boundaries of Warren county, were not forgotten. These reports were confirmed by the testimony of a friend, Major Benjamin Stites, who, in 1787, explored the Miami territory, and was so impressed with its prospective value as an investment that, in 1795, he became the owner of about ten thousand acres in the neighborhood of the present site of Lebanon and Deerfield (South Lebanon), after purchasing an immense tract near the mouth of the Little Miami river.

Not until 1795 did Judge Symmes receive from the United States government a patent to the Ohio lands, seven years after his application to Congress for the desired territory.

Here it may be well to note that the application of Judge Symmes had asked for 2,000,000 acres of land, but that the contract given him by Congress embraced but 1,000,000 acres; and later, it was found that the valley between the two Miami rivers (extending from their mouths to the source of the smaller stream) contained but 600,000 acres, and Judge Symmes, unable to pay for so large an extent of territory, received a deed for 311,682 acres, for which he paid about 67 cents per acre.

In July, 1788, Judge Symmes, in company with about sixty persons, home seekers in the Miami valleys, crossed the Alleghany mountains, making the long and perilous trip in fourteen four-horse wagons. Reaching Pittsburg the remainder of the eventful journey was accomplished in flatboats, the final stop being made at the mouth of the Little Miami above Cincinnati. Here rumors reached them that the Indians were manifesting disquietude at the fast increasing influx of white settlers, and Major Benjamin Stites, with a little band of intrepid men, at once built a blockhouse near the mouth of the river, around which gradually gathered the settlement of Columbia, now included in the environs of Cincinnati.

Indian Ownership of Miami Lands. In this connection a brief statement concerning Indian occupancy of the Miami valleys will not be found uninteresting.

Neither historic record nor any archaeological evidence exists to show that the beautiful Miami territory was ever inhabited after the mound builders passed into oblivion, until the coming of the white man; but nearly all of western Ohio and the area now known as the state of Indiana and Illinois were claimed by the Miami tribe of red men.

Ethnology establishes the Miami tribe as belonging to the great Algonquin race. Their first appearance as a distinct tribe in American history is found in the stories of French explorers who, in the middle of the seventeenth century, met with them in Wisconsin. Migrating southeastwardly through Illinois and Indiana, they pushed their villages as far east as the Scioto river in Ohio, their largest and most important town in this state being located at the union of the Miami and St. Marys streams near the site of Piqua, Pickawillanee, perchance, the most celebrated Indian village in Ohio history. The tribal name of these red men has been made immortal by two rivers that still today add to the beauty and fertility of Warren county. Historians describe these knights of the tomahawk as sinewy, well-formed, agreeable in face and manner, and distinguished for their steadfast, fearless and dauntless character.

But, strange to say, though claiming as their own the rich territory of the Miami valleys, no smoke arose from their wigwams on the banks of the beautiful streams, their settlements being almost entirely on the Wabash, Maumee, Scioto and at the sources of the Miami rivers.

Today, as the steamers ply up and down the Ohio river, passing towns and villages so closely connected that the smoke of their chimneys are almost visible at the same time, it is hard to realize that scarcely over a hundred years ago the river from the mouth of the Scioto had no sign of human life on either bank. Why it was not a favorite region to the red man is a question that the future will, probably, never satisfactorily solve. Roaming as they did through the middle west, it is hard to understand why the fertility and beauty of the Little Miami valley did not attract them in large enough numbers to make permanent settlements as they did in the northern part of Ohio. The first surveyors, or pioneer settlers, found no trace of Indian tepees in the district of what is now known as Warren county. Only the song of the rippling waters, the call of the birds, and growl of disturbed beasts of the forest, showed that the wilderness was alive.

The flint arrow head that the farmer boy of Warren county occasionally stoops to pick up as he turns the soil in the April ploughing, may be accounted for, as being at one time the property of an Indian hunter, who came from his more northern or western home in quest of game which, before the building of the cabins of the white men, abounded in the Miami valleys, the intrepid surveyor and pioneer, Christopher Gist, averring in his journal that he saw buffaloes in large droves ranging over the Miami territory.

Some years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, the Miamis moved their wigwams from the vicinity of the mouth of the Great Miami and settled in the Maumee region; their abandoned sites being taken by the Shawnees, a powerful and more hostile tribe that came from the south. They also made a settlement near the mouth of the Little Miami river and formed a strong tribal friendship with the Miami Indians. It was the Shawnees that were most open in their enmity against the first white settlers in the Miami territory, although the Chippewas, Wyandots, Miamis, Delawares and other tribes were not backward in evincing resentment

against the encroaching palefaces. Three different expeditions against Indian depredations, one commanded by Col. John Bowman in 1779, a second under the leadership of Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1780 and 1782, and a third in 1790 with Gen. Josiah Harmar as commander, marched northward from the banks of the Ohio through Miami territory. A century ago the march of Gen. Harmar's army could be easily followed across Warren county, passing, as it did, north of Mason not far from Lebanon, crossing the Little Miami close to the outlet of Caesar's creek.

Historians universally agree that the Miami lands were in the possession of the Miami tribe when the first white explorers discovered their attractiveness and potential productiveness. But Indian ownership of all land in southwestern Ohio was finally annulled by three treaties made with the red men, the first in 1785 at Fort McIntosh, the second in 1789 at Fort Harmar, and the third at Greenville in 1795, after Gen. Wayne's splendid and decisive victory at Fallen Timbers. In these agreements the red man surrendered forever all title and claim to the most beautiful and fertile region in the future state of Ohio.

Ohio's First Territorial Legislature. By a provision in the celebrated ordinance of 1787, a territory inhabited by five thousand free males who had attained their majority, was entitled to a territorial legislature, and in accordance with enactment, on September 24, 1799, Ohio's first territorial legislative body assembled at Losantiville (Cincinnati), the home of Gov. St. Clair, and elected William Henry Harrison territorial delegate to the federal congress.

What a gathering of splendid Americans! Not by birth, perchance, for our country was yet too young to possess a native ancestry; but Americans in thought, intent and endeavor. They had been called to public duty by men who knew their intelligence, their probity, their honor. Men to be trusted, men ignorant of the modern use of the term "politics," holding it, rather, in its first pure, true signification as advancement of loyal citizenship. They were workmen in every sense; not only were their brains busy with the mighty problems of the future, but their hands were hard with the toil of clearing forests, building rude cabins and tilling the virgin soil of this new land of promise. From Hamilton county came two men (whose homes lay within the district now known as Warren county) to sit in Ohio's first great legislative council, Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy, whose names and renown as earnest, wise, true patriots, was in coming years to bring them national fame.

Ohio Admitted into the National Federation. So rapidly had the tide of immigration flowed over the Alleghany mountains into Ohio territory that on April 30, 1802, the federal congress authorized by an enabling act the calling of a convention to frame a state constitution. Again, at Chillicothe, on November 1, 1802, gathered a little band of delegates, many of whom had been called to the weighty obligations of the first territorial legislature; among them, fully realizing the responsibility resting upon them, and fully adequate to the task, again sat Warren county's honored pioneers, Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy.

It was no light business, this of framing the first constitution of a new state. It must be broad enough to mean to all true freedom, and yet restraining enough to debar license; it must respect the rights of every individual to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and yet hold every man responsible for non-interference with the rights of his neighbor.

Ably and speedily was the task accomplished. In less than a month, or, to be strictly accurate, on November 29, 1802, was Ohio's first charter of state government signed and pronounced ready for the ratification of the fast increasing citizenship of the state.

It is a wonderful incident in connection with the history of this great state paper, that the people did not ask that it be referred to them for approval. So strong was their confidence in the wisdom, justice and patriotism of its framers that their work was accepted without demur, and Ohio stepped in her rightful place as one of the great sisterhood of states.

On March 1, 1803, under the new state constitution, Ohio called its first general assembly. It convened at Chillicothe. One of its first enactments was the creation of eight new counties, viz: Columbiana, Franklin, Gallia, Scioto, Greene, Butler, Montgomery and Warren; the last three named were sliced from the large area of Hamilton county, a piece of which also went into the making of Greene county.

Birth of Warren County. It was on March 24, 1803, that the statute constituting Warren county a political division of the state of Ohio received legislative sanction. To this beautiful section of the middle west was given the name of Warren, in lasting honor of the brave patriot who sent Paul Revere on his memorable midnight ride (one of the most dramatic incidents in our Revolutionary history), and who, a few weeks later, attested his love for liberty by falling at the eventful battle of Bunker Hill.

The enactment went into effect on the first day of the ensuing May, and described the boundaries of the new county as follows:

"Section 1. That all that part of the county of Hamilton included within the following bounds, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Clermont, running thence west with the line of said county to the Little Miami; thence up with the same with the meanders thereof to the north boundary of the first tier of sections in the second entire range of townships in the Miami purchase; thence west to the northeast corner of Section No. 7 in the third township of the aforesaid range; thence north to the Great Miami; thence up the same to the middle of the fifth range of townships; thence east to the Ross county line; thence with same south line to the place of beginning—shall compose one new county to be called and known by the name of Warren."

It will at once be seen that the eastern line of this new political division ran almost through the center of what is now known as Clinton county, which was created by legislative enactment in 1810. While this somewhat diminished Warren's territory, it was still left with an area of 400 square miles, which an act of the general assembly on January 30, 1815, increased on the western line by land taken from the confines of Butler county, at the same time again

decreasing its eastern expansion by taking from it a strip of land one-half mile in width and eleven miles long, which it added to the area of Clinton county.

Following is the text of the second legislative decree affecting the extent of Warren county:

"Section 1. That all that part of the county of Butler lying and being within the first and second fractional townships in the fifth range, and adjoining the south line of Montgomery county, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made part of the county of Warren.

"Section 2. That eleven square miles of the territory of the county of Warren and extending parallel to the said eastern boundary of Warren county, along the whole length of such eastern boundary from north to south, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Clinton."

Climate and Topography. Early settlers in Warren county found a climate indigenous to the temperate zone. Extremes of temperature were often encountered, but seldom those of moisture. Then, as now, midsummer days would frequently bring the almost scorching heat of equatorial lands, and in winter ice-locked streams would attest the vigor of stern winter's reign. But the extremes of heat and cold in this part of southwestern Ohio are not an established rule and are seldom of long duration. The Warren county farmer rarely loses a crop by drought, excess of moisture or winter freeze.

The character of the soil is extremely favorable to abundant harvests, and, in comparison with many localities in the Republic, farming is not arduous toil. Covering a blue limestone formation, there is an alternation of gentle hill and sunny vale that yield, with but small resistance, to the guidance of the plow, and the fortunate possessor of a wide expanse of farmland in Warren county can generally look forward to a gratifying certainty of generous crops.

Warren county land is free from the steep and rougher highlands of the Ohio river territory that so closely approaches its southwestern line. The numerous streams, both large and small, which flow through the county in every direction, serve as drains, the Little Miami being the chief conduit, as more of its course and windings lie within Warren than any other county in the State. The streams that empty into the Great Miami, likewise, drain a large portion of the county's area. Consequently, there is but a small quantity of poor, inferior land found within the borders of the county. The first settlers found swamp-land in the southeastern part of Warren county, but scientific draining and farming has developed it into productive, grain bearing fields. Grain and grass are, perforce, compelled to yield bounteous harvests, for nowhere in the broad United States can there be found richer soil than that of the Little Miami valley. From the Little Miami in the region of Deerfield to the valley of the Great Miami at Middletown, is a splendid stretch of alluvial lands, through which flow several smaller streams, all contributing their irrigating properties to the fertile region. This lower land was a part of the bed of the old

Warren county canal, and so well adapted was it for the purpose, that no intermediate locks were required from Middletown until within three miles of Lebanon.

As was inevitable, the destruction of the magnificent forests that, a little over a century before, in their splendid luxuriance made the hills and valleys of Warren county an almost unbroken sea of waving foliage, diminished the copiousness and power of many streams, but the rich supply of fine gravel furnished by the dry channels, almost compensated for the loss of water power.

It is somewhat difficult to believe, as one looks at the diminished streams, so often found sluggishly winding their shallow way in midsummer through the land, that they were once deep enough and swift enough to transport flatboats loaded to their utmost capacity with farm produce, to city markets; many a boat in pioneer days has started from the little settlement of Franklin on the Great Miami for the long journey to the markets of New Orleans. But settlers were quick to recognize the latent power of the larger streams, and not many years had passed before both the Miamis were crossed with innumerable dams to furnish water power for the mills and factories that increased in number, with the growth and enterprise of the towns and villages erected upon their banks.

Evidences of the glacial period are seen in the immense boulders that are occasionally found, lying like shapeless monsters in the green of spring wheat or verdant meadow. They are scattered irregularly over the Miami territory, but the largest yet found lies in Warren county, several miles southeast of Lebanon. Its visible measurement is eight feet in height, seventeen feet in length, and thirteen feet in breadth. In honor of this cyclopean memento of a prehistoric age, the schoolhouse near the huge stone bears the suggestive name of Rock schoolhouse.

Forests of Warren County. The grandeur and beauty of the wonderful forests that covered the whole extent of the Miami valleys, broken only by luxuriant meadow or flower-covered vale, filled the early explorers with admiration and marvel. The trees of these magnificent forests were catalogued by Dr. Drake, of southern Ohio renown, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and of the forestry of Warren county the description is full and intensely interesting and valuable. The learned doctor listed one hundred and three species of herbs and trees as native to the woods of the Miami valleys. Hardwoods in abundance grew to titanic size. The white oak was abundant. Giant elms and sycamores cast their shadows in the streams. The cabinetmaker rejoiced in the abundance of the wild cherry. Sugar maples and pawpaws covered the alluvial bottoms, and like giant protectors the white walnuts, poplars and hickories overlooked the less stately growth. In other places the spreading beech claimed the right of absolute proprietorship. Dr. Drake showed that nature had not forgotten, in her luxuriant mood, to provide plants and trees whose fruit would help to satisfy the hunger of both men and animals. Grapes of various kinds grew in absolute prodigality, fall winter and fox, while the more humble black currant and gooseberry were not absent; red and black haws

were to be had for the picking, and both the crabapple and mulberry contributed their fruit to the larder of the pioneer housewife; while hardy youngsters shouted with merry joy over the profusion of butternuts, walnuts, hazel and hickory nuts that foretold many a feast before the big blazing fires on the wide hearthstones in winter evenings, while the swine that ran wild in the forests found ample provender in the wind-dropped mast.

Nature was also lavish of her beauty in these primeval woods. At the feet of the majestic trees, sheltered by their shade, roses and lilies mingled their sweetness on the soft damp air. The spring heralded her joyous coming in the pure white and delicate pink of the dogwood blossoms, the bright green of buckeye leaves, the more flaring red bud, while the brown of the winter earth was covered with a carpet of millions of wild flowers.

The only denizens of those splendid wilds were the animals, against whose cunning or savagery the early settlers were required to maintain unceasing vigilance for protection of life, stock, and crops. As before stated, Christopher Gist claimed to have seen small herds of buffaloes in the Miami valleys. But the hunter was on constant guard against the cunning of the wildcat, the slyness of the panther, as he followed the tracks of the bear or deer, or set traps for the otter whose skins would be taken in trade, when next he went to the trading store, perchance many miles distant. The wild turkey was a common dish on the table of the Miami valley pioneer, and many are the grandchildren of later years who have listened with bated breath to grandsire's story of how howling wolves were frightened away from the cabin door by the hurling of lighted brands. And there were dangers less open, and in a way greater to be feared, for the rattlesnake, copperhead and racer lay under sheltering leaves and crumbling logs. The animals most destructive to sheep were the wolves, and to insure their extinction by pioneer marksmen, both the territorial and state legislatures passed several acts that provided premiums for their destruction.

The premiums offered by the commissioners of Warren county ran from $2 to $2.50 for the killing of a wolf over six months old, and half the amount for those younger. Another evil were the frisky squirrels, who were truly a nuisance to the settler, and it took unwearying vigilance to keep them from almost carrying off his cornfields bodily. They sometimes traveled, as do the ants in Africa, in droves, numbering thousands, and always traveled in the same direction. Their numerousness debarred them from being highly regarded as food by the settlers.

As has already been noted the surveys of the Virginia military lands and those included in Symmes' purchase, were imperfect and caused endless trouble, worry and expense of litigation to many of the pioneers of Warren county. The terms of the charter conveying the Miami district to Judge Symmes and his company called for a survey of the territory, which, however, was done so inadequately that confusion of boundaries was the natural result. The confounding of limiting lines in Symmes' purchase arose from the fact that the original surveyors, while following the government system of dividing the land into ranges, townships and sections, yet only ran

the north and south boundaries, using a compass instead of the meridian, leaving the adjustment of the east and west lines to the prospective purchaser; the sections were also numbered differently from those in the Congress lands. As was to be expected, incorrect acreage was often given the new settler, his survey showing more or less land than was called for by his deed.

Judge Symmes made an effort to correct these discrepancies by remeasurement of one of the meridians, and placing new corner stakes, but it was soon seen that this would only add to the muddle, and led to the establishment of the old original corners by the supreme court of the state.

In the early colonization of our country, the influence of "the cloth" was exceedingly great. The coming of a clergyman to establish a residence in a pioneer settlement was an event of no mere ordinary interest or concern. For the support of these good men who braved all the perils of frontier life to bring both spiritual comfort and soul-warning to the scattered homes in the solitude of the primeval forests, both the Ohio company and the Symmes' purchase organizers set apart an area of land equal to one thirty-sixth part of a township, known as Section 29. But Congress, later, stopped the reserving of land for religious purposes, and the three ministerial sections included within the limits of Warren county, have been sold under state decree, and the interest on the sales-money is divided among all the religious societies located in the townships in which the sections lie.

Before closing this chapter on the first surveys of the Miami valleys, justice demands that remembrance be given to the men who first planted the transits and carried the chains through the lonely forests in those tragic days. For they were tragic in the grave uncertainty of peril and, perchance, death that came with each day's dawning and lay hidden in the solemn stillness of sleep in the darkness of unknown wilds. The surveys were generally made in the winter, because there was less danger of attacks from the Indians, the red men not traveling far in winter weather from their wigwams in the more northern sections of the country. And yet, it was wisdom to be always on the lookout for possible attack from a cruel, relentless foe, and the eyes of watchers were constantly on the alert. The complement of a surveying party was never less than ten men. When they were ready for work, one man preceded the outfit and carefully reconnoitered the route they intended pursuing, and at the same time looked out for game for the evening meal. Then followed the surveyor and chain men and marker; the patient packhorse, laden with the few cooking utensils and the small quantity of personal belongings of the men, was followed at a little distance by a guard, with gun ready for service, who kept vigilant watch, in anticipation of a possible attack in the rear from a savage foe. In one of Gen. Massie's surveying trips, the party ran out of bread, and a month's work lay before them. It was the dead of winter, and the ground covered with snow to the depth, in many places, of ten inches. When, at the end of the short day's work, the men halted for their night's camping, four fires were made, one for each mess and a pint of flour stirred in

each cooking kettle to thicken the water in which the meat was boiled. But there was no complaining. The same cheerfulness, the same acceptation of the situation, that more than a century later, was to keep their descendants brave and optimistic in the dreadful trenches of France, shone in the fun and merriment of these brave-hearted advance wards of civilization, as in the glow of the bright forest fires they sung their border ballads or told stories that brought laughter, whose echoes were lost among the grim old trees that partly sheltered them from the winter storm. Yet ever hidden in their minds was the thought of possible danger, as was seen in the manner of their seeking their night's rest. Gen. Massie always spoke the "bedtime" word. In utter silence, the men would carry their firearms, blankets, and baggage to a distance of two or three hundreds yards from the fires, scrape away the snow, spread one-half of their blankets on the ground, and huddle together, each mess forming one bed, covering themselves with the remaining blankets, which were fastened together with skewers to obviate the danger of them slipping apart. The guns were held closely in their arms, and with their pouches for pillows, lying spoon fashion, four heads one way and three the reverse, the men slept the sweet unbroken slumber that comes with clear consciences, good health and God's fresh pure air. When the morning sun brought everything into plain view, two men would rise and carefully reconnoitre around the fires, to discover if any strange footsteps revealed the hidden presence of an artful enemy.

Settlement of Warren County. There is no definite information concerning the first settlements of Warren county, for many of the pioneers had purchased land in this region of the state while it was yet unsafe to locate upon it, owing to fear of the Indians. Probably there is no state less homogeneous in its population than Ohio. We may count as the first influx of settlers, the Scotch-Irish squatter class whose principal idea of a happy life was one without any restraining law, and who settled on the eastern borders of the state. These were followed by the sober, God-fearing New Englanders who located in the valley of the Muskingum, the Western reserve, and indeed were scattered over all of Ohio. Then, as the reputation of the fertility of the river valleys of the state reached the middle states, came the ancestry of ninety-nine per cent of the people who today are residents of the Miami valleys. Splendid ancestry, honest, brainy, liberty-loving, idealists and yet eminently practical, people who planned and accomplished; Lutherans, English Quaker, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, United Brethren, representatives of all the orthodox sects of the times, made clearings and built the first cabins in the Miami district. The flame of freedom was kept burning by immigration from the Southern states, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas, men sick with breathing the polluted air of slavery, but who in the pure atmosphere of Ohio dared to speak of their belief in the equality of human rights. These, as a class, were not what we call "cultured people," primitive life was too earnest, too rough, too wild for the artificial casing which modern society of today deems imperative. Men ate with their knives, rejoiced in the ownership of a gourd at the spring, the family dipped

out of one general dish at the rude table, but they were genuinely aristocratic in all things worth while.

Carlyle said that if the Anglo-Saxon race possessed the poetic sense of the Greeks, a poem would have been found in the coming of the Mayflower to our shores. Equally tragic to the student of American western life, are the journeys of the pioneers across the Alleghanies into the primitive solitudes of the great forests that stretched apparently illimitably before them. Coates Kinney, one of the Miami valley's distinguished poets, and for some years a resident of Warren county, has given a vivid picture of the coming of our forefathers in the following lines:

"——quitting Old World thoughts and hopes and fears
With only rifle, powder horn and axe
For tools of civilization, won their way
Into the wilderness, against wild man and beast,
And laid the wood-glooms open to the day.
And from the sway of savagery released
The land to nobler uses of a higher race;
Where Labor, Knowledge, Freedom, Peace and Law
Have wrought all miracles of dream in place
And time—ay, more than ever dream foresaw."

As stated elsewhere, reports of the wondrous beauty and fertility of the Miami valley had been widespread by the first explorers, and after the last treaty with the red men at Greenville had destroyed all fear of the lurking savage with his murderous tomahawk, immigration into this region of Ohio was both large and rapid. The Military range, which is described as the "third range of townships in Symmes' purchase, six miles wide and extending from the Great to the Little Miami river," was the goal to which many of the first newcomers directed their journey. It was called the Military range because it was paid for by military land warrants issued by the United States to officers and soldiers for services in the Revolution. Mr. O. E. Randall eloquently says: "The vanguard of Ohio pioneers were the heroes who had fought for independence at a sacrifice of property and all worldly prospects, and now sought to found a state worthy their last efforts and fitting to be the home of their children. Ohio in its founders is peculiarly, almost exclusively, the child of the American Revolution." In this Military range lie Lebanon, South Lebanon and Union Village.

In these later days of swift transportation, when steam and electricity are motive powers that annihilate distance and time, when an airship in the short space of a little over four hours lands a passenger from a central city in Ohio in the great metropolis of New York, it is somewhat difficult to believe that men were willing to undertake a journey of hundreds of miles through rocky mountain passes and apparently limitless forests, fording streams that oftentimes threatened to be the destruction of the rude, springless wagons that carried their families and few earthly possessions, with unknown perils from treacherous foe or savage beast, perchance, threatening every foot of the long, wearisome journey, for the sake

of a "log house in the wilderness." And yet, when we remember that the little cabin meant home, with all that this, the sweetest word in the English language, implies, the goal was well worth the loneliness, the weariness, the heart looking-back that made up the burden of sacrifice.

Many of the early settlers preferred the water route. At the starting place of their river journey, with rough lumber an "ark," which consisted of a large raft on which would be built a rude but comfortable cabin, would be constructed, the motive power of which was a long steering oar at the back; on this primitive transport the adventurers would float with the river current to a point nearest their desired destination. This method of traveling was not without its perils. There was always a possibility of concealed rocks, stranding, and too well-aimed shots from ambushed Indians.

State and county historians agree that the first settlement in Warren county was made at Bedle's Station in the fall of 1795, the site of which is about one mile south of Union Village and four miles west of the pretty town of Lebanon. There was built the only blockhouse in the county for defense against the red men. Bedle and his family were immigrants from New Jersey, and his deed entitled him to land in section 28, town 4, range 3. About the same date, William Mounts and family, accompanied by four other pioneers and their families, located about two miles below Todd's fork on the south bank of the Little Miami river, on land lying between South Lebanon and Morrow, wisely erecting their rude log houses around a spring, thus insuring themselves plenty of water in a possible attack by the Indians. As before stated, the knowledge that the treaty of Greenville held the murderous hands of the Indians had spread rapidly through the east and south, and immigration was rapid and large, and the year following the planting of the Bedle colony, smoke poured from new settlers' chimneys on clearings made where now stand the towns of Franklin, Deerfield, Lebanon and Waynesville. Samuel Heighway is credited with the first cabin built March 9, 1797, on the site of Waynesville, and is also said to have been the projector of the hilltop village. But numerous tracts in the vicinity of that place had been sold and settled prior to that time.

A majority of the pioneers who located on the forfeited land in Deerfield township were poor men. With no available money at their command, and heart-hungry for the four walls of a cabin that meant home in its truest, sweetest sense, they were willing to brave the loneliness and perils of the long journey over the mountains, to run the too probable risk of terrible death from the revengeful red man, if the end of the long, weary way meant gratuitous possession of over a hundred acres of beautiful land in the heart of the Miami valleys; for the failure of the first purchaser to begin improvements within two years after the signing of his deed forfeited his right to ownership and in this way the poor settler became a landed proprietor.

Most rapidly did the tide of immigration from the east and south flow into the Miami valleys after the Treaty of Greenville. Settlements and clearings sprang up with almost magic quickness

in every township, and historians assert that the rapid increase of population of this period was never equaled in any state where men did not flock for gold, and the immigration was, by far, the greatest in the fertile valleys of the Miami rivers. The imperfect statistics of Warren county of the year 1803, taken in the month of August, show that this county contained a greater population than Clermont, Montgomery or Butler, ranking next to Hamilton county.

The first corn crop raised in the vicinity of Lebanon, though grown in a clearing rough with roots and stumps, when stripped of the husks, produced one hundred bushels to the acre; a gratifying reward of the diligent husbandry of Ichabod Corwin, whose patient oxen had taken the place of the horse that had been purloined by the Indians. The almost unbelievable report of so rich a garnering was not slow in spreading, and brought to the Miami valleys increased immigration from the middle and eastern states; it reached across the seas, and from Ireland Germany and Holland flowed an emigration that richly added to America's great commonwealth of industry. There was also a more rapid influx of Quakers from the Carolinas, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the most refining, truly spiritual influence that ever blessed the middle west, who chose locations near the little settlement of Waynesville. "Opponents of slavery came from all the slave states to the territory dedicated to freedom, and the first state of the American republic that never had a slave."

To retrograde a little, the first entry of land in Warren county was made the very day the log cabin office was opened. It was for a tract of land located not quite two miles above Corwin on the east bank of the Little Miami river, and the record bears date of August 1, 1787; but the land was not surveyed until seven years later, when the intrepid Nathaniel Massie and his helpers trailed through the winter snows.

Pioneer Life. As one rides over the splendid roads of Warren county, and looks with interested eyes upon the magnificent farms, whose fertile fields skirt the highway on either side, it is difficult to picture the rudeness and simplicity of life in pioneer days. The old-time oxcart, young America knows it only as a curio of the past, for an automobile carries him to the neighboring town; the well-sweep has to be explained to the juvenile agriculturist, for the "windmill" pump at the big, spacious barn forces the cool sparkling water to the beautiful, porched house and supplies the drinking troughs of thirsty, grateful stock. There are no rough roads, no stumps mar the beauty of grassy lawns or fields of grass and grain. In short, the word "pioneer" stands for nothing met in modern life. The man who now goes "west" to settle, does not carry with him as tools of labor and defense his axe and trusty rifle only; but is equipped with the latest machines for cultivation of the soil; the railroad is seldom far from his door, and shipment of crops to the great world's markets is not a vexed problem for his solving; though broad his acres, the telephone keeps him in neighborly touch with friends far and near; the rural route brings newspaper and magazines without limit. And it is not strange that the farmer boy of

the present generation "wonders how folks lived in those beastly days."

The life of the pioneer was hard in every sense of the word. From the hour he unyoked the weary, patient oxen, and built his temporary shack of poles, generally a three-sided shanty, open towards the fire and roofed with bark or skins, until the day he dropped mortality for immortality, his life meant continual toil. But it was labor brightened and sweetened with the thought of the wonderful future dawning for his children, and when trees were felled and the log house with its clapboard roof and mud chimney stood forth in the little clearing, it was to him a shrine of liberty and manly independence.

The furniture of the primitive home chiefly consisted of benches, tables, and three-legged stools, the rude workmanship of the pioneer and his sons. Happy the housewife who had managed to have a piece of furniture from the old home carried across the mountains to the new haven built under the shade of the forest trees.

Women's work was not so heavy in some respects, for the ordinary duties of everyday life were wanting. There was no bric-a-brac to care for, no dusting was necessary, the greased paper that represented window-glass required no washing. But life was hard because of deprivation; the simple comforts of life to which their youth was accustomed were lacking, and in some sections of the country the to-be-dreaded ague made them weak and miserable for life. It must have been difficult for many of them to grow accustomed to the heavy fare which was found in the cabin of every pioneer—corn bread and meat, varied occasionally by a dish of vegetables grown from seed which had been brought as sacred treasure from the former home so far away. Table equipment corresponded with the simple furniture. Wooden bowls or gourds, a few pewter plates and dishes, and rich was the bride who brought with her some pewter spoons. Knives were indeed a luxury; if needed, the long sharp hunting knife performed the work required. One has written: "Bear skins spread on the floor were comfortable substitutes in the western cabin for rugs, mattresses and blankets. They had no lamps, but the hickory log fires lighted, as well as comfortably warmed, the small cabins. * * * The family made a pleasant picture gathered around the glowing fireplace in the long winter evenings. The women occupied themselves with sewing, knitting, spinning, preparing fruit for drying or cooking, and plaiting straw for hats. * * * The men busied themselves, we are told by pioneers who wrote of these early times in Ohio, stemming or twisting tobacco, shelling corn for the hand-mills, making or mending articles for the house or farm, and cleaning guns and running bullets." Very plain was the dress of these early settlers of the Miami valley. Deerskin furnished the material for moccasins, hunting shirt and leggins. Underneath the hunting shirt was worn a tow linen shirt and the pantaloons were of the same material, which had been spun, woven, colored and fashioned by the women of his household. The hunting coat was rather a gorgeous garment with seams, collar, sleeves, belt and cape trimmed with buckskin fringe, the crowning piece of the outfit being a cap made of raccoon

or rabbit skin. As the settlers soon began the cultivation of hemp and flax, and obtained wool from their flocks, the whir of spinning wheel and clack of loom was heard in every cabin, and not only tow linen but linsey-woolsey, mixed flannels and jeans were the product of toil of wives and daughters, which, colored by roots and the hulls of butternuts and walnuts, were made up into the plain, unattractive dresses worn by the woman of pioneer days.

Toilers though they were, they found time for amusement which, though often rough in character, was a natural outcome of their outdoor life. Isolated from what were called the pleasures or amusements of civilized life, they depended upon the resources to be found within their own environment. Trapping, shooting matches, log rollings and burnings, corn shuckings, sugar camp merry-makings, quiltings, wedding festivities, were some of the occasions for settlement jollifications, which relieved the strain of their contracted, apparently uneventful lives.

Mills. As corn was the staple article of food in the new settlements, it was necessary to have it ground. But this was difficult in a country destitute of mills. The earliest comers sometimes parched the grain and then ground it in coffee mills, which was a slow, tedious process. The use of the hominy block became more common, the corn being pounded and then sifted; that which fell through the sieve was taken for meal, the balance filled the hominy bowl. An inventive pioneer helped the situation by inventing a method of grinding the grain, although it took nearly five hours to grind sufficient meal to satisfy the hunger of an average-sized family. It was a stone mill, manipulated by pole and socket; the pole that moved the upper stone was fastened to the floor of the loft overhead, and it required the strong hands of one person to do the grinding, while another fed the grain. It has been truthfully said, that "the builder of the first gristmill in a settlement was justly regarded as a public benefactor." Waldsmith's mill, on the Little Miami river, near the site of Milford, did the grinding for the first settlers of Warren county; but the first mill erected in Warren county was built in the year of 1799 by William Wood, just about where King's powder plant now stands. A year later, a mill was built by Henry Taylor on Turtle creek within the limits of Lebanon. Later, other mills were constructed on smaller streams that flowed into the Miamis, but summer heat dried their channels and in time the mills were abandoned.

About the year 1802, Jabish Phillips erected a mill between Morrow and South Lebanon, which for long afterwards was known as Zimri Stubbs' mill, and one was built at Franklin. In time, the banks of the Miamis and other streams were dotted with grain-grinding structures, two of the larger ones being Samuel Heighway's and John Haines' built at Waynesville.

There was one evil connected with pioneer life that was common to every settlement, viz: whisky making and whisky drinking. Nearly every vicinity in the county had a small copper distillery that filled the jugs with corn-cob stoppers, that were to be found in every cabin. Inhospitable, indeed, was the pioneer who did not cheer the lonely traveler that passed his door, with a generous

draught distilled from golden corn or rye. In harvest field, at the log-rolling, cabin raising, the workmen fully expected their tin cup of joyous beverage whenever they so desired, as they did to enjoy the feast of "fat things" which the women had awaiting them at the noon hour. It was not an expensive drink; the best could be purchased for forty cents a gallon, and the country merchant would willingly take it in exchange for purchases made at his counter, and so advertised. But the result of too intimate acquaintance with "John Barleycorn" brought the same results in pioneer days as it does today, poverty, wretchedness and an unhappy death.

Markets and Prices. At the time of the first settlement in Warren county (1795), the only real town in the southwestern part of Ohio was Cincinnati, and it could only boast of one hundred and four houses, ten of which were frame, the balance being cabins of logs. But the tiny metropolis was the only seat of import or export open to the settlers in the Miami country. The settler had little or nothing to barter or sell but his grain, cattle or hogs, and the prices received were not adequate to the inconveniences and toil experienced in taking his goods and live stock to the market. Transportation by canal or rail was not yet even a dream of the future; wagon roads through the sparsely-cleared forests were rough traveling, and after harvest, when the fall rains set in, were well-nigh impassable. The problem was not easy of solving even if the pioneer lived near a navigable tributary of the Ohio river, for the steering of a flatboat was anything but an enviable job; if the navigator desired to carry his produce to New Orleans in hope of obtaining better prices, he was confronted by the fact that it would take him fully one hundred days after he left Cincinnati to reach the southern port; and if he wished to save his boat and return on it, he knew the hard work of steering up stream would make the journey tedious and wearisome, and half a year would be required for the entire trip, going and coming; so the majority of settlers who floated their produce to New Orleans abandoned their boats at the southern market, and returned to their northern homes nearly always on foot, traveling hundreds of miles through lonely forests and wild, uninhabited country.

As to prices received, Mr. Morrow's History of Warren County gives the following statement: "Every article the Miami farmer could produce was low; every foreign article he was compelled to buy was relatively high. Corn and oats were 10 or 12 cents a bushel, sometimes 8 cents; wheat, 30 or 40 cents; beef, $1.50 to $2; pork, $1 to $2 per hundred. On the other hand, here are some of the prices paid for foreign articles our fathers paid at Cincinnati in 1799: Coffee, 50 cents per pound; tea, 80 cents; pins, 25 cents a paper; ginghams, 50 cents per yard; fine linen, $1 per yard; brown calico, 7 shillings 6 pence to 10 shillings; cotton stockings, 6 shillings to 15 shillings; bonnet ribbon, $1 per yard." Thus there was little incentive to the first farmers of the Miami valleys to raise crops larger than were needed by their own households.

The Mound Builders

"Here stood a mound erected by a race
Unknown in history or poetic song,
Swept from the earth, nor ever left a trace
Where the broad ruin rolled its tide along.
No hidden chronicle these piles among,
Or hieroglyphic monument survives
To tell their being's date or whence they sprung."—Brooks.

Before entering upon the social, political and commercial life of Warren county, it is fitting that more than a passing notice be given to a race that, in time immemorial, played the wondrous drama of human life upon the hills and in the vales of our great North America; a drama upon which the curtain of oblivion has fallen, apparently never to be raised.

In the opening chapter of the first volume of the valuable and fascinating history of Ohio lately issued by Messrs. E. O. Randall and Daniel J. Ryan, is found the story of the Mound Builders so graphically and attractively written, that it is with pleasure that excerpts are taken from it, for memorials of this vanished people, in the shape of earthworks and mounds, are scattered over all of southwestern Ohio.

The absolute want of data upon the history of this lost race is at once stated by Mr. Randall, who says: "To enter upon the domain of the Mound Builder, wonderful and enigmatical in his works, is like seeking to grope one's way through the fabled labyrinths of Egypt and Crete, for one is soon lost in a maze of alluring speculation, from which the guiding hand of knowledge is withheld. The Mound Builder is the riddle of the American race and the countless manifestations of his handiwork defy explanation while they ever excite our admiration and amazement. The earliest European explorers, in their voyages through the unbroken wilds of North America, found these earthen structures of a prehistoric people intact and perfect but solitary and tenantless, with no living being to tell aught of their origin, age or purpose. Who were these people that came, wrought and disappeared into the impenetrable mists of the past?"

Mr. Randall follows the traces of this vanished race from lower Canada to the waters of the Mexican gulf, finding evidences of their temples even as far west as Wisconsin. But in Ohio, especially in the "picturesque and fertile valleys" of the rivers in the southwestern part of the state, are the most numerous, indubitable proofs of the one-time citizenship of the Mound Builder; over twelve thousand localities in this state bear witness to his presence. Those proofs, says Mr. Randall, are in the "form of enclosures located on the hill-tops and in the plain or river bottoms, the walled-in areas each embracing, respectively, from one to three hundred acres in area, exceed fifteen hundred in number, while thousands of single mounds of varying circumference and height are scattered over the central and southwestern part of the state."

It is to be regretted that limited space forbids the insertion of the whole of Mr. Randall's chapter on the ruins left by this mar-

velous prehistoric people throughout the state, but the story must be confined to his most interesting and valuable description of the wonderful evidence of their presence in the region now known as Warren county—Fort Ancient—which he pronounces the "chief masterpiece of the Mound Builders."

He continues: "It is easily foremost among the prehistoric fortifications for ingenuity of design and perfection in construction. Its value is greatly enhanced by the fact that, owing to the patronage of the state of Ohio and the custodianship of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical society, it is in a complete state of restoration and preservation and stands today as it stood in its pristine perfection. * * * It has attracted the attention of scholars the world over, and has been examined and explored for a century by the leading archæologists of this country.

"The site selected for this fortress, temple or walled city, whichever it may have been, was most advantageously chosen, on a slightly rolling plateau, overlooking the panoramic valley of the Little Miami river, in central Warren county. The Miami, coming from the north, at the point in question, passes through a valley a mile in width and flanked on each side by elevated uplands, the east one of which is nearly separated from the adjoining plateau by two deep ravines, beginning within a few hundred feet of each other, the one starting north and then curving to the west, forming the bed of the little stream known as Randall run, which enters the Miami, north of the fort; the other ravine, the bed of Cowen creek, starting south curves to the west, debouching into the Miami south of the fort, which is thus seen to occupy an almost isolated peninsula, the level plateau of which, three hundred feet above the Miami bottom, is surmounted by Fort Ancient. The banks of the ravine described form steep sides on the east and on the north of the peninsula which they cut off and to which the only approach, save a modern circuitous roadway on the river hillside, is the neck or strip of level plain between the heads or sources of the two ravines. The ravines on the south, east and north of the hill thus formed are exceedingly irregular in outline, creating sharp arms, jagged points and deep indentations in the hillside. The contour of the hill is like that of a dumbbell, two almost evenly sized oval fields united by a long narrow neck, on each side of which the declivity is too steep for ascent; this narrow connection divides the defenses into what are known as the North or New fort, the Middle fort and the South or Old fort. The terms 'new' and 'old' were suggested by the idea that the South fort on the apex of the peninsula was naturally the first one to be constructed, as it, utilized alone, would be more secure and inaccessible than the new one which was later taken in to protect the entire hilltop. This supposition, like much that is put forth concerning the fort, is, however, a fanciful guess.

"Around this entire peninsula, on the very verge of the skirting ravines, was built the wall of defense; meandering around the spurs, recoiling to pass the heads of the gullies, that here and there cut into the hillsides, the wall is so zigzag in its course that it has an entire length of 18,700 feet, or more than three and one-half miles, while a line from the north wall to the south wall is only 5,000 feet,

or less than a mile. The entire enclosure embraces about 130 acres. This wall is a marvelous piece of defensive construction. Its width, height and contents vary as the requirements of the hilltop and the proposed formidableness of the defense demands. The base breadth is from thirty to fifty feet, in some places as much as seventy; the height from ten to twenty-five feet, measuring from the level of the fort interior. The level top of the wall has an average width of twelve feet and the sides, therefore, have an outward slope of from thirty-five to forty-three degrees. The wall height is much increased at places on the interior by a moat or ditch, two to seven feet deep, from which the material was taken to build the barricade. Outside the east wall of the North fort, where the wall faces the only level approach, a moat was built, the only outside moat in connection with the fort. The walls are all constructed of earth, the soil being a tough, diluvial clay or loam. Stones were used only in the wall ends at the gateways or openings as 'steadiers' and to aid in preventing the earth from giving way. In rare exceptions large flat stones were found in layers in the wall, but in the main the embankments were solely of earth, the solidifying effect of time and the protecting covering of grass rendering them impervious to the decay of age or the ravages of weather, it being a well-known fact that earthen monuments stand the storms of seasons and the strain of time better than edifices of stone.

"One of the greatest mysteries of this encircling wall is the frequency of the openings or so-called gateways, numbering seventy-two. They are ten feet or less across the base and are perfectly preserved. They defy explanation, as most of them are at points in the hilltops, inaccessible because of the precipitous ascent, and the query is heightened by the fact that in some instances outside the wall, before the opening or gateway, is built a narrow earth elevation, or platform, which might be used as a look-out or sentinel stand. The Middle fort is long and narrow, the hill slope on either side being too steep for ascent. Near the center of the narrow passage is the crescent gateway, a sort of intermediate barricade, consisting of two curving mounds, side by side, each convexing toward the north and extending to the parallel walls on either side. This defense seems to mean that the enemy would be expected to first attack the New fort and if successful then advance along the neck and assault the Old fort. The crescent duly manned would check if not defeat the enemy's progress. The entrance to the Old fort is called the Great Gateway and is only wide enough to permit a wagon to pass, and just within the entrance, on the west side, is a conical mound, two feet high, with a base diameter of forty feet, near which were found heaps of bones, used both as coverings for graves and to strengthen the wall. Human bones in great quantities, 'bushels of them,' were found here a few inches below the surface soil. Was this mound the monument to heroes, of a Thermopylae, who battled bravely for the 'pass,' like the three hundred of Grecian glory? We cannot tell.

"'Here where they died, their buried records lie,
Silent they speak from out the shadowy past.'

"Near the center of the Old fort was located the cemetery, the largest burying-ground of this fort people. Within a radius of a hundred feet, some three hundred graves were found and 'over a thousand wagon loads of stone' were removed therefrom by different excavators. Prof. Warren K. Moorehead made explorations in this fort covering in the aggregate more than forty-three weeks, during the years 1888 to 1891. The results of those researches were published in his valuable volume 'Fort Ancient.' Prof. Moorehead exhumed some twenty complete skeletons. The graves were sunk an average depth of two and one-half feet and were encased with limestones which were plentiful in the ravines and river bottom below. These stones were arranged around the sides, head and feet, and over the remains of the interred bodies. The space between the encasing stones and the body was usually filled in with earth. These skeletons, which generaly crumbled to dust on being exposed, showed little or no difference in size and form from the modern human being. The skulls were well shaped; and Prof. Moorehead thinks, presented two types of mentality, a lower and a higher order; the long and flat heads or receding forehead, and the short heads or 'high brows,' the latter belonging presumably to the 'smart set.' Prof. Moorehead further claims that the tree growths surmounting some of the graves indicated that the burials antedated the period when the Indians were known to have first immigrated into or occupied this portion of the country; that is, the post-Columbian historic tribes, such as the Delawares, Shawnees, etc. Mr. Warren Cowen, for the past twelve years the faithful and efficient custodian and resident thereon, states that he removed from the space including the cemetery the stump of a walnut tree which a distinguished botanist estimated to be between four and five hundred years old. Outside the walls of the fort, at various points, perhaps a dozen in number, some twenty-five feet down the declivity are terraces, only a few feet wide, whether artificial or natural is in dispute, which were used as graveyards or burial sites. The graves in the main were similar in construction and contents to those just described, except that some of these terrace graves contained united burials; a sort of group tomb. One of these plural tombs on the terrace west of the Old fort, covered a space twenty feet wide—the width of the terrace—and fifty feet long. The quantity of stones removed therefrom was equal to one hundred wagon loads. It required the labor of three men for two days to displace the loose masonry of this crude mausoleum, from which fragments of twenty skeletons were exhumed.

"That the great enclosure was to a certain extent, at least, a walled city, is attested by the remains of a 'village' therein, explored by Prof. Moorehead. This village was in the Old fort and adjacent to the cemetery already described. The evidences were ash heaps, pottery and animal fragments, bones of the bear, deer, charcoal, burnt stones, etc., marking the places where the tepees or lodges had been erected—in short, the same discoveries that disclose village sites elsewhere. No metal implements of any kind were found, except a few pieces of beaten copper. Thousands of primitive implements of war, the chase and domestic life, arrow and spear

heads, axes, skinners, etc., were found in the fort precincts, indicating great active life therein.

"Just outside the northeast gateway of the New fort, in an area of about an acre, were found vast numbers of bulk flint and flint chippings, consisting of countless pieces of unwrought flakes and innumerable fragments in various stages of workmanship, of arrows, spearheads, knives, awls, needles, etc. The stock for this storehouse or 'factory' was supplied, as the character of the flint reveals, solely from the vast fields of Flint ridge in Licking county, for there are not flint quarries in the vicinity of Fort Ancient.

"Like all other works of this early people Fort Ancient was unmistakably the product of builders who wrought only with the tools of a stone age."

Mr. Randall closes this very vivid description in the following words: "The age and object of this stupendous structure have elicited every variety of conjecture. It would be entertaining to recite all the curious purposes attributed to this work. One thinks it was a great relief map of the continent of North and South America, the lines of the New and Old fort bearing a striking resemblance to the outlines of the Western hemisphere. Another that the walls of the two forts resemble two great serpents turning and twisting in deadly conflict—as the serpent, supposedly, was the chief religious symbol of these primitive people. Another regards it as an immense trap to secure game. The hunters would form lengthy lines the country around and drive the buffalo, deer and wild game into this corral, where the animals could be retained and killed at pleasure. Others conclude it was a vast holy temple, in which religious ceremonies of great and imposing nature were at times celebrated. Again, it is merely a walled town. But mostly it has been designated, as before stated, a military fortress, the safe retreat and refuge for the tribesmen of the surrounding country. To our mind it is not impossible that it was the fortified capital of these people in the Ohio valley. May it not have been the national seat of government, the federal headquarters of the confederated tribes? Certainly it was the center of a great mound builder population, for the Miami valley in this neighborhood was alive with these people, as the various scientific explorations indubitably testify. At the base of the fort hill, on the broad bottom of the river, was a village site great in extent; one mile and a half below the southern extremity of Fort Ancient was another large village covering some eight or ten acres, rich in graves and debris; two miles up the river is still a third, so large that it must have been occupied by two or three hundred lodges, while at the mouth of Caesar creek, six miles to the north, are two extensive sites, one in the bottom and the other upon the hill to the south."

The Warren County Canal. It is almost needless to say that good roads were an unknown source of satisfaction in pioneer days. The only highways were widened Indian trails or bridle paths, bolstered in marshy places by strips of corduroy building. Commercially, they were the greatest need of the new settlers. Forest sites were being constantly cleared away, and the rich, fresh soil yielding bountiful harvests for which markets were required.

Settlers located near large streams or rivers, by the use of canoes, flatboats and other primitive modes of water transportation, were enabled to reach growing towns and dispose of their surplus crops; an opportunity denied those dwelling farther inland, and their overplus harvests were of no value as commercial commodities. Thus the canal as an inland waterway early engaged the attention of our pioneers.

Even before the completion of the Erie canal in 1825, as far back as in 1817, a bill was introduced into the general assembly of Ohio advocating, for the benefit of state traffic, the uniting of Lake Erie and the Ohio river by an artificial waterway, and in 1820, three commissioners were appointed, who were authorized to employ a surveyor, whose duty it would be to locate land adapted for canal routes, with the proviso that the Federal congress would aid the project, which it did not do.

But the canal agitation only increased. It crept into politics. On January 21, 1822, the assembly empowered the appointment of a board of canal commissioners and an inspection of possible inland waterways; again we find Jeremiah Morrow, as a member of this important board, engaged in public service, but his election to the governorship of the state compelled his resignation from the board. The reports of the commissioners in the summer of 1824 upon surveyed routes for artificial waterways to connect the Ohio river and Lake Erie met the approval of the people. Gov. Morrow in his message, December, 1824, favored a tax for the expenses incident to canal construction, but no action was taken by the assembly upon it; but a second report, giving more detailed information as to location of the proposed inland channels, led to the passing of a bill which created a new commission authorized to borrow money for the building of the canals, with the state bonds as security. This ruling of the legislature caused universal rejoicing throughout the State, which was visibly expressed in huge bonfires on hillsides and in vales.

Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York and other notables were invited by Gov. Morrow to be present at the inauguration of work upon the first great Ohio artificial waterway. Ohio citizens had great regard for the governor of New York, for he had thrown all the influence of his high position in favor of a canal connecting the waters that formed the northern and southern boundaries of Ohio. He had written: "When we consider that this canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river will open a way into the great rivers which fall into the Mississippi; that it will be felt not only in the immense valley of that river, but as far west as the Rocky mountains and the borders of Mexico; and that it will communicate with our great inland seas and their tributary waters, with the ocean by various routes, and with the most productive regions of America, there can be no question respecting the blessings it will produce and the riches it will create." So the arrival of the distinguished citizen of the "Empire state" upon Ohio soil was an event to be celebrated with much ceremony and festivity. To him was given the honor of breaking the soil for the first spadeful of earth that was lifted in digging the Ohio canal, at Licking Summit, a few miles southwest

from the present city of Newark. This important ceremony took place July 4, 1825, and seventeen days later was repeated at the inauguration of work on the Miami canal, the "father of the Erie canal," as Gov. Clinton was called, lifting the first spadeful of earth a short distance below Middletown. Gov. Clinton's stay in Ohio was a constant ovation. In Atwater's History of Ohio it is related that "from one shire town to another, Gov. Clinton was attended by all its county officers, and most of the distinguished citizens of each county, to its line, where the governor was received by a similar escort from the adjoining county, and by them conducted to the next city or town. In this manner he passed across the state. As soon as he appeared in sight of any town, the bells of all its churches and public buildings rang their merriest peals; the cannon roared its hundred guns, and a vast crowd huzzaed, 'Welcome to the father of internal improvements.'"

Naturally, the Miami canal was of immense interest to the people of Warren county, cutting as it did the northwestern corner of the county, and its beginning drew a throng of visitors from that section of the country. Days before the jubilation began at Middletown, the citizens of Warren county determined that they would not be behind the rest of the state in expressing their honor and admiration for the distinguished visitor from the Empire state. It was decided to embody this appreciation in giving Gov. Clinton a public dinner. A mass meeting was called at the Lebanon courthouse, and a committee consisting of the following men of splendid repute throughout the state was appointed to convey to Gov. Clinton the desire of Warren county to have him as its guest: Matthias Corwin, John Bigger, Michael H. Johnson, William Lowry, George Kesling, Phineas Ross, with George J. Smith as chairman, joined the throngs at Middletown on the day of the inauguration of the canal, and Gov. Clinton in his happy and elegant manner accepted the invitation extended to him by Warren county's representatives. Lebanon had also invited the most eminent men of Ohio to meet New York's chief executive at the banquet, the party including Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, Gen. William Henry Harrison, at that time holding the position of United States senator, Ex-Gov. Ethan Allen Brown, one of the state canal commissioners, and Gen. Beasly, and they constituted the distinguished escort of Gov. Clinton from Middletown to Lebanon. Watchers on a neighboring hill, by a cannon's roar announced to the excited Lebanonites the approach of the looked-for dignitaries, and as the guests, with lifted hats, rode down the village street, salvos of artillery and cheers of assembled villagers proclaimed the coming of a red-letter day in the local history of Lebanon. At noon, the following day, a procession of admiring citizens, under command of Major George Kesling, marched in stately procession to the Presbyterian church, where the honored guests were waiting, and listened to an address of welcome to Gov. Clinton delivered by the Hon. A. H. Dunlevy, which brought forth a brief but elegent response from the guest so honored. The intellectual part of the program concluded, adjournment was made to the banquet hall, where the best that Warren county could provide in tempting viands had been provided by William Fergu-

son. Hon. Henry Clay who, while on his way to Washington City, had been detained in Lebanon by illness of a daughter, with his son-in-law, Mr. Irwin, occupied seats with the distinguished men.

Toasts were next in order, twenty in number, and the eloquence and patriotism of Warren county's famous citizens were put to noble test. The pledge to Gov. Clinton was thus worded: "Our distinguished guest, his Excellency DeWitt Clinton—while the fame of other men lives only in the perishable pages of history, his is deeply engraven in the soil of his native state." Deafening applause greeted this felicitous sentiment, and brought forth from the man so honored, expressions of pleasure at the hospitality so generously extended to him, and in turn he, with upraised glass, proposed a toast to "The County of Warren and its worthy citizens."

The valley of the Great Miami river was the bed of the Miami canal from Middletown as far as Hamilton, where it veered southeast to Millcreek, which it followed, with some small deviations, into the busy center of Cincinnati. Not until November 28, 1827, did the first boats ascend the new inland waterway from the growing mart on "La belle riviere" to the little town of Middletown; it was a day of general rejoicing throughout the southwestern part of the state; great crowds thronged the banks and shouted themselves hoarse in enthusiastic, vociferous welcome as the boats crept into view, and the booming of small-throated cannon added to the joyous clamor. In a few months locks were built as far north as Franklin in Warren county, and on January 22, 1829, Dayton citizens rejoiced to see the little packet "Governor Brown" arrive from Cincinnati.

It was not long before the canal proved the wisdom of its projectors. Not only commercially, but weekly, hundreds of people filled the passenger packets that made tri-weekly trips between the two cities. So great were its benefits to the state in every way that its construction was continued northward, and in 1845 it formed a direct connecting channel between the blue waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The success of the two great waterways across the state aroused commercial activity in many directions. The canal "bee" stung the residents of Warren county. As early as in the spring of 1830 the Warren County Canal company was incorporated by legislative enactment, the object of said company being the construction of a branch canal from Lebanon to Middletown. The incorporators saw great potentialities of wealth in this new artificial channel of commerce, for it would wind "through a valley of unsurpassed fertility, producing vast quantities of corn, wheat, oats, barley and pork." Work on the canal began in 1834, but progressed so slowly that two years later it was given over into possession of the state, the latter paying the Warren County Canal company fifty cents on every dollar that had been put into the work. Traffic and travel on the canal began in 1840, but it was soon found unprofitable and its use abandoned in the year of 1847. The course of this water channel for the greater part of its length, was a broad depression between the two Miami streams, which have led state geologists to assert that the rivers were once united. Many be-

lieve that the failure of the project was due to the inflow of a creek called Shaker run, which, in times of flood, seemed to delight in going on a "rampage" and carry down to the canal vast quantities of earth and debris that would choke the water-road for a distance of five or six hundred feet. The stream seemed to be a favorite of heavy rains, for the canal was so often impeded for navigation by its gifts of earth, leaves and shrubs, that the traffic virtually stopped. There were four locks not far from Lebanon, and the mill of Joseph Whitehill was erected on one of them about three miles west of the village. Mad river contributed its water to the canal at the west end of the channel, the two branches of Turtle creek adding their donations at the eastern terminus.

Some time before the inception of the Warren County canal, there were those who had under consideration the feasibility of making the Little Miami river navigable by "means of slack water and canals." Indeed, so strongly did the idea possess a number of Warren county citizens, that an act of incorporation was granted by the state legislature to Jeremiah Morrow, Ralph W. Hunt, Abijah O'Neall, Zaccheus Biggs, Thomas Graham, John Satterthwaite, John Eliot, Patterson Hartshorn, Isaac Stubbs, Richard Mather, and John Armstrong, who as the Little Miami Canal and Banking company, were authorized "to construct such dams and locks and to open such canals as may be necessary for a practicable ascending and descending boat navigation on the Little Miami river from the Ohio to the town of Waynesville." Authorization was also granted the company "to carry on a general manufacturing and banking business;" books for the subscription of stocks amounting to $300,000 were to be opened at Cincinnati, Gainesboro, Lebanon, Milford and Waynesville; tolls of ten cents per ton were to be levied at each lock. Unfortunately, perchance, for Warren county the canal has always remained a splendid potentiality, for work upon it was never begun.

Stage Lines. One of the few privileges and pleasures enjoyed by the early settlers of Warren county, fortunate enough to live on a stage line, was to watch for the coming of the vehicle that swung quickly past the cabin door, for through its windows they caught, sometimes, a glimpse of a headgear that revealed a bit of the fashionable apparel of a dame whose home was in the gay cosmopolitan centers of Cincinnati or Columbus. For in pioneer days the stage coach was the limousine of city travelers; it also carried the mail, and happy, indeed, the settler into whose hands came a wafer-sealed remembrance from the world that lay beyond the heavy gloom of the encircling forests.

Many years before the era of macadamized turnpikes in the Miami territory, stage coaches carried both mail and passengers. Before the year 1827, post boys were the mail carriers of the country, but in that year a regular line of stages ran betwen Cincinnati and Springfield; they were generally comfortable and the rate of travel in southwestern Ohio rapidly increased. The fare was usually six cents per mile, and good meals could be procured at the settlement taverns for thirty-seven and one-half cents. The shortest route from Cincinnati to Sandusky was via Lebanon and

Waynesville. The completion of the Erie canal eased the farmers in the price of shipment of farm products, and also lowered the price of importation, for it cost less to bring freight from eastern markets by the water route, and then carry it across the state in wagons, than it did to transport it by wagons over the mountains. A contributor to the Western Star said, that in the autumn of 1827, eight or ten wagons could be seen going together through Lebanon.

Turnpikes. Good roads have always been recognized as holding an important place among the great civilizing agencies of the world. This was well understood by the old Romans, and every province conquered by them was soon striped with splendid highways.

The building of good roads was one of the things planned for by the first settlers of the Miami valley, and as early as the year 1833, the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Springfield turnpike, which was the most important road in Warren county, was well under way and macadamized as far north as Sharonville, a distance of fifteen miles from Cincinnati; six years later it was completed to Lebanon and Waynesville, and by 1841 had almost entered the environs of the growing town of Xenia, in Greene county. Other important highways were in process of construction in Warren county during the same period.

These smooth roads were most certainly a boon to all travelers of the period. Gone forever were the days when they were compelled to stand exposed and shivering in a cold, drizzling rain while the stage coach was pried loose from the too close embrace of a yawning bog hole in the highway, and naturally the percentage of travel became much larger; also the expediting of mail delivery, for relays of fresh horses were in readiness every ten miles; the heavy freight wagons, with tires from four to five inches in width, drawn by six horses, and which carried tremendous loads, weighing many tons, made quicker time. Toll houses, which are unknown dwellings to the youth of today, at certain intervals stretched their mandatory poles or "gates" across the way, and were not lifted until the diver of every vehicle had paid a tax or "toll," which was large or small, according to the number of horses over which he cracked his long whip.

The demand for good roads compelled the passing of a law by the legislature, authorizing the state to make subscriptions of stock in turnpike companies equal in amount to that subscribed by individuals. But the enactment was productive of great abuse, and became known as the "plunder act," and was repealed in the spring of 1840. Stock, under the act, to the amount of $1,587,000, had been thrown on the state, the greater part of which was worthless. But while the law was in force, turnpike building proceeded very rapidly, as one-half of the construction of the roads was borne by the state.

Part of the expense of the building of the following thoroughfares in Warren county was on Ohio's expense book: The state paid about $50,000 of the cost of constructing the Dayton, Centerville and Lebanon turnpike. The great Miami turnpike, thirty-seven miles in length, extending from Sharonville to Dayton through Franklin, was helped to the amount of $58,000. Nearly $180,000

was given by the state to the construction of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Springfield turnpike. The Goshen and Wilmington turnpike, which cuts through Harlan township, and the Cincinnati, Montgomery, Hopkinsville, Roachester and Clarksville turnpike were also beneficiaries under the law.

Perchance many of these roads would have remained unmacadamized without help from the state. Not until the year 1850 was the road between Deerfield Station and Lebanon made a turnpike. Free pikes in the county were constructed as early as the year 1865, and toll gates gradually abolished. The state report for 1882 shows Warren county with 126 turnpikes, whose aggregate length numbered about 550 miles, constructed at a cost of over $500,000. Warren county has a high standing in the Middle west for its splendid graveled roads.

In the year 1914 the number of miles of turnpikes in Warren county had increased to 650 miles. They are kept in splendid repair, twice yearly being expended from $650 to $5,000 on every mile, making a yearly investment of the county of $1,300,000, which speaks well for the spirit of progressiveness of Warren county citizens.

Railroads. Construction of railroads was a natural sequence to the digging of canals, for the rapid increase of population soon demanded quicker modes of transit for both people and freight. In compliance with popular demand, a company was incorporated in 1832 for the building of a railroad, connecting Dayton and Sandusky, via Springfield, the line to be known as the Mad River & Lake Erie road. In 1844 the road was completed and in operation. Its probable utility was so palpable that southern Ohio, especially the fast growing town of Cincinnati, asked for similar potential advantages. An appeal from prominent citizens to the legislature was productive of an act, passed March 11, 1836, incorporating the Little Miami Railroad company with $750,000 stock; the road to be a connecting link between Cincinnati and the Mad River & Sandusky railroad, Springfield being the place of union. Books for subscriptions were opened at various places, and among those appointed to receive pledges for stock are found a number of the representative men of Warren county, Allen Wright, Thomas Smith, Jeremiah Morrow, John M. Hadden, and M. Roosa. The city of Cincinnati became surety for nearly one-third of the total amount of stock. Several counties through which the road would run contributed the right of way, which was to lie along the valley of the Little Miami river. But it was not all smooth, sunshiny sailing. There were found many who doubted the feasibility of the undertaking, and promised subscriptions failed to realize. The state, which at first promised financial backing, withdrew its proffered aid. Farmers, unable to pay subscriptions in money, met their obligations in live stock, which the company was compelled to get rid of at great sacrifice, for pressing insistence for payment came from creditors on every side. The work was sometimes held up by judgments, and frequent calls were made by sheriffs in whose hands were suggestive writs of execution, and frequent levies on the equipment of the company, even on the road and its fixtures, were not of un-

common occurrence. But the courage of Gov. Morrow never wavered. He seemed almost to have a prophetic insight of the future value of the road to the dwellers in the Miami valley. Unreservedly he gave both time and strength to the advancement of the line, and refused acceptance of a dollar for his valuable services. Very slowly the work proceeded. Construction was begun in the year 1837; in a little less than four years the roadbed was in running order from Fulton to Milford, a distance of fifteen miles. In July, 1844, the first cars astonished the little settlement at Deerfield, and in the month of August, 1846, just a decade after the road was chartered, the first funny little train pulled into Springfield. Within two years, connection had been made at Springfield with the Mad River & Lake Erie road, and then there was a connecting link of steel between the lake and Ohio river.

In this day of perfect equipment, one must pause to admire the courage of a corporation whose first annual report gave as available working material, "one locomotive, two passenger cars, eight freight cars and three hand cars"; the rails were of wood laid with strap iron.

The Little Miami was destined to become an important factor in the great system of railways that eventually were to cross the United States like an interminable iron network, proving now a necessary branch in the Pennsylvania line that reaches more than half way across the continent. It is enough of interest to note that, after the completion of the Little Miami road, pressure was brought to bear upon the company by a number of Warren county citizens, to the effect that the line would be straighter, and five miles shorter, if it was made to pass through Lebanon. The directors of the road apparently were pleased with the suggestion, but said that a certain sum must be raised to cover the expenditure of change. The amount asked for, and more, was promptly subscribed by the citizens of the county, but the directors refused to change the route.

A second railway line to Cincinnati, known as the Great Miami or Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, also touches the Warren county district. It was quickly constructed. In a little more than twelve months after it was contracted for, which was in the year 1848, it was in operation. It was from its very beginning free from the manifold difficulties that made the building of the Little Miami road a herculean task, its finances being in good condition from the start, the city of Cincinnati alone subscribing the handsome amount of $750,000, and its bonds, the very day they were placed on the money market, sold at face value.

Ten and one-half miles of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad lie within the confines of Warren county; it was originally chartered in 1846 as the Hillsboro & Cincinnati line; almost the same stretch of distance is operated in the county by the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway company, chartered in 1851 as the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville road. The only railroad directly connecting the town of Lebanon with the outside world is the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati line, now forming an important link in the network of the immense Pennsylvania system. It was originally built as a narrow gauge road, but later widened to the standard gauge. Its

first locomotive whistled at Lebanon on February 17, 1881, and was truly a sound of rejoicing to every citizen of the place.

Electric Lines. Two electric roads are convenient modes of travel to the people of Lebanon. One is a connecting link with the prosperous little town of Franklin, and the second line, whose first car from Cincinnati reached Lebanon September 22, 1903, is so extensively used not only by the people of Lebanon, but by all residing on the line, that its finances are in excellent shape.

Military History. The better class of early settlers had but small regard for the legislative enactments that called for the organization of the militia, and in 1844 enforced drilling "in time of peace" was rendered non-compulsory. To the oratory of Thomas Corwin is mainly due the reason for the abandonment of civilian military duty. In 1840, Gen. Crary, of Michigan, whose military title was derived only from prowess shown at the annual "muster day" of his own state militia, had openly in the house of representatives of congress, been audacious enough to criticise the military record of the hero of Tippecanoe. This was too much for the just and generous son of Warren county to stand without speaking in vindication of the splendid man who, at home, was almost his next-door neighbor. With burning sarcasm and withering ridicule, he exploited the gallantry and splendid bearing of Gen. Crary at the head of his militia on "muster day." His speech ran like wildfire through the country, and the laughter that it caused soon made "muster day" a thing of past history.

War of 1812. The bad feeling existing between the United States and England prior to the outbreak of the War of 1812 had aroused the never entirely sleeping hatred of many of the Indians, and the settlers in southwestern Ohio stood in daily fear of Indian outbreaks. Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had never been content under the subjugation of the red men, and for years had incited the throwing off of the paleface's yoke. The Indians had been defeated at Tippecanoe in 1811, but constant governmental surveillance was necessary to ward off outbreaks and massacres. Three regiments of infantry were organized at Dayton, and there was also a regiment of regulars. In August, 1812, Gen. Hull surrendered this little army to the British, a surrender that left open the entire region of the Miami valleys to the savage spoliation of the Indians. In 1812, Jeremiah Morrow was one of three commissioners appointed by the national government to confer with Indian chiefs at Piqua, relative to the establishing of friendly relations. A rumor reached Warren county that the Indians had proved faithless and massacred the commissioners, and were headed for the Miami valleys. Plows were left standing in the furrows, shops left vacant, as men seized their rifles and rushed to the defense of home and family.

Although, perhaps, involving the possibility of bringing the desolation of war to their own hearthstones, the majority of the people of Ohio were in favor of war with England. They realized that a sure and lasting peace was an impossibility as long as a power across the sea claimed any territorial possession in the boundaries of the American republic. Public meetings were held, resolutions

of approval, and promising aid if needed, were passed, and enlistments speedily followed the call for troops. Lebanon was chosen as the place of mobilization for volunteers from the counties of Butler, Clermont, Hamilton and Warren. A company of light infantry was placed under the command of Matthias Corwin, and Capt. David Sutton, of Deerfield, elected colonel of the regiment. In the fall, Warren county riflemen were among the troops detailed to open a wagon-way along the trail where Wayne and his brave men had marched from Fort Loramie to St. Marys; others were detailed to escort a train of relief wagons to Forts Wayne and Loramie. Captains of the relief-troops were chosen by lot, and Capt. Matthias Corwin commanded the Warren county boys who brought aid to the soldiers at Fort Wayne. Nearly thirty years after the close of the war, Gen. Charles Anthony, in a speech at Columbus, thus told of the entrance of the intrepid Thomas Corwin into his country's service: "When the brave Harrison and his gallant army were exposed to the dangers and hardships of the northwestern frontier—separated from the interior, on which they depended for their supplies, by the brushwood and swamps of the St. Marys country, through which there was no road—where each wagoner had to make his way wherever he could find a passable place, there was one team which was managed by a little, dark-complexioned, hardy-looking lad, appearing about fifteen or sixteen years old, who was familiarly called Tom Corwin."

These were stirring times in Warren county. Apprehension of Indian raids, tidings of Hull's surrender, calls for army supplies, steady enlistment, the turning of the village of Lebanon into a military camp, kept the people at a fever heat of enthusiastic excitement, and daily strengthened the determination to win, even if victory meant constant sacrifice, and thus not only to free the country from complete English domination and interference, but also to wipe out the disgrace attending the opening of the conflict.

Warren county records are bare concerning the number of enlistments from its district and but few of the names of the officers have been preserved. Of these few, Thomas B. Van Horne, a farmer residing in the vicinity of Lebanon, was an early commissioned officer; Col. John Hopkins, afterwards sheriff and Warren county's representative in the legislature, received a commission as a lieutenant of rangers: Daniel Cushing raised a company of Warren county recruits, and commanded the battery at Fort Meigs during its famous siege. The Shakers were the only men who refused to enlist, and are thus known as Ohio's first "pacifists," but several of them were caught by the draft and compelled to join the ranks of the patriots.

The Mexican War. Unlike the disposition shown by them in the War of 1812, the men of Warren county were slow to enlist on the side of the United States against Mexico. Like their idol, Thomas Corwin, many held that the war was unnecessary. Corwin's speech against the war, delivered in the United States senate on that memorable eleventh day of February, 1847, has never been equaled in any political forum for its wide vision, justice and impassioned oratory. He stood among his peers, an intellectual giant,

conscious that his words would lower his prestige as a patriot in the estimation of the nation and his beloved state; but right and justice were more to him than reputation, and today the burning words with which he pleaded for kindness and justice to unhappy Mexico are read and recognized as coming from one who possessed, with the courage of a martyr, the true ideal of American liberty.

Mr. Corwin was correct in his estimation of the effect upon the people at large that his speech would produce. It created a wave of excitement. The war was popular, as all aggressive wars are, especially when brought by a government claiming a Republican foundation. The public mind could not grasp the underlying spiritual freedom that was the real essence of Mr. Corwin's wonderful speech. It did twenty years afterwards when the great North took up arms to drive slavery from the nation. Then, and not till then, did Mr. Corwin stand free from the taint of "traitor" with which the country, from ocean to ocean, essayed to sully his magnificent patriotism, his true understanding of pure Americanism. How his great soul must have suffered under the injustice. The eminent men of his party disclaimed his political friendship. In all the wide territory of his country, but one locality remained staunch in its friendship and in belief of his loyalty to the administration, and that was the Miami valley, especially the men of Warren county. He was requested by the anti-slavery Whigs of his district to address them upon the war. The speech was given in the courthouse at Lebanon. Not a very large audience was present, but it represented the leading anti-slavery Whigs of southwestern Ohio. Those who heard Mr. Corwin at that time have pronounced it the most wonderful effort of his entire life. As he stood before his friends, the burden of the coming conflict seemed to rest upon his heart. "The great veins and muscles of his neck enlarged; his face was distorted; his arms wildly reached, and his hands desperately clutched, in paroxysms of unutterable emotion. Men left their seats and gathered close around him, standing through most of the speech, and many of them unconsciously repeated with their lips, almost audibly, every word that he uttered, the tears streaming over their faces. Every man in the audience was his personal friend." Without word of comment, at the close of the address, his audience dispersed, too deeply stirred and impressed by the wonderful speech for utterance, but each one convinced of Mr. Corwin's absolute loyalty to what he deemed right and justice and of his willingness to endure obloquy and misrepresentation if, by so doing, he could avert bloodshed from a country already suffering from oppression.

Political Atmosphere. The political atmosphere of Warren county has always strongly veered to Republicanism. The majority of its early settlers were enrolled as Jeffersonian Republicans, later drifting into what, as it has been called, anti-Democracy. From the year 1801 the people were ranked as Republican or anti-Federal; for the next six years marching under the banner of National Republicanism; then came the Whig revolution, which continued to the year 1855, when the Republican flag was raised and has never been lowered.

A division of prominent Warren county men crept into politics in the presidential election of the year 1824. Thomas Corwin and John Bigger were supporters of Henry Clay; Judge Kesling and Thomas R. Ross stood by the Andrew Jackson ticket, while Francis Dunlevy upheld the rights of John Quincy Adams, but all united in the support of the re-election of Jeremiah Morrow to the gubernatorial chair.

The term "Federalist" had become obnoxious to a majority of Ohio men, regardless of party alliances. For many years after 1828, both parties claimed the name of Jeffersonian Republicans, and in that year, or the one following, for the first time in the political history of Ohio, candidates for office represented party divisions.

The year 1831 was a marked one, both in state and national elections. For the first time a national political convention was held for the nomination of candidates to the high office of president and vice-president. The National Republicans on December 31 met at Baltimore, and Gov. Morrow, as the delegate from Butler and Warren counties, which then constituted a congressional district, was a member of the body that nominated Henry Clay as presidential candidate.

Never did Warren county participate in a more exciting political campaign than that of the year 1840. From its citizens were to come the successful candidates for governor and member of congress, and almost within a stone's throw from the county line resided the candidate who was to win the national vote for presidential honors. The contest was hot and bitter to the extreme. At the state convention called at Columbus on February 22, 1840, it is estimated that fully 25,000 people were in attendance. At that historic assemblage, Thomas Corwin, Warren county's favorite son, received the nomination for governor. People came from all parts of the state, traveling on foot, on horseback, and by tedious canal boats to signify their admiration for the candidates, both national and state, and on the second day of the convention, notwithstanding a driving rain and the fact that the streets were a slush of February snow and mud, so great was the enthusiasm of the delegates they marched through the streets of Columbus, shouting the praises of the candidates. Both Harrison and Corwin were "people's" candidates, for they belonged to the class that believed in a man working for his daily bread. The Baltimore American inadvertently furnished the slogan for the presidential candidate of the Whigs: "Give him a barrel of hard cider and settle a pension of two thousand upon him, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days content in a log cabin." This covert sneer at the simple, frugal life of Gen. Harrison eventually sung him into the most responsible and highest office of the republic, for the American nation, as yet, was a nation of splendid middle-class toilers. Monster mass meetings were convened in every state, almost in every congressional district. In May, 1840, a tremendous mass meeting was held at Wilmington by the Whigs of the Fourth congressional district. For weeks the citizens of Warren county had been preparing for the monster gathering, and of the ten thousand persons estimated as being present, Warren county furnished a large per cent. In every way imaginable

the people tried to express the patriotic enthusiasm that was almost frenzy. Coonskins, fiddles, banners, flags, kegs of hard cider, miniature log-cabins, each and all played a prominent part in portraying the confidence and affection felt by the citizens of Ohio for the "people's candidate." Warren county was represented by a log cabin and three large canoes, and her ability as leaders evidenced in the presiding of Nathaniel McLean at the convention and the choosing of Thomas Corwin as orator. The convention confirmed the candidacy of Thomas Corwin for governor, and also the appointment of ex-Gov. Jeremiah Morrow to fill Mr. Corwin's unexpired term in congress.

Education and Schools. Ohio goes into national record as the first state to provide by land grant for the education of her youth. But so necessarily engaged were the early legislators of the state with matters pertaining to the physical conditions and well-being of the people, that not until 1821 was a legislative law passed that touched upon school organization and recognized the responsibility of the state for the mental advancement of its children and youth. The following year a commission was appointed to collect material relative to the organization of a system of public or common schools and report to the general assembly in 1823, the report to embody three things, viz: The necessity and value of a school system, a bill proposing a system of school law, and the actual condition of the school lands. The report was made but its friends were a minority, and no action was taken. But it came up as an issue in the state election of the ensuing year. Legislators were elected who were favorable to a common school system. Fortunately for the state, Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county, was governor, and his influence was given towards the passing of legislation in favor of the issue. Many in the state were hostile to the measure, for it embodied a tax for educational purposes; but there were more who recognized the need for public schools, and in 1825, Ohio possessed a law supporting taxation for general school purposes, but effective organization was not in force until 1838, when a state system was formed, an exact school fund established, and schools, in theory, at least, pronounced free. But there were cities and towns in the state that had not waited for legislative enactments on educational conditions. Cincinnati was far ahead of the rest of the state in planning for the intellectual progress of its youth. As early as 1829, she possessed a school charter by which the city had a free school system supported by taxation.

Warren county was not forgetful nor negligent of the intellectual needs of her children in the early years of its history. Almost simultaneous with the formation of a settlement, a log schoolhouse stood in its little clearing. Francis Dunlevy, afterward first president judge of the circuit of southwestern Ohio, as far as the records go, taught the first school in Warren county, which was in the year 1798. The little log schoolhouse was located just west of Lebanon, and to it came the boys and girls for miles around. Among the youngest pupils sat sturdy, black-eyed Thomas Corwin.

Mr. Dunlevy had a reputation for proficiency in mathematics and languages. Six years before he had been the head of a school

at Columbia, which was known as a "classical school," the first established in the Miami valleys. There was no "grade system" in his school at Lebanon, and it was certainly a mixed curriculum—the common branches, beginning with the alphabet to an advanced reader, spelling, geography, arithmetic, algebra, Greek and Latin. After three years Mr. Dunlevy moved the school a little farther northwest from Lebanon, which was not incorporated until the following year, but while there he was elected to the territorial legislature, and the place of instructor was taken by Daniel Spinning; a school was continued in that locality until the year 1825.

As the settlements grew in numbers, other schools were opened. Thomas Newport taught north of Lebanon for many years; the late Judge Ignatius Brown opened the first school at Deerfield in the year 1800, while in the first years of the century Matthias Ross instructed the children of Ridgeville in the first rudiments of learning. The first school in Lebanon after its incorporation was under the tutelage of Enos Williams, a pupil of Francis Dunlevy. The common English branches constituted the course of study.

The intelligence of the early instructors of pioneer schools varied greatly, and another difficulty in the way was the lack of suitable books for the pupils. Copies for the writing lessons were written by the teacher always, and he was required to be an adept in the making and mending of quill pens.

Francis Glass, who received his education in Philadelphia, and came across the mountains in the year 1817, was for several years one of the most famous teachers ever employed in Warren county. So great was his familiarity with the ancient languages, that he was the author of a Life of Washington written in Latin.

In the primitive log schoolhouses, with their huge fireplaces, their puncheon or earth floors and slab seats, sat boys destined to make Warren county proud of their sonship, for their manhood told a story of devotion to principles that brought them merited fame and honor, not only in the restricted limits of their home environment, but placed them among the great men of the state and nation.

What were afterwards known as "subscription schools" preceded the establishment of the public school system in Warren county. The following excerpt from a Lebanon paper will indicate the manner in which subscription schools were opened and maintained. The advertisement bears date of March 17, 1817. Westfield was an earlier name for Red Lion.

"Notice—The inhabitants of Westfield, together with the adjacent neighborhoods, will please to observe that as soon as practicable the subscriber intends opening a school at the brick schoolhouse at the customary price of two dollars per quarter, one-half in produce at market price. · Those who may wish to encourage literature, may send a short or longer time, discretionally with themselves, of which there will be an accurate account kept, and strict attention paid, by

"The public's most obedient humble servant,
"Anthony Geohegan."

Mr. Geohegan's consent to take half of his earnings in "produce" must have brought him various and sundry commodities for him to dispose of at "market price," for Mr. Samuel Lewis, the first superintendent of common schools in Ohio, states in his History of Higher Education in Kentucky, that the schoolmaster "was obliged to accept 'bear bacon, buffalo steak, jerked venison, furs, potmeal, bar iron, linsey, hackled flax, young cattle, pork, corn or whisky,' as well as tobacco." In the year 1840, the princely salary received by a male teacher in Warren county was in the neighborhood of twenty dollars per month; the instructors unfortunate enough to be of the opposite sex, though equally qualified by mental endowment with the sterner sex, were paid six dollars less per month. But public justice and public opinion slowly but gradually increased the salaries of all teachers. The system of common schools demanded an association of teachers for mutual improvement and general understanding of grade work, and teachers' institutes were organized and held in different parts of the state. The first institute of southern Ohio met in the spring of 1847 in Cincinnati; five years later, Warren county possessed an organization of its own, which held its first meeting in the Waynesville academy, and among the instructors were C. W. Kimball, of Maineville; Josiah Hurty, of Lebanon; J. S. Morris, W. T. Hawthorn and C. W. Harvey, all teachers in the county. Following the passage of the first Ohio law for the support of schools by taxation, boards of examiners as to the qualification of teachers were made imperative. The first appointees in Warren county under the legislative enactment of 1825 were Phineas Ross, A. H. Dunlevy and John M. Houston. Other names, prominent in promoting the best interests of the county, are found on the list of those who passed on the capability of school instructors among which are Gov. Morrow, Judge Joshua Collett, and others scarce less renowned.

The Shakers. It is a remarkable fact that the two greatest upheavals recorded in the religious history of our country were caused by the propaganda of two women, fearless enough to promulgate their earnest convictions of what they deemed to be Scriptural truth. The tenets of faith advanced by Mary Baker Eddy, which today are held by many formerly "orthodox" followers, were preceded, not quite a century before, by the peculiar doctrines taught by "Mother Ann Lee," an English woman, some of whose adherents came to America in 1774, and in the short space of five years established a strong community of believers at New Lebanon, New Lork.

The first settlers in the Miami valley were far from being adventurers in the common acceptation of the word. With few exceptions, they were all Christian professors, but, perchance unfortunately, adherents to varying creeds, and many of the pioneer preachers were almost as intense and bitter in their denunciations against the dogmas held by a sister church as they were against the heinousness of sin; possibly more so. Arminianism was a red flag to the Calvinist; he who had been immersed saw no possible hope of eternal salvation for one whose infant brow had felt only the baptismal drops of sprinkling. A chronicler of that primitive period in our national religious life, in referring to the antagonism

that existed between different denominations, says they "stood entirely separate as to any communion or fellowship, and treated each other with the highest marks of hostility; wounding, captivating and bickering another."

Five years previous to the coming of Shaker missionaries to Warren county, a wonderful religious awakening, that has gone into history as the "Great Kentucky Revival," almost destroyed the power and influence of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches whose members fell under its sway. Starting in Logan county, Kentucky, under the preaching of the Rev. John Rankin, a Presbyterian clergyman, the work was almost immediately taken up by another Presbyterian minister, named McCready, who well deserved the appellation bestowed upon him, "a son of thunder," for in most grewsome, terrific terms would he describe the future eternal abode of all who refused to abandon their sins and accept the overtures of mercy, picturing it as the "furnace of hell with its red-hot coals of God's wrath as large as mountains." Under this fiery rain of invectives, men and women fell screaming to the floor, beseeching their Creator for compassion and pardon.

At the opening of the century, both Methodist and Presbyterian denominations had followings in Warren county. The first sermon of the former faith was preached by the Rev. John Kobler at Deerfield, on August 9, 1798, he being the first regularly appointed missionary in the Miami valley, his riding circuit extending from Dayton to the Ohio river. But, within the space of two years, there were four or five local preachers within the district, whose duties kept them busy every day in the week. Two days' meetings were often held by them, and the quarterly meetings, which they established, were a favorite place of assemblage to the pioneers; men and women would walk as far as thirty miles to be present at these testimonial meetings. The Presbyterian sect was more regularly organized than the members of the Wesley persuasion, and, strange to say, the stiffness of its orthodox creed bent easily to the new doctrines promulgated by the leaders of this strange, wonderful revival, and the followers of John Wesley proved equally amenable; but the principal leaders were ministers of the Calvinistic belief.

To the little Presbyterian church at Turtle Creek, in the spring of 1802, came as its pastor, Rev. Richard McNemar, who had been one of the most zealous workers in the Kentucky awakening. He is described as "tall and guant, but commanding in appearance, with piercing, restless eyes ever in motion, and an expressive countenance, a classical scholar," earnest and ardent in his preaching, and holding most implicit faith in the wonderful revival as of divine origin. His religious services in his new field of labor were attended wth the same physical manifestations which accompanied his preaching in Kentucky. Men and women would fall to the floor, spin "around on the foot after the manner of the whirling dervishes of the East," or imitated "the bark of a dog and ran upon all fours, growling, snarling and foaming at the mouth;" while others would prophesy, see visions, and children preach with such fervor, that they would be regarded as oracles of divine wisdom. The Kentucky

synod, whose fostering care was over the church at Turtle Creek, wished to institute proceedings against Richard McNemar for advancing tenets contrariwise to Calvinistic teaching, but a large majority of his congregation concurred with their pastor in the new theology, and in the spring of 1804 the entire communion, by unanimous vote, withdrew from the Presbyterian fold, and formed a separate church known as the "Schismatic" or "New Light." But these names were repudiated by the revolters, and in 1804 the name of "The Christian church" was adopted by the organization generally. For the church at Turtle Creek was, by far, not the only one that seceded from Presbyterian ranks; nearly every Methodist and Presbyterian church in the valley of the Great Miami was weakened if not entirely disorganized by the new propaganda, a propaganda that rejected the doctrine of the Trinity, advocated immersion as the true mode of baptism, and disavowed all man-made creeds and confessions of faith, claiming the Bible, as the inspired Word, was the only necessary, safe, and true guide for the achievement of eternal happiness.

Tidings of the Kentucky revival, and its wonderful effects, in due time, reached every town in our growing republic. The Shaker settlement at New Lebanon, New York, was quick to apprehend that the unsettled condition of the hitherto orthodox congregations, who had broken away from time-honored moorings of creed and confessions of faith was, potentially, a fit season for the scattering of their own peculiar propaganda, and brethren, sound in doctrine, were at once started out to promulgate the somewhat mystical tenets taught by Ann Lee.

It was on the twenty-second day of March, in the year 1805, that John Meacham, Benjamin S. Young and Issachar Bates, wearing the broad-brimmed hats and peculiar fashion of dress which had been adopted by the followers of George Fox, in England, many years before, arrived at Turtle creek. One thousand miles had these disciples of Ann Lee traveled on foot since leaving New Lebanon on New Year's day. They were kindly welcomed, and at once realized that the ground was favorable for the sowing of the Shaker doctrines. Their missionary efforts at once bore fruit worth the gathering. Malcolm Worley, one of the most influential and wealthy men in the settlement, was the first convert; his retrogression was speedily followed by that of the pastor, Richard McNemar, and before four weeks had slipped by, a dozen families had embraced the new faith. Most of them were the leading men in the settlement, "honest, conscientious and benevolent," and gave up family relations and property, under the honest conviction that in so doing they were renouncing the evil world and its manifold temptations, and adopting a life that was pleasing to their Creator. The surrender of their property meant the passing of four thousand acres of land in Turtle Creek township, into the ownership of the first Shaker society organized west of the Allegheny mountains, its establishment bearing date of May 25, 1805. Nearly all of the entire communion of Turtle Creek church followed the example of their pastor and embraced the new doctrines, and, in truth, nearly every New Light church in that section of the country war swept into the Shak-

er fold, which made itself known to the world as "The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing." The name "Shaker," which was at first applied to them, grew out of the peculiar dance which was a part of their religious service, and was used as a term of reproach by other denominations, but it was accepted by the members of the society and found a place not only in common usage but also in their own literature.

Bedle's Station, where Turtle Creek church was located, was now known as Union Village, and rapidly became the stronghold of Shakerism west of the Allegheny mountains. Before briefly sketching the growth of this most heterodox system of worship, it may be well to know the peculiar doctrines that made it so obnoxious to the followers of the established creeds. First, membership demanded relinquishment of every claim to private property, the neophyte yielding all "personal right, title, claim and demand of, in and to the estate, interest, property and appurtenances so consecrated, devoted, and given up" to the church or society; secondly, their spiritual teaching was that Adam and Eve were the physical progenitors of the natural man, but that his spiritual nature sprung from the mystical union of Jesus and Ann Lee; their fanaticism abolished family ties, but justice demands the statement that, as a community, they lived in the strictest morality and, as a recent writer says, one familiar with their history, literature and community life, "they have most thoroughly demonstrated that men and women can live together as a band of brothers and sisters."

Never, perchance, was there a settlement, founded on religious principles, similar to that of the Shakers. Men have been carried away by fanaticism, without possessing any stable practical qualities. There were plenty of scholars and theologians in the new community, but there was also a healthful balance of men of all trades, and women who were economical, industrious housekeepers, and side by side with the religious labors, advanced the material well-being and prosperity of the new settlement. It must not be forgotten that it was not a colony of adventurers, but mostly composed of the best elements of the Western Presbyterian church, men and women of good birth, and thoughtful, earnest lives.

Not for a single moment did the leaders forget the sending out of the propaganda of their faith. In the year 1808, a book of 631 pages, principally written by Benjamin S. Youngs, entitled "Christ's First and Second Appearing," was printed in the little office of the Western Star in Lebanon, Ohio. It ran into three more editions; the second and fourth were printed at Albany, New York, and the third at Cincinnati. The literature published by the Shaker church during its palmy days was quite extensive, but consisted entirely of books and pamphlets that were expositions of their peculiar faith, interpreting prophecy, sermons, collections of hymns and anthems, biographies of men and women prominent in the society, in short, all their publications were devoted to the promulgation of their religion and the best interests of each individual member.

Union Village at first was a community of log houses; not until the year 1806 was the first frame house built, and in it the elders resided. At that time the settlement numbered about four hun-

dred people, over which David Darrow was bishop for about twenty years. He was a strong man in many ways, and the very leader for a religious movement. Just in his dealings, firm in his convictions, wise in his understanding of human nature, to the community he was not only a spiritual leader, but a father in the loving care with which he watched over their temporal interests.

The practical side of the Shakers was at once evinced in the immediate building of sawmills; the construction of frame houses succeeded the erection of a church. The first brick house was built in the year 1820. Tradesmen were set to work, and in the year 1819, when the community numbered about six hundred people, the constant hum of industry showed that weavers, spinners, blacksmiths, stone-cutters, masons, cabinet-makers, carpenters, workmen in all trades, were busily engaged for the prosperity of the village. All the shoes and clothing worn by the Shakers were manufactured at Union Village. And the tillers of the soil were not idle. Corn, wheat, flax, rye, barley, etc., came from the splendid fields that lay in every direction. From the carefully watched gardens were dug the roots that made the remedies for which the Shakers were famous. The orchards supplied them abundantly with fruit of all kinds. Yearly, thousands of pounds of sugar were made from their maple groves. And before many years had passed, their milk and butter came from the best herds in the Miami valleys.

Yet it must be said, that the wonderful material prosperity of the Shaker community was always secondary in their consideration to the promulgation and the living of the spiritual truth, for which, in their zeal, they would willingly have suffered martyrdom. But not until the year 1812 were steps taken by the community towards the formal organization of a church into "church order," as they expressed it. In that year, the church at Union Village was organized "according to the pattern of the mother church at New Lebanon," and about the middle of January all the members considered eligible signed the first covenant of the church. This covenant or pledge required the absolute surrender of the signer of all earthly possessions, complete consecration to the rules of the church, strict celibacy, and unfaltering obedience to church officers. There was one church rule that would bring much happiness to the world if adopted by orthodox congregations of today. It was an order commanding the dropping of every personal grievance, and complete reconciliation between persons who had any misunderstanding or disagreement between them at Christmas time. Then the holiday festivities were celebrated with exchange of presents, dancing and feasting.

There were men of education among the first Shakers. But as the society was opposed to all scientific, literary and intellectual advancement, with the passing of these men the community was intellectually at a standstill. The children of the founders of the community were not satisfied with the limited education afforded them, as it consisted of but little more than acquiring a knowledge of reading and writing. They clamored for contact with the outside world, and sought the introduction of more of the "world's" literature, which was refused, and upon attaining manhood and woman-

hood, many withdrew from the society. This narrowness of intellectual attainments was the first wedge of defection.

The Shakers never lost the missionary spirit. In the spring of 1807, Benjamin S. Youngs, Richard McNear and David Darrow carried their religious propaganda to a settlement of Shawnee Indians, whose tepees were scattered over the site of the present city of Greenville, Ohio. They were kindly received by the red men, but the peculiar doctrines advanced fell on barren ground, and the stay of the propagandists was of short duration. The visit was repeated later in the summer with the same unsatisfactory results, and thereafter all missionary efforts of the Shakers were confined to the proselyting of the more enlightened white brother.

The death of David Darrow in the year 1825 was an irreparable loss to the community. He was succeeded in the responsible office of leader by men who realized the obligations of the position, but were not his equal in certain qualifications that made his government so successful.

It was not always fair sailing with the society. Their records chronicle schisms that weakened their numbers by withdrawal of the disaffected members. Valuable property was destroyed by fire. In the year 1835 the forests and orchards were denuded of leaves by a plague of caterpillars. In June of the same year rain fell to the depth of nine inches; the stream rose and washed away one-half of the clothing, fulling and dye shops; milldams were broken or swept away, timber carried off and lands overflowed, destroying the summer's crops. The amount of damage done was estimated by the society at $25,000.

It was during the government of Elder Freegift Wells, 1836-1843, that the strange phenomena of Spiritualism both excited and interested the society. The manifestations continued for several years and were carefully noted in the Shaker records. Their religious life was rendered more mystical by the revelations and prophecies which the more ascetic souls claimed to have received from spirit sources, and their zeal increased almost to fanaticism by revivals which warmed their faith into glowing activity.

As tillers of the soil, abundant crops were generally the merited reward of their unremitting diligence; in addition to the harvesting of grain and staple vegetables, their "industries consisted of raising garden seeds, preserving and packing herbs, manufacturing woolen goods, brooms, flour, oils, extracts of roots for medicine, sorghum, and of cattle." Their reputation for fine stock was well deserved, as they imported fine cattle from overseas, principally Durham stock, and many purchasers, interested in the improvement of the live-stock of the country, found their way to the Shaker farm. Improved machinery gradually was accepted and did away with some primitive forms of labor. But intellectual development was less welcome, consequently less rapid in attainment. Many of the younger Shakers in the community hungered and clamored for wider knowledge and more general literature. The path was but slowly widened, for the older brethren, many of them, were opposed to everything that would lead the mind into more open channels of thought and investigation, believing "that science was destructive

to religion and dangerous to Christian character." Consequently, many of the younger people abandoned the community and went out into the world to test for themselves the things against which they had been so strictly warned. So rapid was the decrease in the membership of the society that at the opening of the year 1868, it only numbered one hundred and fifty-two souls. But in 1870 the ministry was compelled to heed the desire of its younger members for "worldly pleasures," and instrumental music and singing schools were admitted as lawful amusements. In the following year, according to the interesting article by the same authority, from which the foregoing excerpts have been taken, "a Lyceum was established, which interested the younger portion, and even some of the middle-aged. In it were taught grammar, composition, declamation, and correct language in address. There were also rehearsals of comic and absurd pieces, as well as recitations of serious, didactic, poetic, and sententious character." The local ministry frowned upon these worldly amusements, but the coming of the eastern ministry to the village in the year 1875 was productive of less restraint, for the visitors sanctioned the work of the lyceum.

The story of the Shakers is quaint with their peculiar customs and controversies concerning them. The wearing of the beard brought about much acrimonious argument between the conservative and more progressive members of the society. The original rule called for shaving at least once a week, if not more often; the independent or progressive brethren asserted that if a brother was afflicted with eye or throat trouble, his beard should be permitted to grow long as a preventive against "catching cold." After much heated argument the bridge was crossed by permitting those who pleaded health to wear beards; it finally ended in the matter becoming optional, and in 1895 the men were permitted to have their hair cut as it suited their fancy; the wearing of caps by the women was abandoned in the same year. In the year 1880, the religious dance which had been a feature of their worship since the organization of the society was dropped from the church services, owing to the age of the few members that were left, and the habit of kneeling before dining was later abandoned also.

Every promulgation of a new faith, especially a religious faith, has met with persecution—malignity of treatment, oftentimes—from those professing Christian discipleship and universal brotherhood. The Shakers were not to escape the general rule, although, as one has written who made the Shaker's life and teaching a study, "Of all the Christian sects of America, not one is less aggressive or lives within itself than that known as the Shakers. It is true that in its early history it possessed a little missionary zeal, but this was not of the offensive kind." Peculiar they were in many things, but they never encroached upon their neighbor's doctrines, and were always charitable and helpful to the needy and unfortunate.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that a denomination is often the most unkind to one who has left its fold, and as many of the converts to the Millennial church, the name first adopted by the Shakers generally, were from the ranks of the New Lights, that denomination was most intense in its rancor against the proselyting

influence. New Light leaders inveighed against the religious teaching of the Shaker ministry, circulated scandalous reports concerning their mode of life, with the satisfactory result to themselves that, on August 27, 1810, a mob of several hundred armed men, attended by a heterogeneous mass of on-lookers, the whole rabble probably numbering several thousand people, started to destroy the homes and shops of a few harmless persons. Their weapons of attack consisted of knives, hatchets, clubs, and some had fastened bayonets on poles and sticks of varying length.

The mob had made no secret of its fell purpose, and on the day preceding its cruel visit to Union Village, T. McCray, sheriff of Warren county, and Joshua Collett, then prosecuting attorney, later to sit on the bench of the supreme court of the state, warned the leaders of the mob of the unlawfulness of their purpose. But the evil intent was too deeply rooted in their minds for any warning to deter them from the carrying out of their vandal plans, and noon of the following day found hundreds of men with hearts full of hatred towards a law-abiding and peace-loving community, gathered within its precincts for the sole purpose of destroying it. Fortunately, there were men in the little town of Lebanon fearless enough to stand for maintenance of law and honor, men whose memories Warren county today delights to honor, and when the heterogeneous crowd arrived at Union Village they found a number of Warren county's representative citizens determined, at whatever cost, to protect the objects of the rancor of the mob. Among them were Gen. William Schenck, J. Corwin and Francis Dunlevy, the last-named honored in the history of Warren county as attaining the distinguished position of president judge of the first circuit court, a district which extended to Cincinnati and embraced one-third of the southern part of Ohio.

Limited space forbids a detailed story of the proceedings of the unwelcome visitors. The Shakers were apparently fearless, meeting all complaints as to their life and religious faith with calmness and dignity. The rabble consented that a committee from their ranks should question the Shakers concerning those things which had prompted its coming, the principal being the detention of some who had desired to leave the community but were restrained by force from so doing. Close inquiry and investigation, to the great disappointment of the mob, soon proved the falseness, not only of this complaint but of every other brought against the society, and Judge Dunlevy, with characteristic bravery, rode his horse into the center of the rough crowd, and loudly and peremptorily ordered its dispersion, calling upon the civil officers present to arrest any and all who should violate the peace.

Similar outbreaks of ill will towards the society occurred in after years, all reasons for the outrages founded on false charges, the favorite or popular accusation being that persons were forcibly detained against their will by the community, every one of which was found to be untrue. The writer from whom the foregoing excerpts was taken says, "There never was a good reason for afflicting the Shakers. Misrepresentation, falsehood, malice and officious persons caused wrong and fear. The order never was strong

enough, nor sufficiently aggressive to arouse religious rancor and hatred, although such was displayed. * * * Their persecutors were not savages or barbarians, but those professing to be civilized and believers in Christianity, yet refusing to practise the Golden Rule."

At one time the society at Union Village numbered seven hundred people, but as the younger members grew up they chafed at the restrictions laid upon them, and one by one many of the aged members were laid away in the quiet graveyard. In the fall of 1912, the Shakers decided to part with their splendid farm of over 4,000 acres, for the society had dwindled down to only thirteen members and all of them were approaching the "old age" side of the descent in life. For some time the United Brethren church had been eager for a home that would shelter both the aged people and orphan children of their denomination needing the care and love of home life. The Shaker farm at Union Village seemed the ideal place for such an institution, and on October 15, 1912, the immense historic Shaker farm, with its fine residences and magnificent working equipment, passed into the ownership of the United Brethren church. It was a proviso of the sale, that the few Shakers still living should have a home on the farm as long as they lived; and today, six brethren and two sisters of the Millennial faith are honored guests at the beautiful historic place whose story will always fill a venerated page in the annals of Warren county.

The Pilgrims. The religious history of Warren county would be incomplete, if there was omission of the coming of a strange sect of fanatics to the region a few years after the establishment of the Shaker society at Union Village.

The organization of these enthusiasts was effected in the eastern states about the year 1817. As their name implies, they were travelers in search of the "Promised Land." Under the guidance of Isaac Buller, who, because of a miraculous healing of a paralyzed condition, claimed also to have been given Divine command to go in search of the Promised Land, about one hundred people, believing in his superhuman mission, prepared to follow him to the ends of the earth, if their quest would lead that far. Among his followers were persons of wealth and standing; equipped with wagons, horses, clothes, beds, cooking utensils and food, the strange procession started towards the setting sun on their visionary search. Patiently, prayerfully and hopefully they toiled up the narrow mountain roads, forded streams, often halting to listen to the strange messages that Prophet Buller asserted he had received from the Lord. These revelations were not certainly of a character to inspire the Pilgrims with holiness and reverence. Bathing and the washing of clothes were forbidden; only retaining enough clothing to protect them from the cold, all else was to be cast aside; raw bacon was the only meat permitted for their use; it was divinely decreed, said the prophet, that the journey to their desired haven should lie through "filth, rags and wretchedness."

Early in March the wretched Pilgrims, with their number dwindled down to fifty-five, reached Warren county, halting at Union Village, where they were kindly cared for. Reaching the vicinity

of Mason, many fell victims of the dread smallpox. With unabated courage the remnant continued the weary journey to New Madrid, Missouri, where the prophet was taken fatally ill. He ordered the squalid band to continue their journey, promising to return to them after he had spent two years in the spirit world. Obeying the last command of their deceased leader, the few remaining Pilgrims straggled towards the southwest, finally reaching a place on the west bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Arkansas. Here they made a final halt, believing that the Promised Land had been attained; on what ground or evidence this faith was founded, history is dumb. The conclusion of the story is most tragic. In the year 1824, Mr. John Hunt, journeying to New Orleans on a flatboat with others, stopped at the mouth of the Arkansas to visit the Pilgrims, if any were fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to be alive. "They found the Promised Land a most forbidding place, situated on a narrow ridge of dry land, almost surrounded by a swamp. In a wretched tent made with forks and poles, reed cane and bark, were two interesting ladies, the only persons left of the band of Pilgrims. Neat and clean in their persons and dress, and intelligent in their conversation, they still adhered to their belief in Buller's religion."

Mr. Hunt kindly offered to help them return to their homes in New England if they so desired; but, thanking him for his interest in their behalf, said "nothing on earth would induce them to leave the Promised Land," after having found it.

Religious Organizations. Few indeed were the pioneer settlements that did not recognize the duty of religious worship, and the erection of the little church of hewed logs followed speedily, if it did not precede, the building of the rude schoolhouse. But, until the erection of the sacred edifice, religious gatherings were held in private houses in the settlement, and happy and favored was the settler before whose door the minister alighted from his weary horse to be a "week end" guest. He was indeed welcome, not only for the scriptural exhortations and comfort that he would give, but also for the news that he had gathered from outside sources and which he would distribute as he traveled from settlement to settlement. They were, perhaps, for long weary months, the only agency through which the thought and stir of the great world so recently left, reached a people whose environment was dense trackless forests, for newspapers were exceedingly infrequent visitors, and religious journals were unknown.

The white banner of Christianity was first carried into western wilds by the circuit riders of the Methodist church. A recent pen has written, "After the Revolutionary war, Mr. Wesley found the people could not get along at all in this country without an organization separate from the Wesleyans of Europe." Consequently, by his authority, Rev. Francis Asbury, in December, 1734, was ordained a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in the little city of Baltimore. This was the foundation stone of that splendid citadel of evangelical Christianity in our Republic. "It began free from ritualism and the many forms of service which had accumulated about the Mother Episcopal church. It was Arminian, not Cal-

vinistic in its faith. It had new machinery suited to new conditions. It would be difficult to conceive of a church in organization and doctrine, better fitted to the spirit and life of the pioneers." The circuits of the Methodist preachers many times stretched over a hundred miles, and hard and rough was the journey. But they gloried in the hardships that befell them, traveling always on horseback, their roomy saddlebags hanging across their saddles, receptacles for their scanty wardrobes and beloved Bibles; but they were universally happy and rejoicing in the privilege of carrying the gospel tidings to those hungering for it. They were generally men of extremely limited education, but their zeal for soul-saving more than outbalanced irregularity of speech and lack of worldly knowledge. It was providentially so. The hardships and privations of the woods-life did not produce genial soil for the sowing of classical, cultured preaching; the itinerant minister met his earnest, simple-minded congregation on the common platform of the universal and individual need of a salvation from sin and was successful in his work. Before churches could be erected, preaching stations were established, and from miles around the congregations gathered, coming on horseback, or in the rude springless vehicles of the times, some walking long distances through the dark forests. But the people could not certainly complain of the briefness of the spiritual menus furnished by the pioneer preachers, for prayers, an hour in length, were followed by sermons twice the length of the prayers that preceded them and, with but a quarter of an hour intermission, a second service, fully as long drawn out, filled the afternoon. The discourses were always extemporaneous; a written sermon, if the minister possessed sufficient ability to write one, would have been regarded as sacrilegious by his primitive congregation. A pen has written, "The old time Methodist preacher was a providential character. It will take at least another hundred years for the world to find him. To the world at large these itinerants will stand as civilization builders. These preachers never for a moment let the nation forget God."

The first Methodist circuit in southwestern Ohio was formed by John Kobler, a presiding elder in the Kentucky Conference, whom Bishop Asbury directed to go "over the river and form a regular circuit." In obedience to the command, on August 1st, 1790, Mr. Kobler reached the cabin of Francis McCormick, a minister of the same denomination, whose cabin stood near the present site of Milford, and in that rude, primitive dwelling was organized the first regular class meeting in the state of Ohio; these testimonial meetings were a delight to pioneer Methodists from near and from far, regardless of weather, they would gather to gain spiritual strength and inspiration from the heart experiences of their friends and neighbors. After five days of sojourn with Francis McCormick, Mr. Kobler, with his host as guide, ascended the Little Miami to its source, also visiting new settlements in the valleys of the Great Miami and river valleys, everywhere forming circuits and making ministerial appointments.

Three years after Lebanon was laid out, which was in 1802, Methodism had its hold upon the little settlement, and now in nearly

every neighborhood in the Miami valley its bell summons, every Sunday morning, its adherents to Divine worship.

Baptist **Denomination.** The Baptists were the first regularly organized sect in Warren county to build a church, which was done in 1797 about one-half of a mile north of the present site of Ridgeville. Its pastor was Elder James Sutton; the following year the supporters of the same creed in Turtle creek district were made a branch of the Clear creek church and erected a meetinghouse east of Lebanon. Its organization as an independent church took place in 1803, and it was admitted into the Miami Baptist association.

Presbyterians. Until the fall of 1798, the Presbyterians of the Miami valley were under the charge of the Transylvania Presbytery of Kentucky. They were then transferred to the religious care of the Washington Presbytery of Kentucky, until 1810, when the Miami presbytery was organized. The churches of Clear creek and Turtle creek had previously petitioned for pulpit ministration, but the presbyteries were unable to give any pioneer church the entire services of a pastor, and it was necessary to place one or two congregations in the Miami valley under the charge of one minister. The Rev. Peter Wilson of Cincinnati, and the Revs. James Kemper and William Robinson were appointed as regular supplies on Clear creek and Turtle creek.

The Rev. James Kemper stands out in the history of southwestern Ohio as the pioneer advocate of the doctrines of Calvin in that religion. Though in care of several congregations, his home was in Turtle creek. But his ministerial service was not of long duration as pastor of the Turtle creek congregation. Two reasons are given for the sundering of his pastorate. One was a difference with one of his elders respecting a dividing line between their farms; the second, probably more potent, doubtless arousing more comment and criticism in the congregation than the farm line, was the wearing of a "costly and stylish" bonnet by the pastor's wife; for in pioneer days orthodox Christianity was judged by the simplicity of manners and plainness of dress of its avowed followers. With the exception of the Presbyterian churches in Cincinnati, the charge at Turtle creek was the largest, and exerted the most influence in the Miami valleys.

Besides the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian sects, whose beginnings in Warren county have been briefly outlined, and who are established as different branches, yet still holding the old family names, other denominations have taken root and are firmly planted in the Miami valleys. From almost the earliest settlements, the Quakers or Friends, have been a valued and important asset, not only in the religious life of Warren county, but their influence for all that comprises true citizenship has also been deeply felt in the civil and social life of the county. Their religion was without forms, priesthood or sacrament. Their mode of life frugal and hospitable; their love of human liberty kept them firm in allegiance to the cause of the oppressed; but their opposition to all things "worldly," whether expressed by gayety of dress, amusements and the recreations of polished society, has prevented the sect from increasing.

Warren County Banks. On April 15, 1803, in the little city of Cincinnati, was incorporated the first organization in Ohio to issue notes for circulation as a medium of exchange. It was known as the Miami Exporting company of Cincinnati. It did not pose as a bank, indeed its charter did not intimate that the organizers had any authority to put into circulation notes that could be used as money. For over forty years this system of free banking was productive of harm to the public and stockholders alike. Banks failed and depositors lost. Bank assets too often were only assets on paper, as is shown in the history of Jefferson county, Ohio, which records that "the only asset was a table" in a bank failure in the town of Salem in that county in 1816, and that a similar failure in the same county showed that the principal, if not the only asset, was a "keg filled with nails, having a mere covering of gold and silver coin." Verily, the filled stocking, secreted in the black depths of a sooty chimney, promised to be a safer hiding place for hoarded coin.

Mr. P. W. Huntington, president of the Huntington National bank at Columbus, Ohio, in a valuable article entitled a History of Banking in Ohio, contributed to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, says, "Wildcat banking was a curse to Ohio, in common with other western states, and the spurious credit established by it was a blot on the fair name of commercial integrity. The losses imposed by this evil were as widespread as the communities of the state, and every man was liable to have in his pocket money which was worthless, or which could be passed only at a ruinous rate of discount. A clause is found in some of the early bank charters that 'the capital stock shall never be impaired by the dividends'; and the legislature appears to have assumed that the banks created by it had a right, without the grant, to issue notes for circulation. How that supposed right was used, and abused, can never be fully known." Counterfeiting was a potent enemy of the early banks, not only in Ohio but throughout the whole country. Mr. Huntington asserts of this evil, "An ever present form of loss and annoyance to bankers and to the public also, during the first sixty years of banking in Ohio, was the unending supply of counterfeit bank notes which were passed upon unsuspecting victims. This was a crying evil; and no bank teller was expert enough to detect all the spurious currency offered, innocently in most cases to him. * * * As late as 1856, it was estimated that there were over sixteen hundred plates in use in the United States, from which bank notes were struck for circulation."

One of the earliest troubles, financially speaking, in Ohio's history, was obtaining specie for small payments. Skins of animals, especially raccoon skins, were used as currency. In garrison towns, the payment of the soldiers being in gold or Spanish silver dollars, there was less difficulty in obtaining currency for small amounts.

The early settlers solved the problem by coining for themselves what was called "cut money." A silver dollar would be cut by them into four pieces, each piece accepted in trade at the value of twenty-five cents; if a smaller coin was desired the cut quarter would be divided into two pieces, each piece estimated at twelve and one-half cents.

From necessity, cut money was used by the pioneer residents of Lebanon and Warren county. One of the first cases tried in the supreme court at Lebanon, in November, 1805, was the arraignment of a boy for stealing from Ephraim Hathaway, Lebanon's noted tavernkeeper, "one pocketbook, one Spanish milled dollar, and one cut eighth part of a Spanish milled dollar." The lad confessed his guilt, and justice and the law were satisfied by the public witnessing the scarring of his naked back with three strokes of a whip.

Warren county's first bank was organized in Lebanon in 1814 under the name of the Lebanon Banking company; its directors were John Adams, Joshua Collett, Joseph Canby, Alexander Crawford, William Ferguson, George Harnesberger, William Lytle, William Lowry, Thomas Ross, Daniel F. Reeder, the last named being honored with the office of president; all were prominent men of influence in the county; in the hands of Phineas Ross were placed the responsible duties of cashier. The capital stock of the new bank was $50,000. The article of incorporation of this association for public utility read as follows: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed, for the purpose of encouraging trade, to promote a spirit of improvement in agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, to aid the efforts of honest industry, and to suppress the unlawful and pernicious practice of usury, do mutually covenant and agree with each other to establish a banking company, for the objects before mentioned, at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, to be called and known by the name of the Lebanon Miami Banking company, which shall continue for the term of twenty years from the commencement of its operations." Mr. Morrow, in his very accurate history of Warren county, says, "The bank soon began to issue its notes for circulation, of the denominations of $1.00, $3.00, $5.00, and $10.00, and 'tickets' of lower denominations than $1.00. * * * Profitable dividends to the stockholders were frequently declared. But the company became involved in difficulties and, on February 2, 1819, the directors resolved 'that it is expedient for this institution to close its business as soon as practicable. That it is not expedient that this resolution be now made public.'" The bank closed its doors about three years later. In 1841 the bank was re-organized under the old name, with John S. Inglehart as president and James H. Earl cashier; following the example of its predecessor, it issued its own paper for circulation, and apparently stood on a firm and successful basis, but its activity was of short duration.

Lebanon now proudly boasts of two fiscal organizations, that possess the confidence of the surrounding country. The Lebanon National bank is the older of the two institutions. For over forty-two years it has stood secure and firm, holding its own in every financial panic that has threatened the money interests of the people. It was organized in 1877 with Mr. J. M. Hayner as its first president. It is the larger of the two banks, and its last statements show assets of $1,200,000 and deposits of nearly $800,000. Its present officers are: President, P. V. Bone; vice-president and cashier, C. C. Eulass; assistant cashier, Lawrence P. Shawhan, of Loveland; teller, C. H. Eulass. The present board of directors is composed of men of ster-

ling character: W. F. Eltzroth, P. V. Bone, A. B. Kaufman, Demas Guttery, E. W. Spreng, David E. Dunham, and C. H. Eulass.

The history of the Citizens' National bank is of shorter duration. The organization of this most trusted institution was effected in 1890, with J. F. Benham, president, and Thomas Hardy, cashier. In the short space of twelve months its assets had grown to $165,000 and deposits to $100,000. After twenty-nine years of faithful service to the people of Warren county, its statement issued in the first month of the present year, shows deposits amounting to $630,000 and assets of $950,000. Its official directorate is: President, J. A. Runyan; vice-president, R. M. Gallaher; cashier, Charles S. Irwin; assistant cashiers, C. L. Bolmer and Will R. Lewis. The following gentlemen constitute the bank's present board of directors: Judge Alton F. Brown, T. E. Ivins, O. W. Morris, Lon Simonton, R. M. Gallaher, Arthur Hamilton, Charles A. Graham, J. Warren Wood, George C. King, J. A. Runyan and H. W. Suemening. Both banks recognize the efficiency of women in clerical work, Miss Miriam Smith having charge of the books at the Citizens' National and Miss Sarah Gallaher holding the same responsible position at the Lebanon National, assisted by Mrs. Mildred Banta.

In connection with this brief statement of the useful activities of these two financial institutions, mention should be made of Mr. J. Warren Wood, who lately withdrew from official connection with the Citizens' National bank, after being identified with its operations almost since the date of its organization. Quoting from the Western Star, "Early in 1891, Mr. Wood became a bank messenger, but so rapidly did he acquire a banking knowledge that, Mr. Hardy's health having become seriously impaired, he was elected cashier in 1898, which position he has held until last Tuesday (January 14, 1919), when he retired of his own volition and against the wishes of both officers and stockholders. As is shown in the list of directors, he still retains connection with the bank, but now as a director and not in active management."

Mr. Lawrence F. Shawhan, the newly-elected assistant cashier of the Lebanon National bank, was for years officially connected with the National bank at Loveland. He is a nephew of Judge Robert J. Shawhan of Lebanon.

Early Industries. As one hears the whistles, and sees the black smoke ascending from tall chimneys that proclaim the location of numerous factories scattered over the Miami valleys, announcing the increasing wealth of the population, the story of the "business activities" of the pioneers makes interesting reading. Industries that improvement in the mechanical arts has driven from manufacture on a small scale, flourished in Lebanon in the early thirties.

On September 13, 1832, William Russell announces to the 1,200 inhabitants of the village, that the two woolen factories operated by him under the name of "The Lebanon Steam Woolen factory," "where all kinds of woolen goods commonly made in this country will be made on easy terms by the yard or shares." He also states that he has "commenced fulling and was prepared to do work in that line in the best manner and on short notice." He had a rival

in his activity, in the firm of Wood & Boyd, who come out in an advertisement calculated to catch the eye of a young swain who is contemplating the purchase of a wedding suit (which probably will be his "best" attire till he would hold his grandchild on his knee, provided he did not increase in corpulency); the aforesaid advertisement announcing that the said Wood & Boyd "have at great expense procured machinery of the most approved construction for the manufacture of double-width cloths of the finest texture, and both wide and narrow cloths, satinets, cassinets, jeans, flannels, wide and narrow blankets, etc." These factories must certainly have done a prosperous business, for at the opening of the year 1840, there were still two in Lebanon, which employed thirty hands.

Opposite to the woolen factory of Wood & Boyd stood the chair making factory of Richard Borden. The same business was carried on in the shop of E. A. Wiles & Co. on Main street; the firm also made and painted sign boards.

John Probasco, in those early days repaired "watches and clocks of all kinds," and made "brass clocks at the shortest notice." By brass clocks the purchasers came into possession of clocks with brass wheels. Clock making was also carried on by Thomas Best. A few doors north of the hotel on Broadway, kept by Mrs. Share in these modern days known as the Ownley house, book binding was the advertised employment of James Hopkins, who also supplied the school children with requisite textbooks, but not a single work of fiction found a place on his shelves. In his immediate neighborhood, Tobias Bretney supplied the public with leather; but in the year 1839 there was only one tannery in Lebanon.

There were also heavier industries. North of the courthouse, on Mechanic street, Samuel Paxton made edge tools on "short notice," and also supplied the farmers of the surrounding country with plows of his own making. The iron business must have been one of the most thriving activities in the early history of Lebanon, for in 1839 there was one iron foundry and three plow making establishments in the village. The ownership of a foundry was advertised by William Alloway in the winter of 1833, his place of business being one square above the new courthouse, where he was always ready to "furnish castings of any pattern."

There was only one barber shop in Lebanon in the early thirties, and it was conducted by a colored man who rejoiced in the uneuphonious name of Thomas Chubb. Like the famous Silas Wegg, this same Thomas Chubb delighted occasionally "to fall into poetry," and his advertisements appeared in both rhyme and prose. This same tonsorial artist was fond of his hours of meditation, as will be seen by his public announcement that "His shop will be open on Sunday only till 9 o'clock, after which he wishes to spend the day in going to church and reflection."

Match Making. Not matrimonial alliances, but friction matches, although the former might sometimes be included in the latter.

The first friction matches were brought to America from England, where they had been discovered by a druggist named John

Walker, in the year 1827. It was a long time before they came into common use in this country, for the price asked for them put them out of the reach of the poor man's purse; even as late as the early forties they retailed at 25 cents per hundred. But as soon as their manufacture began in America, their convenient utility created a popular want for them, and their manufacture was begun on a small way in Warren county only a few years after the first improved friction matches were made on an extensive commercial scale in the eastern centers of population in the United States.

It was in the year of 1840 that a young man about twenty-three years of age came to Red Lion in Warren county from the east. With his young wife, William H. Ballard set his face towards the sunset, ambitious to realize some of the golden dreams that glorified the future for every young man who ever started on a pioneer trail. He certainly carried with him nothing in the way of fortune's gifts, for the worldly possessions of the two were comprised in a bed, a storebox full of household goods, and cash to the amount of $1.25. But doubtless he considered himself on the road to attainment when he obtained work at cutting corn at 50 cents a day, after the bed had been set up and the storebox opened in the little logcabin that became their home.

Undoubtedly he had at some time been employed in the match-making business, for he brought with him from the east some of the combustibles used in the manufacture of matches, and at once set to work making them by hand with a knife. The process was slow, and the demand not extensive, but a ready sale was found for the product, as he traveled on foot in disposing of them in the little settlements or at the doors of the scattered cabins. But, contriving to become the possessor of a rough, one-horse wagon, in the spring he was lucky enough to buy an old horse for $18, for which he gave his note. With this rude equipment the sale of his matches was extended; demand for them increased, and he was able to enlarge his manufacturing facilities proportionately.

The appointment of Mr. Ballard to the office of postmaster in Red Lion increased his financial resources from $7 to $10 per quarter. He also opened a little grocery and it seemed, indeed, as though the sun of prosperity was driving away all clouds of discouragement, for, while he made and peddled matches on a larger scale, his wife proved herself a prototype of the "coming woman," for she took upon her shoulders the duties of both grocery and postoffice. Possessing a rather inventive mind, Mr. Ballard was fortunate enough to invent a machine which cut the splints needed for his matches, and the output of his business was increased largely. Purchasing an old building, he moved it on his own land, thus enlarging his factory-room, and was able to run his machinery by use of a small engine and boiler, employed more hands, invested in property, and it can be truthfully said that fortune, in the small flame of a friction match, lighted his steps to substantial wealth. But the War of the Rebellion put an end to his industry. The war tax ruined the activity of all factories that were run on a limited scale, and in the year 1862 the manufacture of matches stopped in Warren county.

The Honored Dead of Warren County

No county in Ohio has a longer roll of names distinguished for ideal citizenship than Warren county. Many of them attained national fame, others were of less wide renown, while some, perchance, were little known beyond the limits of their own county, but southwestern Ohio holds them all in affectionate and reverent admiration as founders and supporters of true American ideals and institutions.

Local history has preserved the memory of Capt. Robert Benham, who migrated from Pennsylvania to the Ohio valley some years before the first treaty with the Indians at Greenville, and was the builder and possessor of the first hewed loghouse in the village or settlement of Cincinnati. With a keen eye to business, he established, in 1792, a ferry at the same settlement over the Ohio. His thorough understanding of the needs of the early settlers made him a member of the first territorial legislature, and having decided to locate in Warren county he was one of the first board of county commissioners to watch over its interests. He was noted for great physical strength, and his name has a prominent place in Ohio's record for distinguished bravery in Indian warfare. Strong as he was physically, yet, doubtless, the hard unceasing toil of pioneer life sapped his strength, and he died in 1809, at his farm near Lebanon, without attaining his three-score years.

Jeremiah Morrow. There is no name more honored in Warren county's early history than that of Jeremiah Morrow. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, it was in the year 1730 that his grandfather came to America and settled in Adams county, Pennsylvania; his namesake, the subject of this brief sketch, was born near the present town of Gettysburg, October 6, 1771. Like all other boys of his time, he knew the meaning of hard work, and only obtained the scanty education found in pioneer schools. But with a determination thoroughly characteristic of the man, he mastered the science of surveying and, deciding that the Ohio country offered more inducements for a permanent location, crossed the mountains about 1796 and, reaching the little settlement of Columbia, was almost immediately employed as a teacher and surveyor. Following the trail of the immigration that was so rapidly advancing into the Miami valleys, he purchased a large tract of land in the fertile basin of the Little Miami, the farm lying in the inclosure of what is now known as Warren county, resolving that here during life should be set up his lares and penates. Obeying the Scriptural injunction that man should not travel the journey of life alone, in the spring of 1799 he returned to Pennsylvania and informed Miss Mary Parkhill of Fayette county, that a certain little loghouse, overshadowed by forest trees, not far from the clear, beautiful waters of the Little Miami, awaited her coming as its mistress. She willingly returned with him, and their united life was a truly happy and congenial one.

From the very beginning of Mr. Morrow's residence in his new home, his sterling, manly qualities and wide intelligence were recognized by his neighbors as assets to be used in the building up of community and state life, and in 1801 they sent him to the old state

house at Chillicothe to sit as their representative in the first legislative assembly that met within its walls. The following year the responsible duty of assisting in the framing of a constitution for the new state was laid upon him. Other honors came in rapid succession. Grave obligations as member of the first state legislature were treated most satisfactorily to his constituents; so gratifying were his labors that, at a special election in the summer of 1803, he was sent to the national congress where, for ten years, he was the sole representative of Ohio in the house of representatives. In 1813, when a new apportionment entitled Ohio to a larger representation in congress, Mr. Morrow took a seat in the United States senate. His services while in the national congress, as chairman of the committee on public lands, were particularly valuable, not only to the citizens of Ohio, but to the people at large. One has well written, "He knew thoroughly the wants of the settlers and possessed the firmness, independence and moral courage to resist the lobby-schemings of land speculators. His opinion on any subject relating to the public domain uniformly commanded the respect of congress, so that it came to pass that almost all of the laws providing for the survey and disposal of the public lands during the period he was in congress were drafted by him." His knowledge of Indian character made him a trustworthy commissioner to treat, in 1814, with the tribes living west of the Miami rivers. He kept in close touch with all projects and movements directed to internal improvements, and while in the house urgently urged governmental support for the building of the Cumberland road, a macadamized highway, linking a tributary of the Mississippi with the Atlantic coast, and a few years later he was seen as zealously advancing the canal system in his own state. In 1822 Ohio claimed his services as governor of the state, and for four years he faithfully and enthusiastically supported every enterprise directed towards the advancement of the state in every and all directions. As has been said elsewhere, the building and success of the Little Miami railroad was largely due to his determination that it should not fall through, and, as its first president, he did a major part in directing its financing and keeping up the faith of discouraged stockholders. At the close of his second term of governorship, Gov. Morrow returned to his home on the banks of the Little Miami, with the intention to devote the remainder of his life to the improvement of his farm, a labor peculiarly enjoyable to him. But the people of Ohio a little later demanded his return to public life, and elected him to congress. An almost unprecedented honor to come to a man who had reached his threescore years and ten. But it was not an ordinary time in either national or state politics, and no ordinary man could carry the burden intrusted to him. Says one thoroughly conversant with the times: "It was the logcabin year, when the people of the state went wild over the brilliant speeches of America's greatest orator, Corwin, and the songs of John Greiner." Mr. Corwin had accepted the Whig nomination for governor of Ohio, which necessitated his resignation as congressman, and Jeremiah Morrow was the imperative choice of the state as the one man fitted to fill out Mr. Corwin's unexpired term.

With great reluctance Mr. Morrow again took his seat in the great national council. The burden of age was beginning to be felt; he yearned for the quietude of private, home life, but, convinced that it was a duty to again take up the cares of statesmanship, he went to Washington, to find but one man sitting in congressional halls who had been there when Gov. Morrow went to the 8th congress as Ohio's representative in 1803. This was John Quincy Adams, who had ascended the political ladder from representative to the presidency of the United States, and at the end of his presidential term was again serving his state in congress, standing with characteristic positiveness for human liberty in pleading for free speech and the right of petition. Mr. Morrow was, perchance, more disturbed by the change in personal environment than by anything else. He missed his old associates, they had disappeared from the field of action, taking with them the courtesy and kindliness of manner that distinguished the public men of our early history. The venerable man said: "I am acting with another generation. The courtesies which members formerly extended to each other are, in a great measure, laid aside, and I feel that I am in the way of younger men."

For over forty years Mr. Morrow faithfully served his nation, state and community. By nature he was retiring, and the attractive life to him was one passed at his country home, where he delighted to help in the work necessary in farm life; possessing the true American idea of manual labor, that it was ennobling and that laziness was degrading, Mr. Morrow often greeted the great of earth, who sometimes knocked at the door of his plain frame house, in workman's garb, and it was sometimes a little difficult for distinguished foreigners to realize that the slender, small man, so simple and reserved in manner, who came from the hay field or mill and met them quietly but cordially, was the man whose fame, as a patriot and upholder of republican principles and institutions, was not confined to the shores of the country so dear to him.

Trained from childhood in things pertaining to religious life, Mr. Morrow was affiliated with the United Presbyterian church, and was honored by his friends and neighbors for his consistent life. He died on March 22, 1852, leaving behind him a record of a life so well spent, that Warren county may justly and proudly esteem it one of its priceless treasures.

Matthias Corwin. The father of the man most distinguished in the history of Warren county if not, perchance, of the state, is worthy of remembrance for his own personality and influence in pioneer days. Born in Morris county, New Jersey, his father moved to Pennsylvania when Matthias was but a little lad, going later to Bourbon county, Kentucky; but the "land of desire" seemed to be the valley of the Little Miami in Ohio, and in 1798 he came with his family to what is now known as Warren county, buying land near the present site of Lebanon. Matthias had reached his thirty-seventh year, and immediately identified himself with the progressive men of southwestern Ohio; having acquired a knowledge of the law, it was not long before his ability and qualifications were recognized by the pioneers, and he was one of the first justices of the

peace in Warren county, also sat as a member of the first board of Warren's county commissioners, and for ten years represented his neighbors in the legislature, and twice was honored with the dignified position of speaker of the house. From 1816 to 1824, he wore the judicial ermine as associate judge of the court of common pleas. All of these responsible positions attested the esteem and reliance held by southwestern Ohio in his uprightness of character and capability to manage public affairs. So strict were Judge Corwin's ideas concerning personal conduct, that he is said to have regarded as fraud every act intended to misrepresent or deceive. Laziness appeared to him absolute crime. A family of nine children were early trained in habits of economy and industry. His peace-loving disposition, just and wise outlook, made him a reliable arbiter in neighborhood differences which he was many times called upon to adjust. Of his character it has been written: "He was the friend of the friendless, the comforter of the disconsolate, the affectionate and kind neighbor and relative, and, connected as he was through life, with religious, social and political communities, he was a guide and pattern in each. Such was the candor, the mildness, the uniformity of his conduct, and so unexceptionable his walk and conversation, he never knew an enemy."

For thirty years Judge Corwin was a valued and influential member of the Baptist church in Lebanon. His death took place September 4, 1829, having almost completed the allotted term of human life. His body lies in an old graveyard west of Lebanon, where also sleep many of Warren county's distinguished pioneer dead.

Ichabod Corwin. The first white settler on the present site of Lebanon was Ichabod Corwin, an uncle of Warren county's most distinguished son. His settlement in the beautiful little Turtle creek valley was the result of one of those happenings in human life, which too often are called accidental, but which, doubtless, are part of the Divine plan for the welfare of those who believe in a higher guidance into "green pastures."

A resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, Mr. Corwin was one of a company that crossed the Ohio river in pursuit of the red men, and his eye was caught by the beauty and potential richness of the Miami country. Before Gen. Wayne's treaty of peace with the Indians in 1795, Mr. Corwin purchased a half section of land on the north branch of Turtle creek, and in the spring of 1796, with his little family, consisting of a wife and three children, built his rude cabin in "the dark and lonely wood."

Mr. Corwin was but twenty-eight years of age when he felled the trees for his Ohio home, and one can picture the ideals of freedom and ambition for his children that nerved the arm that so lustily swung the ax. In the year 1797, a daughter came to add to the happiness of the little home circle, and local history asserts that baby Eliza was the first white child born within the present limits of Lebanon. Her life was brief. In the year 1815 she was united in marriage to William Newman, of English ancestry, but died after seven short years of wedded life, leaving one child, Moses B. Newman.

It is recorded that the best built house in Lebanon when the town was planned, was built by Ichabod Corwin; a residence of hewed logs, whose walnut shingles were fastened with pegs instead of nails. For unknown reasons, he soon disposed of it to Ephraim Hathaway, who, with an eye to business, hung over its entrance a picture of a dark equine animal, and under the name of the Black Horse it became the first hostelry in Lebanon, with Ephraim Hathaway as landlord.

The platting of the village of Lebanon, which was done in the year 1802, was of great interest to Mr. Corwin. The people of the growing settlement were very desirous that the town should be made the county seat, and knew that legislative enactment demanded the erection of a courthouse in any town ambitious to be a county capital, so Mr. Corwin, with other land owners, donated proceeds of the sale of lots toward a fund for the building of the temple of justice. A zealous member of the Baptist denomination, he also assisted largely in the erecting of the first Baptist church in the village, which is noted as the first church edifice in the town. His ambition for the renown of the village was expressed in his giving, or rather offering, forty acres for a building site for Miami university which Lebanon was desirous of inclosing in its environs. The ground was formally accepted by the legislature for the purpose intended, but afterwards located the institution at Oxford. The proffered site now lies mostly in the Lebanon cemetery.

Mr. Corwin's eventful life came to a close in the fall of 1834, and his tombstone in the old Baptist graveyard records that sixty-seven years embraced his earthly existence. His faithful wife, Sarah Griffin Corwin, and twelve children survived him. Mrs. Corwin lived to see nearly two hundred of her descendants, passing away after nineteen years of widowhood.

Samuel Heighway. As the founder of Waynesville, the "village on the hill-top," Samuel Heighway, merits a place among the honored dead of Warren county.

He was not an adventurer, seeking to build up his fortunes in the new wonderful country that was bringing untold thousands to American shores, but was an Englishman of large means, his native town being Shropshire, England. He landed in America in 1794, and with his family reached the Miami valley the following year.

Like many brother pioneers, Mr. Heighway's western journey was made on horseback as far as Pittsburg, where a flatboat was taken for the trip down the Ohio river, and it is interesting to know that the primitive vessel was 36 feet long, 12 feet wide, and drew 18 inches of water. With a view to the personal comfort of himself and family, the little craft was loaded with "wares and implements," purchased in Baltimore, for the furnishing of the new home in the wilderness and also for barter with the Indians. Owing to the low water in the river, the momentous journey was not begun until late in November, but we learn that Mr. Heighway and family suffered comparatively little from the extreme severity of the weather, as they were well provided with "blankets, three or four feather beds and plenty of bed clothes," and their larder was well stocked with a sufficient supply "of beef, mutton, flour, bacon and

other foods." The passenger list consisted of seven people, two women and five men, of whom one of the latter was a young Englishman by the name of Bailey, who later became distinguished as an astronomer. In December the boat was broken by floating ice and the seekers for a new home were compelled to land, fortunately for them in the vicinity of a deserted cabin, which was promptly utilized for several weeks as a riverside abode. Again kind fortune favored them, for the wreckage occurred not very far from a sawmill, and the building of a new boat, a more commodious craft, was soon under way. On February 20, 1797, the voyage was resumed, and seven days later the founder of Waynesville reached the little settlement of Columbia, arriving at the site of Waynesville in three or four days, when trees were cut down for the new cabins. Rev. James Smith of Powhatan county, Virginia, the same year, with a view to locating in the Miami country, was in October a guest at the Heighway home, and a note in journal of his trip and of his sojourn states, "It was curious to see their elegant furniture and silver plate glittering in a small smoky cabin."

Shortly after his arrival in the Miami valley, Mr. Heighway had become interested in a land speculation with Dr. Evan Banes and Rev. John Smith, both of whom resided at Columbia. A tract of land, embracing 30,000 acres lying westward about three miles from the Miami river, was purchased from Judge John Cleves Symmes: the grant contained within its boundaries the present site of Waynesville, and of which it was the intention of Mr. Heighway to become sole owner. And as he had advanced the first payment for the tract, he had the privilege of first choice in selecting the land most pleasing to him, and thus the future site of Waynesville passed into his ownership. The price paid for all the land was $1.25 per acre. The settlement of Waynesville was not begun by Mr. Heighway until more than a year after the purchase contract was signed, and then, with a Yankee eye to profit, all land sold by him was at an advance price of fifty cent an acre, and $6 was the price of a town lot. The first Waynesville settlers were forced to obtain their deeds from the United States government, as Judge Symmes had failed in his efforts to be granted a patent for the territory. This was true not only of the settlers in Waynesville, but also of those in Franklin and Dayton, for they all came within the district for which Judge Symmes had contracted. And the profits, that might have accrued to Mr. Heighway and his associates in their large land deal, were lost in the expenses of the numerous law suits arising over land deeds.

For several years Samuel Heighway was the most prominent and influential man in the growing settlement of the town which he founded. The first mill in its neighborhood was built by him, and local annals record him as the first storekeeper in the village: in the year 1804 he was honored by the government with the office of postmaster. Nine years later he removed to Cincinnati, where he died in the year 1817.

Col. John Hopkins. Col. John Hopkins derived his military title from promotion to the colonelcy of a militia battallion at the close of the War of 1812, in which contest he served in the capacity of a

lieutenant. He came with his father to Warren county in 1804, about three years before attaining his majority, endowed with a liberal education for the times, and speedily found employment as a competent surveyor and conveyancer. Establishing himself on a farm about two miles south of the little village of Lebanon, he brought as mistress of his home a young wife, Susanna Branstator. Election as sheriff of the county caused Mr. Hopkins to resign his military office in 1821, having previously served the public as justice of the peace, and his new duties compelled his residing in Lebanon. At the close of his sheriffship he removed to Hopkinsville and opened a store, but the fabled political bee buzzed its fascinating hum around his ears, and he consented to run for representative, taking his seat in 1826, serving two terms. In 1836, Warren county desired his services as county commissioner, and for six years he faithfully looked after the public interest of the county, but in 1846 again entered the political arena and was sent to the upper chamber of the general assembly for two terms.

A local historian writing of Col. Hopkins says: "Political honors came to him unsought. His powers of mind, sound judgment and practical wisdom gave him the full confidence of Warren county's citizens." A warm personal friend of Thomas Corwin, it would follow that he was a Whig in politics until later allied with the Republican party. After the close of his senatorship, for a quarter of a century he enjoyed the quiet and rest of life on his farm, where he died in 1875, aged eighty-nine years.

John Hunt. The subject of this sketch was one of the most prominent men in the early history of Warren county, the Hunt family at Red Lion looking upon his father, Aaron Hunt, as their common ancestor.

John Hunt was only six years of age when his family came from Washington county, Pennsylvania in 1798, and settled in Turtle Creek township. It was hard living for a time, for not until they had ploughed and sowed for four years did a wheat harvest reward their efforts. Then came the problem of reaping, for, unfortunately, they did not own an implement with which to cut the grain. Women's forethought and willingness to do solved the problem. Mounting a horse, using a man's saddle, and taking with her a piece of linen of her own weaving for payment, for money was lacking, the mother of John Hunt rode to Cincinnati to purchase a sickle for the ingathering that meant so much to her household. The journey took three days and two nights, a storm detaining her for some hours. Great was her anxiety to reach her home, not only from desire to save the grain, but also from the fact that a babe only three months old had been left in the care of older children, but they were trustworthy little nurses, for she found the infant in good health. The wheat was cut, but to their great disappointment the crop proved to be what the pioneers called "sick wheat," unfit for domestic purposes, as the flour when made into bread caused great nausea to the eater. The mother of John Hunt was a woman equal to the many emergencies that naturally crept into the limitations of pioneer life. When her son was still a small lad, his arm was broken by an unlucky fall. Speedy

treatment was necessary. The nearest surgical aid could be only obtained at Cincinnati, sixty miles distant. To think was to act. Mrs. Hunt was equal to the emergency. With her own hands she set the broken bones.

But little school instruction came to John Hunt, and nearly all he received was in his childhood. But endowed with a good mind and ability to embrace every advantage that fell in his way, he acquired an amount of information superior to that possessed by many children in pioneer homes. His business life started in 1820, when for five years he was occupied in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers between Cincinnati and St. Louis, later "engaging in commercial and banking transactions." His intelligence and incorruptibility of character were so recognized and appreciated by the people of Warren county, that in 1835 they sent him as their representative to the general assembly, where he remained for three consecutive terms. First a Whig in politics, with the majority of the party he became an earnest advocate of Republican principles, and at the outbreak of the Civil War upheld the Union cause most earnestly, not only with word and sentiment, but recognizing his obligations to the men who made possible the safety and permanence of his government, he gave $5,000 to the aid of soldiers and their families. One of the most beautiful acts of his praiseworthy life was the literal adoption of a poor and needy soldier, whose wounds attested gallant service in the battle of Shiloh. As if belonging to his own kindred, Mr. Hunt made Thomas Blake a member of his home circle and so ably educated him, that for six years he was a valued instructor in the public schools of Warren county, and later, for four years served the people as county recorder, and receiving still greater proof of public confidence in the appointment of postmaster of Lebanon, which office he retained for eight years.

In the happiness that only comes from a life of generous deeds, Mr. Hunt lived to an advanced age, passing away at the old homestead, so dear to him, near Red Lion.

Michael H. Johnson. Perchance, no man in the early history of Warren county was more useful along many lines of public service than Michael H. Johnson. He seems to have been fortunate in possessing a thorough rudimental education, for his correctness in speaking, spelling and writing caused him to be called on very often by the early settlers who desired the drafting of important papers or settling of accounts: not that many of those who asked were without education, but they lacked the ability to express themselves with literary aptitude. While Ohio was yet under territorial government, Mr. Johnson filled several responsible official positions, being at one time assessor and then auditor of supervisor's accounts of Deerfield township, when it was still embraced in the confines of Hamilton county, and also held a lieutenant's commission, signed by Gov. St. Clair, in the militia of the territorial government.

After the admittance of Ohio into statehood, at the first election for justice of the peace held in Warren county in the summer of 1803, Mr. Johnson was one of the two justices chosen for the township of Hamilton. In the same year, the associate judges also ap-

pointed him the first recorder of the county, an office which was filled by him for six years, earning the magnificent salary of nine cents for every one hundred words recorded by him. He certainly must have been also occupied with other things, for his official duties were far from irksome, as it required four years to fill the first volume of land records, although deeds and mortgages and all papers relating to land titles were recorded in the same book.

Election to the state legislature came in 1809, and for six consecutive terms he sat as representative, entering the governing body as senator in the year 1818. The following year by joint ballot of the two legislative chambers he was appointed collector of the Second Ohio district. The state of Ohio, at this time, was divided into six districts, in order that the collection of taxes from non-resident land owners could be systematically accomplished. The Second district was the largest of the six, as it comprised all the counties in which were located the Virginia Military lands. Two years later the office was abolished. In 1820 the office of county auditor was created and Mr. Johnson was its first incumbent; he then, for a short time, held the office of county commissioner, but his appointment the same year, 1824, by the legislature to the honorable position of associate judge, compelled his resignation of the lower office. For ten consecutive years he filled this responsible station to the entire satisfaction of the people.

His varied official duties did not prevent him from being an enthusiastic participant in early politics, and he was one of the foremost organizers of the Whig party in Warren county, and remained a firm adherent to its principles until his death in 1846.

Mr. Johnson was born in Virginia in 1769. As has been told, his qualifications for the many positions of public trust held by him during his lifetime are proof that his education was broader than that received by the majority of the young men of his day. He came to Deerfield in 1797, and clerked for a man named Hinkson, who "was the first storekeeper in Warren county." Four years later he purchased land directly north of Hopkinsville, which remained in his possession until his death.

It is related that he found much enjoyment in writing on religious subjects, and as he was of the Universalist persuasion, doubtless his articles proved red flags of controversy to the orthodox element that surrounded him.

Thomas B. Ross. A large per cent of the men who won eminence in pioneer days chose the law as a profession, and were thus better equipped to administer both local and state affairs. Among them was Thomas B. Ross, who in 1810 hung out the "shingle" in the little village of Lebanon, that announced his ability and desire to adjust the legal grievances of the citizens of Warren county. He was a young man, having but recently passed his majority, but, youth that he was, he had been admitted to the bar two years previously to his coming to Lebanon. The birthplace of Mr. Ross was in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father was a Quaker physician, and consequently his son was educated at a Friends' school. On his mother's side he bore relationship to the famous John Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia.

The ability of Mr. Ross speedily won him an enviable place among the able legal lights for which Warren county was so justly celebrated in the early years of its settlement; for it can be most truthfully asserted that the judges and attorneys on the Miami circuit in the first half of the nineteenth century were noted far and wide for great legal acumen, intellectual power, forcible presentation of the law, and a sincere, honest comprehension of justice. So rapidly grew the fame of Mr. Ross as a barrister and trustworthy citizen that, in 1818, he sat in the national congress as representative of the First Ohio district, which comprehended the counties of Hamilton, Preble and Warren, succeeding Gen. William Henry Harrison. During his incumbency one of the most serious problems in our national life came before Congress for its solving and, to his honor be it told, he was found on the side of the minority—the adoption of the Missouri compromise.

At the close of his congressional life, Mr. Ross resumed his law practice in Lebanon, but in 1835 Warren county again demanded his public services, sending him as its representative to the state legislature. The last years of his life were passed on a farm not far from Lebanon, happy in the companionship of his wife and children. His devoted companion, to whom he was united in 1811, was Miss Harriet Van Horne, daughter of Rev. William Van Horne, who during the war of the Revolution, as chaplain, shared the discomforts and privations of the soldiers. At the ripe old age of eighty-one years, Mr. Ross died, June 28, 1869.

John McLean. By reason that his youth was passed in Warren county, and his professional, and what might also be called his national life, began in Lebanon, the name of John McLean cannot be omitted from the annals of the Little Miami valley.

He was a lad of four years when, in 1789, his parents started from their home in Morris county, New Jersey, with the purpose of establishing a home in far western wilds. Stops were made in both Virginia and Kentucky, but reports of the wondrous richness of the Miami valleys had reached their ears, and not until their "lone wagons bivouacked in the blaze" of campfires in what is now known as Warren county, were trees felled for the rude cabin that made the first home of the future statesman on Ohio soil.

Until he was sixteen years of age, John McLean experienced the labor and privations incident to primitive farm life. But hard, unremitting toil failed to dim the ambition of his youthful heart, which was to be a worker in the life which lay outside of farm limitations. Eagerly embracing the few advantages for self-improvement that came within his environment, he was especially happy in the privilige of forming an acquaintance with the classics under the guidance of private instructors, for which he paid by extra labor, as the family purse was somewhat limited.

Before attaining his majority, Mr. McLean left the farm for broader opportunities for self-improvement and advancement. Obtaining employment in the office of the county clerk at Cincinnati, all of his leisure time was spent in acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of the law, for which he was by natural gifts splendidly qualified, and was especially fortunate in having as guide and men-

tor in his studies, Mr. Arthur St. Clair, who was not only honored as being the son of Gov. St. Clair, but was pre-eminent for ability as a legal advocate.

In the fall of 1807, Mr. McLean opened a law office in Lebanon, and so well qualified was he for his profession, that he soon had the confidence and esteem of the entire community. Allying himself with the Democratic faction, although but twenty-seven years of age, the party in 1812 intrusted its interests to him by electing him to the National congress. Nor was it a political blunder. His outlook was not restricted to party horizon, but embraced what he rightly conceived to be national instead of factional or party problems. Gifted as an orator, Mr. McLean eloquently and persuasively upheld all measures for resistance against England's encroachment; he was the author of the first pension law recorded as an enactment of Congress, providing for the widows of American soldiers. In 1815, declining a nomination to the United States senate, the following year he received the unanimous vote of the Ohio legislature to a judgeship on the bench of the Ohio supreme court, where for six years his able, impartial and logical decisions commanded the admiration and respect of the entire state, and it was with regret that many saw him lay aside the judicial robe to accept from President Monroe the position of commissioner of the general land office, which was followed shortly by the appointment of postmaster general; but this appointment was a truly marked appreciation of his great ability to succeed where other men failed. Postal affairs were in a general mix. Appropriations failed to meet expenses, and there was a public outcry against irregular and inadequate mail service. But if there was one dominant trait in Mr. McLean's character, it was a genius for hard work. Many men, not sluggards either, would have been appalled and retreated before the task confronting them. But with the same zest with which in early life he swung his axe in felling a tree on the home farm, he applied his great mind to bringing order out of the chaos around him. The result was marvelous and speedy. Finances were honestly and satisfactorily adjusted, and public dissatisfaction vanished before the systematic and regular mail service inaugurated under his scientific management.

Brief as this sketch of Judge McLean must necessarily be, injustice would be done, if omission was made of his conduct respecting distribution of public patronage while in office. And what is now written of him may be said of nearly every prominent man in our early history, both national and state. Favoritism was an unknown word to them. Sane idealists they were, but this idealism took form in sterling character and principle lived up to the line. Never did Judge McLean remove a man from office because of variant political creed; character, not political affiliation, was the recommendation which procured an applicant a desired appointment. To Judge McLean official position was a sacred trust from the people of the new Republic, and this realization dominated his entire term of service, until the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the presidency, who urged him to accept the responsible position of secretary of the War and Navy department in his cabinet; he

declined the appointment, but gladly accepted the appointment of associate judge of the United States supreme court, for the law was his first love. "His eminent fitness for this position" writes a biographer, "was manifested by more than thirty years' service, during which period the jurisprudence of the country was enriched by the diligent labors of his energetic and cultivated mind." In 1848 his opposition to the extension of slavery brought him as presidential nominee before the Free Soil convention at Buffalo in 1848, and he was also considered as a candidate at the Republican conventions in 1856 and 1860.

But it is for his legal attainments and ability that Judge McLean won widest renown. He and Judge Burnett of Cincinnati have been declared the "two greatest lawyers of the pioneer west."

Like all truly great people, Judge McLean was simple and unostentatious in manner; of a cheerful temperament, he was "instructive and elegant in conversation." His kindly treatment of younger members of the bar quickly won for him their confidence and respect; a professor of the Christian faith, he was consistent with the principles avowed. He was twice married, his first wife being a southern girl, daughter of a physician. For many years Judge McLean resided on the old home place near Lebanon, but passed the last years of his life in Cincinnati, where he died at the beginning of the Civil War, a contest in which his son, Nathaniel C. McLean, a native of Warren county, and also an attorney, fought gallantly for preservation of the Union, entering the service as colonel of the 75th Ohio volunteers and reaching the rank of brigadier-general, a merited reward for distinguished bravery.

Francis Dunlevy. For more than three-quarters of a century, there has stood in the old Baptist graveyard at Lebanon, a tombstone whose almost time-effaced inscription reads as follows: "In memory of Francis Dunlevy, who died Oct. 6th, A. D. 1839, aged 78 years. He was among the first white men who entered the territory now forming Ohio. Was a member of the territorial legislature and of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio."

A great man was this same Francis Dunlevy, and the history of Warren county would be less valuable, less interesting had his life been lived elsewhere. A Virginian by birth, he was a lad of ten summers when his parents removed to Pennsylvania; when a stripling of fourteen years he was found in the American army fighting against the Indians, and engaged in this mode of service to the colonists almost to the end of the Revolutionary struggle. Mr. Howe states that, "he assisted in building Fort McIntosh, about the year 1777, and was afterwards in the disastrous defeat of Crawford, from whence, with two others, he made his way alone through the woods without provisions to Pittsburg." A few years later he tried his material fortunes in Kentucky, removing in the year 1791 to Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio, following here and afterwards in Warren county his vocation as teacher, for which he was finely qualified, especially in the ancient languages.

Mr. Dunlevy's political influence and honors began with his membership in the last territorial legislature, which was succeeded

by an appointment to the office of presiding judge of the first circuit at the first organization of the judiciary. His circuit covered ten counties, and though often trails were his only roads in many places, and often swollen streams compelled a wide circuit, he is said never to have missed a court; surely ample attestation of fidelity to the responsibilities of his high position. For fourteen years Judge Dunlevy dispensed judicial equity, then for a decade and a half practised at the bar, spending the last years of his life in studying the problems of the day and indulging in his love for good literature.

Brief as the sketch of this eminent jurist must necessarily be, no outline would be complete without reference to his most ultra views on the evils of slavery. He stands as the first abolition writer in Warren county, even in the Miami valley. His childhood was passed in a slave state, and even in those tender years the cruelties and injustice of enforced servitude appalled him, and later life placed him in the ranks of uncompromising abolitionism. His platform was immediate emancipation. He wrote much on the subject, and his extreme radicalism brought him both abuse and execration. But these were as fuel to the flame, and never was he intimidated from expressing open avowal of his principles, though in later years this bravery cost him his candidacy for office.

James Hart. Although no tombstone marks the last resting place of James Hart in the little cemetery at Deerfield (South Lebanon), his name has found a deserving place in the pioneer records of the Miami valley. The ancestry of James Hart was of the Scotch Covenanter stock, although he was, by birth, a "son of Erin," his father being an Irish weaver. James was somewhat of a prodigal, running away from home to follow the leading of fortune in the new America. With a peddler's pack upon his back he wandered from Pennsylvania into Virginia, some years after the close of the Revolutionary War, settling upon 200 acres of land on the east side of the Little Miami river, which he bought from William Lytle for the small consideration of $1 per acre. This Irish pioneer served gallantly in our contest for national independence, sharing in the momentous victory at Yorktown. The religious teaching and convictions of his boyhood were never forgotten by him, and he remained a zealous adherent to the faith promulgated from the pulpit of the little Associate Reformed church, known as the Sycamore church near his home, in which Gov. Morrow held the sacred office of ruling elder.

In 1822, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years his earthly life was closed, and his body rests in the old graveyard at South Lebanon, but like many graves of Ohio's pioneers, no stone attests his valor as a soldier of the Revolution or one of the advance guard of civilization, but "unhonored and unsung" he sleeps.

Samuel Bigger. Not only has Warren county given Ohio two of its best governors, but she has contributed occupants of three gubernatorial seats in other states. Jeremiah Morrow and Thomas Corwin were Warren county men.

Charles Clark, elected governor of the state of Mississippi, in the year 1864, but removed by President Johnson the following

year, was raised in Warren county and may have been born there; while Ralph P. Lowe, elected governor of Iowa in 1858, was a son of Judge Jacob D. Lowe, and by birth and early training a son of Warren county.

But both were antedated in the executive office by Samuel Bigger, who was elected to the executive office in Indiana in the year 1840.

In the year 1802, Samuel Bigger was born on his father's farm northwest of Lebanon. His paternal relative, John Bigger, stands out in the pioneer history of Warren county as one of its ablest men, serving in the state legislature longer than any other man in Ohio.

Young Samuel attended the log cabin schools on week-days, and on Sunday with his parents attended the Dick's Creek Presbyterian church, which was built about the year 1810, a short distance from the present village of Blue Ball; and probably strained his childish neck in an effort to see the minister, whose pulpit was built so high above the congregation, that he remained invisible until standing up to preach.

Mr. Bigger possessing some means, Samuel was sent to finish his education at the Ohio university at Athens, which was the first college built in the state, and was probably the first boy from Warren county who attended the Institution. His collegiate studies finished, Samuel returned to Lebanon and selecting the law for a profession, completed his legal studies and opened an office in the village, but for some unknown reason decided to remove to Indiana, where he soon entered upon a lucrative practice in Union and Rush counties of that state, being for a part of the time a partner of Oliver H. Smith, one of the most renowned attorneys in the early history of Indiana. So favorable was the opinion made by young Bigger upon the men with whom his profession threw him and the citizenship generally, that in the year 1834 he was elected to the legislature of the state, and shortly made presiding judge of the circuit court, where he remained until elected governor in the year 1840, taking his seat by a Whig majority of over 8,000 votes, but the tide turned and he lost re-election by about one-fourth of the majority of the votes that had previously elected him.

Upon retirement to private life, Mr. Bigger located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his death took place while still in active manhood. His body lies in McCulloch park in Fort Wayne, and the following inscription upon his headstone reveals the impression his life made upon all who knew him: "Samuel Bigger, late governor of the State. Died Sept. 9, 1846, in the 45th year of his age. A Patriot and Christian, he died in the full hope of a glorious immortality."

Joshua Collett. To Joshua Collett is ascribed the distinction of being the first barrister in Warren county. He received a sound English education, and had also completed his legal studies in his native town of Martinsburg, West Virginia, before immigrating into Ohio territory.

His majority had just been attained when he reached Cincinnati, where he sojourned for about one year, almost the most event-

ful twelve months in Ohio's history, for its first state constitution had just been adopted, and it now stood upon an equality with every sister state in the Federal Union. Mr. Collett, having well-nigh a prophetic vision of the brilliant future awaiting him in the Miami valley, decided to make Lebanon his home, and came to the village in the summer of 1803, thus being the first resident lawyer in the town.

It is somewhat hard to see what encouragement for future success, a settlement containing about half-a-dozen log houses, could promise to a young ambitious attorney, particularly as he seemed to be lacking in a certain quality, which now seems so essential in business along all lines of success, "Push!" But his modest, unpretending bearing could not hide his splendid intellectual and moral qualities, and the early settlers were not long in discovering that the unassuming young lawyer was a man to whom could be safely intrusted both their private and public interests, and evinced their confidence by electing him, one after the other, to the only three official positions then eligible to him. Ten years of public service as prosecuting attorney was succeeded by incumbency of the office of president judge for eleven years, and so widely known became his intellectual ability and conscientious construing of the law that, in the year 1829, the legislature elected him to the highest, most responsible office in the state, the supreme judgeship, which he filled with honor to himself and the position for seven years.

His circuit was large, comprising the whole of the first judicial district which embraced the counties of Butler, Warren, Clermont, Miami, Greene, Champaign and Hamilton, thus bringing him into legal competition with the older and distinguished lawyers of the Miami valleys; but he speedily won both their respect and admiration by his profound learning and intelligent understanding of the spirit of the law.

Upon his retirement from the bench he was twice placed on the electoral ticket, and as many times cast his vote for his friend and neighbor, William Henry Harrison, and for seventeen years occupied an honored place on the board of trustees of Miami university.

In the year 1808, Mr. Collett was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Van Horne, and to them was born one son, William R. Collett, who for many years was a prominent man in the Warren county agricultural society. He died on the home farm in the year 1860, while still comparatively a young man.

The religious affiliations of Judge Collett were with the Baptist church. His life was summed up by a friendly pen as follows: "He was a benevolent and kind-hearted man and, though an able lawyer and judge, the crowning glory of his life was his spotless purity, his scrupulous honesty and his unsullied integrity."

William James. The third will recorded in the records of Warren county is that of William James; signed by him in February, 1803, and admitted to probate October 14, 1804.

Mr. James was of Welsh descent, his parents settling first at Berkeley, Virginia, later building their home cabin in the beautiful

Miami valley, not far from Waynesville. He was a member of the legislature that in the year 1803, passed the enactment outlining the boundaries of Warren county, the first general assembly that sat under Ohio's first state constitution, going as a representative from Hamilton county, which at that time comprised nearly all of the Miami territory. This meeting of Ohio's legislative body reflects great credit and renown upon Warren county, as three of the eight representatives and two of the four senators chosen, lived within the district now known as Warren county. The three representatives were Ephraim Kibbey, John Bigger and William James; the senators, Jeremiah Morrow and Francis Dunlevy.

This convening of the legislature at Chillicothe in March was one of the most historic in Ohio annals. It was no longer a territorial legislature, but a state gathering of men to enact and execute laws as a governing body, empowered with responsible new privileges. For the office of associate judge, which was one of the most important of all the county offices filled by the legislature, Jacob D. Lowe, Ignatius Brown and William James were appointed for a term of seven years to preside in Warren county.

The death of Mr. James was sudden, being attacked with a fatal illness while in attendance at a meeting of the Miami Baptist association at Duck creek church near Cincinnati. His body was interred at Columbia.

John Probasco, jr. The son of the Rev. John Probasco, a Baptist minister, a lad only nine years of age, when in 1823, the family left their home in Trenton, New Jersey for new experiences of life in western wilds; four weeks were consumed in the journey. Locating at Lebanon, the boy received the rudiments of a good classical and English education, after which he entered Miami university at Oxford, but did not complete the course of study, returning home and following the study of law under the guidance of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, who was then in congress. Passing the required examination as to his proficiency in his legal attainments, Mr. Probasco began the practice of law in Lebanon in 1836, two years before his marriage to Miss Susan Jane Freeman, daughter of a Lebanon attorney.

Politics proving attractive, he was sent by the Whig party to the Ohio legislature for three consecutive terms, during which period "he introduced a number of important measures of legislation. The solidity of his judgment and the determined energy of his character gave him his influence."

Beginning, at the end of his legislative career, the practice of law at Lebanon, unsolicited by him, in the spring of 1850, he received from the state legislature an appointment to the judgeship of the court of common pleas, but his term of service was rendered short by a constitutional enactment. His friends were desirous that he return to the judgeship under the new constitution, but he preferred the work of an attorney, and resumed his law practice in Lebanon, having also an office in Cincinnati with Gov. Corwin as partner, and soon won a wide reputation for great legal ability. And there were universal expressions of regret, when death terminated his earthly life, while a bright future apparently lay be-

fore him. Only forty-four years of age, he died at his home in Lebanon, while the shadows were still slanting westward.

George J. Smith. Many residents of Warren county and southwestern Ohio, recall today with affectionate veneration the venerable man, whose life of uprightness, Christian kindliness and conscientious dealing with all with whom he came in contact, is one of the valued assets of the history of the Miami valley, especially to the citizens of Warren county, with whose interests his whole life of near four-score years was identified.

In the year 1798, the Rev. James Smith, with his wife and household of eight children, took up the pioneer's burden of care and responsibility that always weighted the shoulders of those who carried their dear ones into unknown western wilds. It was never a "picnic" journey to those intrepid men; notwithstanding the solemn treaties made by the government with the red man, there was a lurking fear of well-aimed bullet from a revengeful, implacable, hidden foe, to whose ears the creak of the springless wagons meant despoliation and destruction of the forests that for untold years had been to him and his ancestors both shelter and food. To this apprehension of danger, never absent, was added the certainty of the not-to-be-avoided hardships and privations that would be the lot of the woman whom he had vowed before God's altar not only to love but also to cherish, and to whom the new life in the wilderness would come with a loneliness, a home-longing which she would hide beneath a smile of wifely duty and mother care, but would find expression in the dark loneliness of the night by hidden tears and happy dreams of the past. Great was the courage, the self-denial of the early pioneers of America. But, shining like a star from out the trials, deprivations and loneliness of the early wilderness life, is the loving self-sacrifice of the wives and mothers of that historic time.

A tract of land at the junction of the Little Miami river and Cæsar's creek had been purchased by Mr. Smith previously to his departure for the west; but no improvements had been made upon it, and the family stopped temporarily at Middletown station, a small settlement between Newtown and Columbia, and here in May, 1799, little George J. entered upon the joys and vicissitudes of life. Within a year the boy was fatherless, and Mrs. Smith was left to face a future in a strange, wild county, and with nine children for whom food and clothing must be provided. But, with dauntless courage, six months after her husband's death, she took her little flock and settled on the land purchased by her husband, on which a house was in process of construction.

In these primeval surroundings, experiencing the deprivations necessarily pertaining to his environment, the boyhood and youth of the subject of this sketch was passed; as, with all boys of his time, hard and constant labor came with the rising of each day's sun, school advantages were very limited but every opportunity for acquiring knowledge was eagerly embraced, and every book that fell into his hands was regarded as treasure unspeakable. An opportunity for learning Latin proved a wonderful privilege, and all his life he retained a fondness for the old classics.

Under the guidance of Thomas Corwin, in 1818, he began the study of law in the office of that distinguished man, and two years later was a full-fledged attorney, equipped to seek justice for all desiring the benefit of the law. For several years he and William McLean, brother of the celebrated jurist, John McLean, were in partnership, but upon the appointment of Mr. McLean as receiver of the land office, compelling his residence in Piqua, almost the entire responsibility of the fast growing law practice fell upon the shoulders of young Smith; but they were equal to the burden, and his ability and proficiency in his profession brought him as an advocate into the courts of every county composing the judicial district.

Though young in years, having only passed his twenty-sixth birthday, he was sent by Warren county to represent its citizenship in the state legislature, and so true was he to his constituents, that re-election to the same position came for two successive terms. But his loyalty to Adams as a candidate for the presidency, cost him his re-election in 1828. Though difficult to perceive at the time, victory is oftentimes shrouded in defeat, for in the winter of 1829, Mr. Smith was elected by the legislature to the office of president judge of the seventh judicial circuit, of which Warren county formed a part, the incumbent judge Joshua Collett having been advanced to the bench of the supreme court of Ohio.

Only thirty years of age, and the figurative judicial ermine draping his shoulders, was surely an intellectual and legal honor of which he might justly have been proud; but it was also open evidence of the confidence and appreciation in which the young lawyer was held by his contemporaries. He served a full term with distinction to himself and the high office, but failed of re-election as his enthusiastic Whigism was not appreciated by the legislature which the turn of politics had made Democratic in hue. He returned to Lebanon, and formed a law partnership with John Probasco, jr., which continued until the year 1850, when the latter was elected president judge.

At that time, James M. Smith, son of Judge Smith had completed his legal studies, and was taken into partnership by his father, a pleasant association that was only broken by the election of Mr. James Smith as probate judge, but his place in the partnership was taken by a younger brother, Mr. John E. Smith, a lawyer, equal in character and mental calibre to his distinguished father and brother.

In the year 1858, Judge Smith accepted a nomination to the office of judge of the court of common pleas for the third subdivision of the second judicial district of Ohio, a nomination which had been tendered him the preceding term and which he had declined. The counties comprising the subdivision were Clark, Clinton, Greene and Warren. For two terms he held office, and upon leaving the bench decided not to resume his former legal practice, but was occasionally prevailed upon to plead for old clients in court. A favorite pastime was attending court pleadings, listening to the storming of attorneys and the cool decisions of the judges on the bench. His last years were passed very happily. Possessed of ample means, he was able to enjoy many quiet pleasures that

belong to one whose earlier life had been devoted to faithful public service and the pursuit of high ideals.

The home life of Judge Smith was singularly congenial. His wife, Mrs. Hannah Freeman, to whom he was united in the spring of 1822, for over forty-four years made his home the "dearest spot on earth" to him and the children that blessed their union. Mrs. Smith died in the year 1866. Twelve years after her death, Judge Smith also entered the higher life, and Warren county mourned the loss of a citizen whose entire life had been an honor to the community in which he lived.

Thomas Corwin. Of this wonderful man, Robert G. Ingersoll, the silver-tongued orator eloquently said, "He was the greatest orator of his time, the grandest that stood beneath our flag."

And, verily, among the eminent men that Warren county has sent out for enrollment on the tablets of national and state history, there is not one that shines with the undimming renown that wreathes the name of Thomas Corwin, and to attempt to portray his truly wonderful genius, character and influence is like essaying to compress the sunlight in a pint measure.

Of distinguished ancestry, the father of Thomas Corwin, Judge Matthias Corwin, came with his family from Bourbon county, Kentucky, when Thomas was but a child four years of age. Locating on a small farm near Lebanon, Judge Corwin's intellectual ability and comprehensive grasp of local and state affairs speedily won for him an influential place in the Miami valley. For many years he represented Warren county in the state legislature, part of the time occupying the speaker's chair, and at the time of his death was one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas for Warren county.

To his son Thomas, he gave all the educational advantages that the environment afforded, which were limited in the extreme. A little chap of five years, Thomas, in the fall of 1798, sat on the rough bench in the low log cabin which had been erected in a few hours by the settlers for a school house on the north bank of Turtle creek, not quite a mile from the present site of Lebanon. He is said to have mastered the twenty-six mysteries of the English alphabet on the first day of his attendance. His entire education, as far as enjoying school privileges, was sporadic, but he reveled in what was, for the times, a good library. For an elder brother had been selected by the father to be the scholar and intellectual light of the family, and was well supplied with the books necessary for his advancement and time given for study, while sturdy Thomas was kept at home to share in the daily labor of the farm. Little did the father know the hunger for knowledge and determined ambition of the black-eyed boy who split the wood, followed the plow, cut the corn, but was never too tired after a hard day's toil, to bury himself for an hour in one of his brother's coveted books.

Farm life, as a livelihood, did not appeal to Thomas Corwin, and in the year 1814, he took a position in the office of the county clerk of Warren county, of which his brother, Matthias, was then in charge and two years later he began the study of law in the office of Joshua Collett, who was soon to become one of the most

prominent men of Ohio, and who reflected honor on Warren county in filling consecutively the high offices of president of that judicial district and a seat on the supreme tribunal of the state.

Debating societies were exceedingly popular in the early life of the settlements, and many men afterwards celebrated for great rhetorical power owed their first round on the ladder of fame to those primitive forums. In the debating club that met weekly in the little village of Lebanon, Thomas Corwin first developed his wonderful gift of oratory, which was in the future to place him above every speaker in the nation. His intimate knowledge of the characters in ancient history, his fondness for the poets of the classic period, enabled him to gild his sentences with wonderful beauty and effect. Admitted to the bar in the year 1817, his wonderful intellectual gifts and effective oratory at once commanded attention, and notwithstanding his youth he stepped immediately into the front ranks of the legal fraternity of the Miami valleys.

Mr. Corwin's political career began in the year 1822, when he was sent by Warren county to the state legislature where his services as representative were characterized by the marks of independence, uprightness and eloquence.

It was while a member of the legislature, that Mr. Corwin made his wonderful plea against the barbarity of corporal punishment. A bill had been introduced, asking that public whipping be administrated as a legal penalty for petty larceny. There was something in the nature of Thomas Corwin that vehemently rebelled against tyranny and cruelty in whatever form they appeared. It was one of the secrets of his matchless eloquence, an ever-present, underlying sympathy with oppressed humanity. And the same spirit that in future years led him to his magnificent stand in congress against the injustice of the Mexican War, aroused him now, and with flashing eyes and characteristic gestures, this stalwart young man from Warren county, not yet in his thirties, dared to tell the older members of the great council of his state his condemnation of a bill worthy to be recorded in the records of the cruelties of the middle ages. In words that went with the quickness and sharpness of arrows to the consciousness of his hearers, he closed his marvelous effort by an appeal to the military men present in the chamber. Within the preceding few years, the demobilization of the regular army had taken place, and as the morale of many of the soldiers was at low ebb, "petty larceny" was an evil with which some of them had probably grown familiar. In plain, strong words Mr. Corwin asked the house if a soldier was detected in stealing a trifle and for punishment was brought to the whipping post, "While stripping for the sacrifice, should you behold upon his rough and manly bosom the scars which speak of his bloody and heroic deeds—is there an American arm that could be raised against him? If there be such a wretch, he must have a heart harder than adamant, lower than perdition, blacker than despair." Mr. Corwin's political career as state representative lasted but seven years, but those seven years saw him steadily growing in the admiration and affection of the people of Ohio, especially in the Miami valleys.

What might be called his national public life began in the year 1830, when the Whigs of his district sent him to congress, and so satisfactorily did he represent his constituency, that re-election followed re-election until he had served the district, in that capacity, for a period of ten years. It was in the year 1837 that he, after only a few hours of preparation, made his pungent speech against the introduction of a bill to "reduce the revenue of the United States to the wants of the government." Three years afterwards his biting sarcasm played like sheet lightning around Gen. Isaac E. Crary, who had been reckless and imprudent enough to adversely criticise the military conduct of Gen. William Henry Harrison. Mr. Crary was a commander of the militia forces in his own state of Michigan, and Mr. Corwin drew a stinging comparison between the trials of a militia general on "parade day" and the perils of "real soldiers" who had followed Gen. Harrison along the bloody trail of the Indian wars.

As candidate for the governorship of Ohio, in the year 1840, the people of his state had opportunities of listening to his matchless forensic powers. His flashing wit, his fearless handling of what he considered evils in state-craft, his sense of justice, his kindliness of nature, his thorough comprehension of the needs of the people at large, and his irresistible good humor, won the hearts of his immense audiences, and never again in all the political history of Ohio, was there another presidential and gubernatorial campaign like the Harrison-Corwin campaign of the year 1840. It was virtually an array of western democracy against eastern false aristocracy; a contest, as it were, between the spiritual forces of the country, for being in part a national campaign, the whole Republic was swept into the intense excitement. The Whigs of Ohio were successful, and the popular "Wagoner boy" defeated his opponent by a majority of 16,000 votes.

As governor, Mr. Corwin had but little opportunity to exercise the talents for which he was peculiarly remarkable. He is said to have made the assertion that the duties connected with his high office were mainly "to appoint notaries public and pardon convicts in the penitentiary." But the last-named duty did not lie lightly upon his conscience; the same humane consideration that moved him to resist the passing of a bill legalizing the use of the whipping post as a penalty for theft, actuated him to pardon convicts several days before the expiration of their term of confinement expired; for, in so doing, the men were restorted to the rights of citizenship which they had previously possessed, and would otherwise have forfeited. This just and benevolent position was used by his political opponents at the next gubernatorial election as an attempt to thwart the administration of justice, and helped to defeat his re-election.

But in the year 1844, his district sent him to the United States senate where, for six years, he was a striking figure. At the Whig state convention held at Columbus in January of the same year, he had been pressed to again become a candidate for governor, but steadfastly declined. Before the convention closed its sitting, Jeremiah Morrow, the distinguished ex-governor, proffered the

following resolution, which was greeted with uproarious enthusiasm from the assembled masses:

"Resolved, That in THOMAS CORWIN we recognize a patriot, a statesman, an orator, a man of the people, and a champion of their rights—a man whom Ohio is proud to call her own. We esteem him, and we love him."

Mr. Corwin was not spoiled by the almost boundless admiration of his friends, as was shown by his six years of service in the United States senate. He entered upon the performance of his duties with the same diffidence, the same apparent desire not to be a prominent figure in the great national council that had characterized his work as national representative some years before; but beneath this reserve, this calmness, was ever burning the earnest purpose to uphold justice and the equality of men, as was taught so many centuries before by the great wonderful Teacher, to whom all Christian democracy owes its sure foundation, the democracy found in the Golden Rule. The two greatest oratorical efforts made by Mr. Corwin in this portion of his public life, were his speeches on the soldier-bounty bill and the Mexican War, which are familiar literature to every lover of history in the Miami valleys.

In the year 1850, Mr. Corwin was placed at the head of the national treasury department by President Fillmore, where he remained until the close of the administration, when he returned to the practice of law in his native town, Lebanon, and his logical, judicial ability united to his brilliant forensic power, soon made him a leading light among the attorneys of the middle west. It is well to call attention to one point seldom omitted by Mr. Corwin in his public addresses, and that was the sacredness and importance he attached to the value and privilege of using the elective franchise. In one of his most impressive speeches, delivered in Dayton, in the year of 1858, he "appealed to the people to exercise the reason and the conscience which God had given them to decide how they should vote." He reminded his audience of the tremendous power that was involved in the depositing of a ballot, declaring it to be "a power all potent for good or evil; and as the Almighty, in His providence, had given men brains to think, and consciences to tell them the right from the wrong, they could not hope to escape a fearful reckoning for negligence or unfaithfulness."

Mr. Corwin was again re-elected to congress in the year 1858, where he remained for two terms, going from its halls to Mexico as representative of the American Republic, remaining in that office during the whole of President Lincoln's first administration; in the year 1865 he returned to the United States and opened a law office in the city of Washington, D. C., quickly winning a splendid practice until his sudden death in December of the same year. Quickly the telegraph announced the terrible tidings to the nation, and so firmly had he become intrenched in the affection of the people, that each man, friend and foe alike, felt a personal loss. For Thomas Corwin had not a single enemy upon the face of the earth. Politically, men differed from him most radically, yea, even bitterly, but Thomas Corwin the man, the sympathizer, the friend, held a warm place in the heart of every American citizen.

His death was, perchance, as he might have desired. It was a wonderful exit from the world, almost enviable. A hero going to rest. Surrounded by the eminent men of his country, among them, Sherman, Wade, Chase, members of the president's cabinet, the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, senators and leading military men, who hung breathlessly upon his words, for the spirit and enthusiasm of his youth sparkled in his utterances, and over his wonderful face played the smile that always made a friend of an enemy. Never was he more brilliant, never did his kindly wit flash more brightly, never were anecdotes more pointed, and to many who hung enthralled upon his words came the oft-heard truth, "There is but one Corwin!" But it was the last scene. The play was ended. Without warning, the curtain fell. In the midst of a brilliant sentence, his lips were touched by the cold hand of the One who dwells in impenetrable silence. One who was present at that memorable scene has thus written of the tragedy: "His voice sank to whispers, and then he raised suddenly from his seat, reached forward his hands, asked for fresh air, and fell into the arms of surrounding friends. * * * And we carried him into the death-chamber, whence a soul, more eloquent than Patrick Henry's, more beautiful than Sheridan's, more graceful than Cicero's, went back to God who gave it."

The Butterworth Family. No family in the annals of Warren county has been more prominent than the Butterworths, the ancestor of whom, Benjamin Butterworth, came from Virginia to the Little Miami valley in the year of 1812. Personally, he is described as the most remarkable of all the early settlers, standing six feet and six inches high and weighing over 300 pounds. The land to which he came with his family was located in Warren county, and his deed called for 1,000 acres, which lay along the Little Miami from Fosters to within a short distance of Loveland, and as the price was $3 per acre, this notable Quaker settler was evidently a man of financial resources. His deed is an illustration of the imperfect surveys of that early period, for later measurement found that 1,500 acres were contained in his large estate. This hardy pioneer had an open eye to the future of his descendants, for although the lack of proper machinery made the clearing of land a slow process, he purchased an additional 500 acres at the mouth of the Obannon, and also a tract in Wayne township, and thus was able to leave a large farm to each of the ten children who survived out of the thirteen born to him and his wife.

Mr. Butterworth first located on Caesars' creek not far from Waynesville, but in the spring of the year 1816 removed to the place on his land now known as Butterworth's station, where a large and comfortable log house preceded the erection of the big stone house of which the family took possession in the year 1820.

This stone house is a historic residence in the history of the Miami valley. With the sincere hospitality so characteristic of the Friends, persons of every station in life found a welcome at the table which was always loaded with the primitive and simple generosity of pioneer days. The house was a beacon to friends and acquaintances from old Virginia, who were seeking locations

in the west; traveling preachers, no matter what their denominational cloth might be, were glad of a night's rest under the hospitable Butterworth roof.

It is almost needless to say, that the Butterworths were bitterly antagonistic to slavery, and their home was an always open station on the underground railway, and many a serious conclave has been held by anti-slavery leaders in the old mansion when to do so, perchance, meant to invite mob persecution.

There were but few Friends in the southern part of Warren county at the time of the Butterworth settlement, and on first day and fifth day of every week, for many years, the few who were within reaching distance, would gather in the largest room of the old historic house and sit in silence, waiting for the influence of the Spirit to move them to utterance, the children and grandchildren of the pioneers generally making the major part of the congregation. When in the year 1827, a division occurred in the society, the Butterworths remained staunch to the Hicksite branch, and times without number, did the noted Quaker preacher and anti-slavery agitator receive a cordial welcome at the door of the famous stone residence.

The education of the pioneer Butterworths was exceedingly limited, but many of their descendants were given intellectual advantages denied the older ones. William and Henry Butterworth, sons of the first settler were largely interested in the establishment of the academy at Maineville, a school which maintained its life and influence longer than any other academy in Warren county; William seems to have been given wider educational advantages than any of the rest of his brothers and sisters, and for many years was a successful teacher in the public schools.

To a later generation the name of the old pioneer lived again in a grandson, who was a son of William Butterworth. Well educated, gifted with rare forensic power, a fine lawyer, for many years Benjamin Butterworth, the grandson, represented his district in the national congress, where his quickness of thought in debate brought him into national prominence, and no stump-speaker in a political campaign was ever more popular than Benjamin Butterworth; but in the prime of life, his thread of destiny was snapped, and a career that might, perchance, have brought him still higher political distinction was ended. His body is interred in the pretty little cemetery at Maineville.

The last resting place of the pioneer, Benjamin Butterworth and his wife, Rachel Moorman Butterworth, is on the top of a hill that overlooks the stone house, which today is of more historic interest than any other ancient home in the Little Miami valley. By the side of these honored early settlers, sleep many of their descendants, their graves, as is the custom of the Friends, unmarked, only by rough stones, on which there are no inscriptions.

The last son of the pioneers to live in the old stone house was Henry Butterworth, and in the year 1880 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding; thirteen years later they were separated by death, in the year 1893, but Mrs. Butterworth, who before her mar-

riage was Miss Nancy Wales, a sister of the Hon. Thomas M. Wales of Harveysburg, lived to reach her hundredth birthday.

The little station that takes its name from the proximity of the stone house, is located on the Little Miami branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, about twenty-six miles from Cincinnati, between Loveland and Fosters.

Edward Deering Mansfield. The "Sage of Yamoden" was of English ancestry, who were among the first settlers in New Haven, Connecticut, which was destined to become one of the literary centers of the new world. His father was a prominent teacher all his life, at two separate times holding a professorship in the military academy at West Point, and for nine years filled the office of surveyor-general of the United States. Then, it is not strange, that the subject of this sketch should early have evinced a taste for literature, and devoted his life to both acquiring and giving out the wealth of his cultured intellect.

An only son, born in the first year of the century, the best schools of New England were open to him, but he received a splendid collegiate training at West Point, entering immediately after his graduation in the year 1818, the classical department of Princeton college, afterwards taking a law course at Gould's renowned law school on Litchfield Hill.

The fast growing town of Cincinnati appeared an inviting field for an ambitious young attorney, and in the year 1835 he obtained admittance to the bar of that city. So rapidly did he convince his friends and the public generally of his legal ability and wide intellectual acquirements, that in the short space of ten years he was installed in the professor's chair of constitutional law and history in the Cincinnati college. In the same year, 1835, he published his first book, a Political Grammar, which was the first definite authority on the national constitution and government given to the young men of America.

To the duties of instructor, Mr. Mansfield added the labors of editor, serving in that capacity on the Cincinnati Chronicle from 1836 to 1849, on the Atlas from 1849 to 1852, and on the Railroad Record from 1854 to 1872, besides contributing regularly to the Cincinnati Gazette.

To those possessed with the idea of accomplishing but a single purpose in life, Mr. Mansfield's versatile power of writing along many lines of thought, and that with profit to the reader, must seem almost incomprehensible, for his pen dipped into educational and historical subjects as easily as it treated of mathematics and politics. His last work, Personal Memoirs, Social, Political and Literary, with Sketches of Many Noted People, 1803-1843, is considered a valuable addition to Ohio literature.

In the main, Mr. Mansfield's writing was intensely practical, devoted chiefly to subjects pertaining to the intellectual advancement of the people, and he embraced every opportunity of mingling with those to whose interest his life in his study was almost set apart. The subject in which he was most deeply interested, was that of education, and he actively promoted the college of teachers, a strong association of teachers and educators in the Mississippi

valley. As chairman of the committee on common schools at the first educational convention which assembled at Columbus in the year 1836, his opinions were incorporated in new enactments of the legislature which led to re-organization of the old school system. For a period of forty years, from the lecture platform he advocated the best and most thorough methods of education, and was truly a pioneer in the realization that the safeguard of the new republic lay largely in the intelligence of its growing youth. Also, keenly alive to all things pertaining to the commercial interests of the country at large, Mr. Mansfield was one of the first promoters of the Cincinnati Southern railroad; possessing the same faith that Jeremiah Morrow had held in the ultimate success and benefit that the Little Miami would some day prove to the people of the Miami valley, Mr. Mansfield for four decades upheld the potentialities of his road in defiance of all discouraging prognostications, and lived to see it completed and prosperous. An office in which his exactness brought him foreign recognition, was that of commissioner of statistics of Ohio, which he held for nine years; through it he was made an associate of the French Societé de Statistique Universelle.

Why is Mr. Mansfield numbered with the honored dead of Warren county? Because, for thirty years the home so dear to him was on its soil, and much of his literary work was done while living there. Yamoden, his beautiful country home stood about one mile north of Morrow overlooking a lovely river valley, and it was a never failing pleasure to him to sit and gaze upon the magnificent scenery that for miles stretched south and east till it blended with the line of bending sky.

Like all truly great men, Mr. Mansfield in character was gentle, simple in his tastes, winning in his hospitality to friends, and devoted to his family; his wife was a woman of wide culture, distinguished manner, before marriage Miss Margaret Worthington, daughter of Gov. Worthington of early Ohio history. It is said that during the half century that Mr. Mansfield was engaged in journalism not a word of bitterness ever dropped from his pen. He lived, as it were, in two worlds, the realm of faith, and practical achievement. He believed in work. "I want, engraved on my tombstone, 'Here lies a workingman.'" An ideal American.

Mr. Mansfield's earthly life was ended October 27, 1880. Fire destroyed beautiful historic Yamoden in January, 1909.

Ormsby M. Mitchel. Mr. Josiah Morrow, the valued historian of Warren county, in his most interesting sketches of men whose lives and achievements have added to the renown of the Miami valley, begins his paper on the distinguished astronomer as follows: "Perhaps a majority even of our most intelligent citizens do not know that Lebanon was the boyhood home of the most eminent of the American astronomers of his day—O. M. Mitchel."

A Kentuckian by birth, the death of his father when Ormsby was but three years of age, influenced his mother to choose Ohio as a residence, settling in Lebanon, when the town was but still a very small village. The boy was but indeed a little lad when he began to add to the extremely limited family income by the con-

tribution of twenty-five cents a week, which represented the amount received by him for work in a store in a neighboring town. He was evidently furnished with board by his shrewish employer, and which was most truly earned, for, before opening the store in the morning, he "cut wood, fetched water, made fires, scrubbed and scoured for the old lady." His salary allowed no margin for personal expenditure, and he went barefooted and ragged. At last there was a dissolution of partnership, and the boy left on the quest of fortune without a penny at his command. But the proverbial good fairy was met in the form of a driver on a Pennsylvania wagon, which has been termed the freight car of the period, and the lad was engaged as assistant teamster. Later a clerkship in a Xenia store came as easier employment, and upon his employer removing the goods to Lebanon, Ormsby was fortunate enough to be retained as clerk, and was happy to be in his home environment.

There came to the boy one day the pleasing intelligence that at the United States military school at West Point, a cadet received, free of charge, a thorough scientific education, with an allowance of twenty-eight dollars a month. This seemed a bonanza to a boy hungry for book knowledge, and $28 was an inexhaustible fund when compared to his present earning of $4 a month. Immediately, he resolved to try his chances for a cadetship, and interested several of the influential citizens of Lebanon in his behalf, also writing to Hon. Thomas R. Ross, Warren county's congressman and Judge John McLean, then filling the position of postmaster general, asking their influence in securing the appointment. The desired cadetship was won, and he at once started for West Point to pass the required examinations, being probably the first lad from Warren county to enter a military school.

The distance from Lebanon to West Point is now only a trip of scarcely twenty-four hours' duration. Steam and electricity have annihilated remoteness. In young Mitchell's time it meant long weeks by the slow stage coach. How interminable it must have appeared to the ambitious young boy whose poverty would probably compel him to walk much of the weary way. But there were met kind hearts along the journey who gave the lad with the small knapsack strapped on his shoulders "lifts" on the long stretch of miles, and having chosen the lake route east, instead of the wearisome route over the mountains, going by steamer to Buffalo, whence the Erie canal conveyed him to the Hudson river, he reached his destination in June with a financial capital of twenty-five cents in his pocket. Successfully passing the examinations, the golden gates of an enviable fame had opened to him. In four years the prescribed course of study was completed and he was graduated with honorable rank, standing fifteenth in a class of forty-six: attending the school at the same time were boys who in the future were destined to stand prominently before the nation in the great Civil War, viz.: Jefferson Davis, Joseph E. Johnson and Robert E. Lee.

Ormsby remained at West Point for several years as instructor in mathematics, but preferring the law as a profession, returned to Ohio and entered as partner, the law office of Edward Deering

Mansfield, but was to discover that he had mistaken his vocation. From boyhood the "science of the stars" had been a marvelous and fascinating study to him, and the year of 1836 found him occupying a professor's chair in the Cincinnati college, teaching the wonders of the stellar universe. But he was called to what some might deem a more practical field of labor. Civil engineering had been one of the studies pursued by him at West Point, and Prof. Mitchel was chosen to make the first survey for the Little Miami railroad, but true to his first love, he embraced every opportunity offered to deliver public lectures on astronomy, and through his influence the citizens of Cincinnati were persuaded to build a great observatory in which was placed the second largest refracting telescope in the world.

As Prof. Mitchel grew older, the sublimity and majestic wonders of the star-science grew more and more a passion with him, and he devoted his life to leading the minds of men to study of the heavens. His lectures on astronomy grew more popular; he was ranked on the public stage as the most eloquent scientific lecturer in the country at large, and his accurate and truly profound knowledge of his subject brought him fame as an astronomer, abroad as well as at home, and English publishers reprinted his books. The outbreak of the Civil war called him to the defense of the Union, and in the second year of the conflict he died with the stars of a major-general upon his shoulders, but he lives today in the scientific world as America's pioneer in the study of astronomy.

Achilles Pugh. Looking at the pictured face of Achilles Pugh, one would remark the kindly but keen expression of the eyes and the sternness of the resolute mouth, and be tempted to say, "This man would die for a principle."

The words would be true, for if ever willingness to suffer for a God-given conviction found lodgment in a man's breast, that man was the subject of this sketch.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, his father came to Cadiz, Ohio, when Achilles was but a small child. Here the lad attended school and learned the printer's trade which, in after years, was to be the agency by which he waged war against the evil which stained our national banner of freedom. In the year 1830 he became manager of an Evangelist periodical in Cincinnati, but his family home was in Waynesville, to which place he had brought his wife, nee Miss Anna Maria Davis of Bedford county, Virginia.

Mr. Pugh's antagonism to slavery was inborn, and he was but a young man of thirty years when, at the peril of encountering popular prejudice and ostracism, he openly espoused the abolition cause. A business connection with a large job printing house in Cincinnati had been formed by him, a connection that was eventually to bring his steadfast principles to public light.

The Ohio Anti-Slavery society was organized in the year 1835, and its organ of propaganda was The Philanthropist, published at New Richmond in Clermont county. After a few issues the publishers thought that Cincinnati offered a wider field for the paper's circulation, and Mr. Pugh was asked to print it. His partners, aware of the animosity that existed in the popular mind against the

anti-slavery cause, refused to permit the printing to be done at their place of business: whereupon Mr. Pugh severed his business relations with them, and contracted to print it himself. His reasoning for undertaking the business was in this wise: "If slavery cannot stand discussion, then slavery is wrong; therefore, as a printer, it is in the line of my business to print this paper, charging only the ordinary rates for the work." The city press immediately reflected the popular detestation of the doctrine of human freedom, and so incited the public mind against the new journal that on July 12, 1836, a midnight raid was made on the office, the week's issue destroyed, and the press broken and carried away.

But little did the general public know the man with whom they had to deal. By noon of the following day, Mr. Achilles Pugh had rented a new office, installed a new press and was hard at work on a fresh edition of the paper. A little over a week elapsed when a second mob repeated the outrage of the week before, and were about to set fire to the premises, when the mayor, Samuel W. Davies, addressed the infuriated citizens, complimenting them upon having destroyed the obnoxious sheet, but advised them not to resort to fire, as in so doing, adjacent property would be endangered. Mr. Pugh seeing that an anti-slavery paper could not thrive in Cincinnati, for a while continued its publication in Springboro, in Warren county.

The antagonism evinced against the paper was extended to its editor and for a long time he stood much in danger of receiving a coat of tar and feathers, but as the years crept on towards the great conflict of 1861, the anti-slavery sentiment grew in favor, and he lived to see the disgrace of human bondage erased from the flag so dear to him.

Mr. Pugh exhibited the same bravery in espousing the temperance cause. In the year 1846 he was printer of the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, of which Mr. E. D. Mansfield was one of the editors. The paper had just reached a sound paying basis, when his own convictions and the advice of his temperance friends moved him to take out of the paper every advertisement relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, thereby greatly diminishing the advertising profits of the paper.

Mr. Pugh was a member of the Quaker denomination, and those familiar with the benevolent characteristics of that society will know that he was ever a friend to the poor and needy, and lived to the utmost the beautiful teaching of the Golden Rule.

George R. Sage. Many will recall with deep feeling the man identified with the history of Lebanon and southwestern Ohio, and only a few years ago "went the way of all the earth."

Judge Sage was the eldest son of a retired Baptist minister, and was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, in the year 1828. His father came west in 1835, resided for a while in Kentucky, but located at Cincinnati in 1849.

Naturally the Rev. Sage would favor his church school, so his son George received his education at Granville college, now known as Denison university, where he was graduated in the year 1849; having learned the printer's trade, he was enabled to pay part of

his college tuition by working during vacations and his leisure hours in different printing offices. He began the study of law after leaving college, teaching mathematics at the same time in the Lebanon academy; later he completed his legal education at the Cincinnati Law school. His practice of his profession began as a partner with the law firm of King, Anderson & Sage, but marrying the daughter of the Hon. Thomas Corwin in 1856, he entered into a partnership the following year with that famous attorney, and made his home at Lebanon until Gov. Corwin's death in 1865, when he returned to Cincinnati and formed a partnership with the able attorney, Mr. Hinkle, which was only terminated by the appointment of Mr. Sage by President Arthur to the bench of the United States circuit court in 1883. He was never tempted to enter politics, although solicited by his friends in Warren county to permit his name to be placed on the congressional ticket for that district. As a jurist, Judge Sage is said to have commanded the respect of all the attorneys who appeared before him. His Warren county friends recall him as possessing "a true, gentle refinement that readily classed him as a gentleman of the old school." His particular delight was music, which indeed was a passion with him. As a member of the Baptist church his life was consistent with his profession.

Dr. James Scott. A little over thirty years ago there was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Lebanon, the earthly remains of one who, under the Ohio constitution of 1851, held the longest record of legislative service of any one sent to that body of state representatives.

Of Scotch-Irish descent, James Scott was born in the year 1815 in Washington county, Pennsylvania. A student of the college bearing the same name as the county, his medical studies were conducted under the supervision of Dr. R. F. Riddle, a leading practitioner of Monongahela City, and later he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati. Deciding to begin his practice in Greenfield, a town in his home county in Pennsylvania, he took back with him a life helpmate, in the person of Miss Hannah A. Fowler of Cincinnati. But in the year 1843 he returned to Ohio, and located in the promising village of Roachester, but was induced to go to the new settlement at Morrow which was laid out the following year, where he remained for seven years, removing then to Lebanon which in truth was his "home town" until his death in the winter of 1888. The medical profession was followed by him until the year 1858, when he assumed the editorship of the Western Star, and for five years controlled its policy.

The entrance of Dr. Scott into state politics is a little bit of interesting county history. In the year of 1856 he stumped the state for Fremont, and the next year came out himself as a candidate for legislative honors, and nothwithstanding there were four other contestants in the field, was most gloriously nominated, receiving 1,049 votes to 897, which was the sum of all the ballots cast against him. His contestants, bitter at their defeat, united on an independent candidate, J. Milton Williams, a prominent attorney of Lebanon, and Dr. Scott was defeated by the small margin of 44 votes. It required the entire force of the Democratic party of Warren county

with the disaffected Republicans to put him on the shelf, where he remained but a short time, as he again stood for election to the legislature in the year 1859, and this time was more than successful for he remained in the general assembly during the whole period of the Civil war, and was most zealous in his support of enactments for the maintenance of the Union cause. By request of Gov. Brough he resigned his seat in the legislature and took charge of the office of probate judge in Warren county, hoping for election to the same position at the regular election; in this he was disappointed, but was again sent to represent his county in the legislature.

An appointment as secretary of Washington territory was the next political plum that fell into his hands, but he soon resigned the position and returned to Lebanon to be again returned to the General Assembly in 1871 and 1873. Still greater responsibility was laid upon him in his appointment, in the year 1874, to the United States consulship at Honolulu, an office he so ably filled that he brought credit both to himself and his country. Upon his return to the United States, after five years of distinguished service, the Hawaiian Gazette expressed the feelings of the islanders in the following words: "The ripe experience, good sense, prompt business qualifications, urbanity of manner and strict integrity which have signalized every act of Consul Scott have proved him to be the right man in the right place, and every American who has come to these islands has had cause to congratulate himself that such a man is charged with high official duty."

Dr. Scott returned to Lebanon only to be again sent to the legislature in 1879 and 1881. But, unfortunately, he made the mistake that is so often made by men who fill long terms in office, viz: that of thinking they are indispensable as public officials, and there were younger men whose political hunger could only be satisfied with office-plums and when, in the year 1883, he again ran for election to the legislature, he met defeat, and his chapter of public service was forever closed.

To the honor of Dr. Scott, reference must be made to one of the most effective temperance legislative enactments, of which he was the author, ever engrossed in Ohio statutes. It is known as the Scott law. It was the first law relating to temperance under the state constitution of 1851 in which war was made directly upon the saloon business by taxation. By its provision the saloonist was forced to pay a yearly tax of $200. Licensing a saloon was forbidden by the state constitution, but the Scott law gave a revenue to the state from the business.

By many people this taxation was regarded as license, and probably no temperance law, before or since, created the excitement and argument that was raised by the passage of the Scott law. Its constitutionality was brought before the supreme court of the state three times. It grew into a political issue, and judges were elected because they held the opinion that a special tax was not a license. It encountered bitter opposition from saloonists all over the state, and thousands of dollars were spent by them in fighting its constitutionality. But it has proved the most effective temperance enactment in the history of Ohio. The tax was increased instead of

diminished, until in 1918 a man paid $1,000 yearly for the privilege of selling spirituous drinks across the bar.

The life of this public-spirited man came to a close at his home in Lebanon, in December, 1888. Dr. Scott was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

James M. Smith. Those whose eyes catch the name here written, will immediately recall memories of a man whose sterling character, kindly nature, and cultured intellectual ability made him pre-eminent in the Miami valley. To know Judge James M. Smith intimately was to possess a friendship to be treasured throughout life; to know him as only an acquaintance, was to have possessed the privilege that would be a never-to-be forgotten pleasure of having clasped hands with one of nature's rare noblemen.

The beautiful little city of Lebanon was the birthplace of Judge Smith, and he loved it, not only for the associations of childhood and youth, but also for the people who went up and down the quiet shaded streets, and his elegant home on North Broadway was to him the dearest place to be found on the great wide earth, not alone because it was "home" through the sweet, tender ties of family life, but also because it was in Lebanon.

In the schools of Lebanon, Judge Smith received a sound and thorough training in English branches of study, Latin also finding a place in his curriculum. His business training began when he was only eighteen years of age, in the office of his uncle, Joseph Whitehill, who, at that time, was state treasurer, located at Columbus. But, desirous of entering the law as a life profession, he only remained with his uncle for about two years and returned to Lebanon and began his legal studies in his father's office. After his admittance to the bar, he opened an office in Xenia, Ohio, but the home-call was strong in his heart and in the year 1850 he returned to Lebanon and formed a law-partnership with his father. But it must not be omitted that, during his brief stay in Xenia, he so impressed the citizens of the town with his ability and strength of character, that they elected him to the mayorship of the place. In 1854 his friends in Warren county elected him probate judge, but after serving three years he returned to the practice of law, forming a partnership with his brother, John E. Smith, after their father's retirement from active practice. In the year 1871 he was the choice of the judicial district, comprising the counties of Warren, Greene, Clinton and Clark, for the distinguished position of judge of the court of common pleas, and had the great honor of being three times elected to the same high office; and when the circuit court was organized, Judge Smith presided over its sittings for sixteen years, and would have been re-elected, but declining health compelled his rejection of the honor.

One strong factor in the wonderful popularity and continued success of this capable man, was that he was not a schemer—in other words, he was not a politician. Though always a firm Republican, and consequently his name as a candidate for election or re-election was always on the ticket of his party, his reputation for just rulings, which were never tinged with discriminating political

bias, brought him the confidence of political opponents and won him many votes at the election in his judicial district. He was never known to have made a political speech. Another agent of success was his entire freedom from emotionalism. He had the rare gift of being just in his decisions, a justice that came from conviction that a decision must be given on the simple, plain platform that it was right, and never was a case decided by him until careful study of its merits had been given it and the law applied with the "square" of equity. His judicial life was but as it were a reflex of the high standards held by him in his office practice. And the greatest eulogy that can be given of Judge Smith is, that by nature he was a gentleman in all that the name implies, and its manifestation was seen in all that he did; his quiet dignity, perfect self-possession in every place and under every condition that might surround him, evinced a depth of character rare indeed. A friend of years, in writing of him, said he was "a man without an enemy, political or otherwise."

In 1851, Judge Smith was most happily married to Miss Sarah B. Clements, of Lebanon, a young woman of unusual culture and sweetness of character. Three children came to add to the happiness of their home, a son Harry, whose death a few years before the passing of his parents, was a cloud of sorrow that was never entirely lifted; a daughter, Florence, became the wife of Judge Leroy D. Thoman of Chicago, and Mary, the youngest child, was married to Mr. M. S. Todd of Avondale, Cincinnati. During the last few years of their life, Judge and Mrs. Smith resided with their daughter, Mrs. Todd.

The health of this most lovable man gradually declined, but he faced the inevitable with the calm courage and sweetness of true Christian fortitude. The arrow of destiny found him on a railway train near Erie, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1902, as in company with his devoted wife and son-in-law, Judge Thoman, he was returning from a sojourn in the east. When the tidings of his death reached Cincinnati, the courts then in session adjourned as a mark of respect to his high character and judicial standing.

Coates Kinney. Because of his long residence in Warren county, and that his first literary work was done within its territory, Coates Kinney holds a strong, distinctive place in the annals of the county.

New York might, perchance, claim him by reason of his birth in Yates county in that state in 1826; but when he was a slender lad of thirteen years his father came west, locating with his family at Springboro, Warren county, where young Coates had the limited educational training of the schools of the period, but his schooling was often broken into by work required of him for family support, his hands learning the hard toil found in the rough labor of a primitive sawmill, then the art of barrel making, after which came employment in a woolen factory. Of this last-named work, the poet many years later, in a letter written to a brother poet, W. H. Venable, referred to in these words: "I worked hard with my hands while my head was 'buzzier' with wheels than the old-fashioned machine which I fed with the farmer's fleeces and out of which I

took the spin-rolls of wool. I was mad-hungry for learning and drunk-thirsty with a fever of love and aspiration."

No pioneer boy was ever more "mad-hungry" for mental food than this lad, destined to become the leading poet of the middlewest. The short hours that he could call his own were literally crammed with close, unsystematic application to mathematics, the dead languages and general literature. He considered himself fortunate in securing, at different periods, country schools where he taught, or rather, sought to lead the "young ideas" into the same path in which he was trying to walk—a way that led to the desirable land of knowledge; and surely the door of attainment seemed to swing wide open to the fulfilment of his ambition on the day that he began his legal studies in the office of the renowned Thomas Corwin at Lebanon; later coming under the instruction and advice of the Hon. William Lawrence of Bellefontaine and Donn Piatt of Cincinnati.

But Coates Kinney soon found that the emoluments of life were not to be gathered by him from the legal profession; the gods had in store for him rarer gifts than poor mortals often find awaiting them. He was first, last, and always a poet, and the dry technicalities of the law were seldom to be written by him, but instead the thoughts and aspirations of his own heart and life that, after he had passed from earth, were still to bring courage to discouraged hearts and faith in an overruling Power for ultimate good, when human life seemed to be nothing but constant groping in darkness and baffled hope.

The poet was happy in enjoying for a few years the companionship of a woman whose tender appreciation and gentleness of heart were constant inspiration to him in the years that, as husband and wife, they faced limited means and all the struggles that meet young hearts when striving for the things that make life appear so desirable.

Miss Hannah Kelly, to whom he was united in the summer of 1851, at her home in Waynesville, was eminently fitted to be the wife of a poet. She is said to have had also the poetic gift, but to the cares of wifehood was added the loving responsibility of motherhood, a motherhood that knew the bitterness of death that speaks in empty, longing arms, for three little graves became love's sacred shrines to the young parents, and the brave woman found life too full in comforting and caring for the father of her dear little ones, to give her hours to the writing of thoughts that, doubtless, would have crowned her own life with a poet's wreath. Those closest to the poet in the friendships in which he was always so sincere, can find in many of his poems the golden thread of his tender remembrance of his early married life.

Two years previous to his marriage, Mr. Kinney wrote the lines which were the foundation of his poetic fame; a lyric that, for sweetness and tenderness, has no superior in the English language—"Rain on the roof," which, Mr. Venable says, "perhaps has been reproduced in type more frequently than any other lyric ever written in the Ohio valley." Mr. Kinney, in his last book, Mists of Fire, has a revision of the poem, which, to many, has robbed it of much of the intangible "something" that, in the earlier writing, touches

the heart and brings happy, sweet memories to the reader. The poem first met the eyes of an appreciative public in the year 1849, in the columns of the Great West, a weekly, published in Cincinnati and edited by Emerson Bennett.

A very busy man was the young poet as he endeavored to support his little household with the proceeds of his literary work; for literature did not yield the gold that it does today. But poems, essays of criticism, short stories, poured from his ever obedient pen, and found homes in the columns of the Philadelphia Post, the National Era, the Ladies Repository, Willis' Home Journal and the Yankee Blade; he was also connected with the editorial department of the Genius of the West, a Cincinnati publication. Quoting again from a sketch of Mr. Kinney by Mr. W. H. Venable, in the Franklin News, "In 1854 he purchased a half interest in Abbott's printing office, where, with his own hand, he set the type of his first book, Keeuka and Other Poems, which was issued from the press as a private edition in 1855." So devotedly had his time been given to literary work, that he was not admitted to the bar until the year 1856, when he opened a law office in Cincinnati.

The death of his young wife in 1859 was a blow that left him long in the shadow, but he hid the sorrow deep in his heart and turned a brave strong face to the world.

The outbreak of the War of the Rebellion found Mr. Kinney anxious to be of service to his country, and, through the recommendation of Secretary Chase, he received from President Lincoln an appointment as major and paymaster in the army, serving through the war, retiring with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the second year of the war he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Allen, of Xenia, Ohio, a young woman of unusual literary culture and ability, and thereafter made Xenia his place of residence. Three daughters came to gladden his home.

Politics offered an inviting field for cultivation, and in 1869 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago which gave Gen. Ulysses S. Grant the nomination for president; twelve years later he represented the fifth Ohio district in the state legislature, where his masterly comprehension of state questions and his truly wonderful eloquence made him a distinguished figure in the senate. Mr. Howe says: "In 1881 he was the leading Republican speaker in the Ohio senate. He was the author of the amendment to the constitution on the subject of temperance, which was submitted to the voters the following year, and of the bill for the abolition of the official railroad pass, on which he made a speech that was circulated and commended throughout the United States. He passed the bill through the senate by his eloquent, masterly array of facts and deductions, but the railroad influence reconsidered it the next day, and converted enough votes from aye to no to defeat it, but the principles of the bill have since been enacted in the interstate commerce law. But Col. Kinney's record as editor, speaker and public official has been eclipsed by his achievements in literature, especially poetry."

Two collections of his poems were given by Col. Kinney to an admiring public, the first, Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real, was

published in 1887; following it in 1899 came Mists of Fire, which contains some of the lyrics found in the earlier book, and also poems so amazing in thought and expression, that they fill the reader with wonder and admiration. It is a pleasure to quote the opinions of Mr. W. H. Venable on the writings of Col. Kinney, for Prof. Venable has a kindred reputation for intellectual ability and literary achievement, and he and Col. Kinney were life-long friends; reviewing Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real, he says, he gives "in glowing words and often splendid dictum, the deepest and most earnest thoughts of a well-trained and subtle intellect upon life, doubt, fear, faith, freedom, immortality, God and man; and then to all his own restless and penetrating questions finds an answer." A signal honor fell to Col. Kinney in being asked to write and deliver the Ohio centennial ode on the opening day of the Ohio state centennial exposition at Columbus, Ohio, on September 4, 1888; it was a masterly production, and well worthy of an honored place in every history written of Ohio.

Only one criticism can be made of the poet, and that is, he should have given more of his work to the literary world. As the years crept on, his splendid intellect did not weaken in power of thought or expression. Few writers possessed the knowledge and use of the English language acquired by him. In literary criticism he was as strong and forceful as he was in poetical expression. His words, his sentences, seemed literally alive. He wrote as he felt, as he believed or wanted to believe, as he longed. The heartbeats of the man was heard in his verses and the earth is richer in thought because Coates Kinney lived and wrote. On a January day in the year 1904, at the Presbyterian hospital in Cincinnati, his thread of life was snapped, and as he beautifully expressed it in his wonderful poem entitled Duty here and Glory there, forever was "the curtain of the infinite" lifted for him.

George E. Morrow. The state of Illinois, always progressive, has taken a step in advance, in showing special honor to men who have helped to make the science of agriculture, or farming, as exact a science as any that has been developed. This appreciation is expressed in establishing in the splendid college of agriculture, that forms a department of the state university, The Illinois farmers' hall of fame, on whose walls will be hung portraits of the men thus honored, with tablets telling what their genius or investigations have accomplished towards making farming a perfect science. This college of agriculture is the largest building in the world specifically devoted to agricultural study.

Not all of the men whose pictures already have found places in this Hall of Fame were practical farmers, neither were some of them citizens of the state by birth, but all have contributed, either by close study or experimental investigation, something of help to the farming activity of the world.

Warren county has obtained recognition in this gallery of worthy men, through the ability and practical study of George E. Morrow, who was born and raised on his father's farm near Fosters. The early education of the boy was acquired in the school at Twenty Mile Stand, where he speedily surpassed many of his schoolmates

in his studies and, young as he was, sometimes filled the teacher's place in the common school, matriculating at the Maineville academy. Naturally he was fond of reading and the circulating library, of which his grandfather, Gov. Morrow, had been chief founder, was a source of pleasure and profit to him.

Enlistment in the army during the Civil war broke in upon his studies but after his discharge two winters were spent by him at the Michigan State university, which were devoted to the study of agriculture. Frequent contributions to agricultural journals led to his engagement as assistant editor on the staff of The Western Rural, published at Detroit, Michigan, but in the year 1867 the paper was removed to Chicago, when he became editor-in-chief; in connection with this paper he edited a paper at Madison, Wisconsin, called The Western Farmer. When journalistic work permitted, Mr. Morrow was in demand by agricultural associations for addresses on topics bearing directly upon practical farming and the improvement of soil and agricultural implements. Under the land grant of congress, agricultural colleges were springing up almost in every state, and in the year 1876 Mr. Morrow was given a professor's chair in the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, which he filled for twenty-three years, going then for a similar service to the Illinois State university at Urbana, where he did eighteen years of splendid work; Oklahoma then proffered him the presidency of its Territorial college at Stillwater, where he remained for four years. Twice his busy life was relaxed by short trips to Europe when he visited the Highland and Royal Agricultural exhibits, and the fat Stock Shows, which annually draw visitors from all over the world to the city of Chicago, was a project of his far-sighted brain.

Prof. Morrow lived to see the foundations laid of the immense college of agriculture connected with the Illinois State university, a building that covers two acres of ground, and whose two hundred rooms are devoted entirely to scientific farming. But he did not live to realize the appreciation of his work, as evinced by the people of Illinois, in calling the big assembly room of the college "Morrow Hall" in his honor, or to read the following inscription beneath his portrait in the Hall of Fame, "George E. Morrow. A Man Far in Advance of His Time, Who Laid the Broad Foundation for Present Agricultural Teaching in Illinois, and Inspired a New Faith from One End of the State to the Other."

The Medical Profession

The intrepid knights of the lancet and calomel were very important personages in pioneer days, and in this era of telephones and automobiles, one can hardly do justice to the strenuous life of the men who literally lived in the saddle. For there was no settlement large enough to command the entire time of a man of healing, and his calls were often many miles apart, and one is lost in conjecture as to how they could keep to the trail on dark, stormy nights when it led through lonely, dark woodland or safely cross bridgeless streams swollen by spring rains. In times of epidemic,

the self-sacrificing physician had his only snatches of sleep as his intelligent steed made its way along the scarcely open way. It surely was his heart-felt desire to relieve the suffering of the dwellers in the rude log cabins, united with a love of his profession, that kept the early physician at his work, for the fees earned by him were not especially tempting to be earned by a life of sacrifice. His ordinary compensation was twenty-five cents a mile, the pioneer having the privilege of liquidating one-half the amount in provision for the family of the physician, or in provender for his faithful horse.

If the pioneer could have had a vision of the skill and nursing that would be one of the blessings of the future to his grandchildren, he would have shrunk, almost in terror from the rude, apparently harsh treatment given his family in those early days. The bitter decoction of herbs administered was the least objectionable. But many a person would have lived to a good old age, had not the lancet played so prominent a part in the treatment given him in his illness. The first thing nearly always called into use by the physician was the shining, sharp knife, no matter what was the character of the trouble, and happy the patient who did not have united in his treatment, both lancet and calomel. Today, a dentist is considered somewhat unskillful in his practice when a patient suffers during the extraction of a tooth; in the early days the unhappy settler in Warren county had his tooth literally "yanked out" by a hook placed over it which was worked by a lever.

In early days, a man was considered proficient in the medical profession who had read a few books and been fortunate enough to peruse them in the office of a practitioner. His mental acquirements consisted in repeating from memory the nomenclature of the bones and muscles of the human frame, without ever having seen a human skeleton or a pictured diagram of the parts of the body.

Buried in the old Baptist cemetery at Lebanon are the earthly remains of the first medical student in Warren county to receive the degree of M.D., a son of the distinguished Judge Francis Dunlevy of Lebanon, Dr. John C. Dunlevy. His medical training consisted of attendance upon a course of medical lectures in Lexington, Kentucky, and later he was numbered among the young men first to be graduated from the Ohio Medical college in Cincinnati. He acquired a little local fame and notoriety from a paper read by him in the year 1824, upon what was, in his estimation, a successful treatment of bilious intermittent fever. An excerpt will be permitted: "The treatment of this epidemic which I found most successful consisted in vomiting, purging, bleeding, blistering, the use of refrigerants and diaphoretics, and in exciting salivation. All of these means were, of course, not necessary in the treatment of each individual case, though there were some, which from their obstinacy or violence, required in co-operation or succession, nearly the whole." And unlike most practitioners, Dr. Dunlevy was willing to try his own prescription when he fell a victim to the malady, and strange to say, lived to tell the story.

The report of the county commissioners in 1830 furnishes the first complete list of practicing physicians in Warren county. The list was made in requirement of the new law requiring the taxing of

the doctors and lawyers of the state. The report shows that the income of each of the following named physicians was about $500. Turtle Creek township: David Morris, John Ross, John Van Harlingen, Caleb B. Clements, Wilson Thompson; Franklin township: John S. Haller, Otho Evans, George McAroy, Benjamin Dubois; Clear Creek township: Joseph Stanton, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Hildreth, Wm. H. Anderson; Deerfield township: John DeHart; Hamilton township: John Cottle, Benjamin Irwin; Wayne township: Horace Lathrop, John E. Green, Joseph Craft; Salem township: George Starbuck.

Dr. Eban Banes was doubtless the first practicing physician who established a residence in Warren county. A friend of Samuel Heighway, who founded the village of Waynesville, he was present in the year 1796 when the first trees were felled, for its clearing, and when the town assumed the size of a "settlement," he left Columbia, where he had first located about the year 1796, brought his simple stock of herbs, calomel and lancets and presided over the pains and aches of the new village. In the year 1811 he removed to Clark county, where he lived until his death in 1827. Dr. Banes was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and acquired the knowledge of his profession under the tutelage of the celebrated Dr. Rush of Philadelphia.

Dr. John C. Winans is regarded as the first physician who settled in the immediate vicinity of Lebanon, which was about the year 1797. In the year 1801 he decided to enlarge the borders of his medical renown, and inserted his professional card in the Western Spy, a Cincinnati journal.

Politics sometimes tempted the early physicians away from professional life, for Dr. David Morris was sent by his neighbors and friends in the vicinity of Lebanon to the state legislature. For twenty years Dr. Joseph Canby, from 1810 to 1830, administered relief to the physical ills of the citizens of Lebanon, and so sound was the public faith in his medical knowledge that five different times he was appointed by the state legislature on the state board of censors to examine applicants for license to practice medicine.

Two years after the first settlement in Harveysburg, in 1828, Dr. Jesse Harvey opened his "shop" for the benefit of the people of the tiny village. He won more than local fame, not only as an alleviator of physical ills, but also for his acquaintance with the natural sciences, and his unstinted efforts to improve and elevate the Indian and negro races. In the year 1847 he went as a medical missionary, under the sanction of the Quakers, to the Shawnee Indians in Kansas Territory, but his benevolent work was not long continued, as he died the next year while still comparatively a young man.

A most interesting chapter, thrilling in the stories of the self-sacrifice of the early physicians of Warren county, could be written. Similar in experiences, yet each one held an individuality of trial and hardship that placed him in the ranks of pioneer heroes.

The Thompsonian method of therapeutics introduced into Warren county in 1826, stirred the medical fraternity of Warren county greatly, and because the system called for the using of steam for the purpose of inducing perspiration, the new practitioners were

dubbed steam doctors, and were also known as herb or root doctors. The herb upon which the followers of Dr. Thompson placed greatest reliance in their practice, was lobelia, whose medicinal value Dr. Thompson claimed to have discovered.

In the year 1850, the Hahnemann school or "little pill" system was brought into practice in Warren county by Dr. Thomas W. Cuscader, who died in Lebanon in 1861. Two years before the last date given, the Eclectic school of medicine had its first representatives in Lebanon in the persons of Drs. James Anton and wife; Mrs. Anton being the first woman physician in Warren county brave enough to encounter public opinion and prejudice.

Lebanon Medical Society. The medical society of Warren county is one of the most progressive organizations of the kind in the middlewest. Its standard is high, its rules exacting, its discussions evincing that its members strive to keep up to the efficiency and proficiency demanded of the medical profession of the twentieth century. Organized in the fall of the year 1837, it included not only the practitioners of Warren county, but also those of adjacent counties. Its first presiding officer was Dr. John Van Harlingen, who is said to have been more liberally educated than many of his professional brethren. He located in Lebanon in the year 1817 and acquired a wide and successful practice.

Today Warren county rejoices in a corps of medical practitioners that will rank with any in the state. They are well read in the fundamentals of materia medica, keep pace with the wonderful progress that is daily being made in the scientific methods of alleviating pain and suffering, and one and all have the confidence and admiration of the county at large. The president of the Warren county medical society is Dr. Thomas Sherwood of Waynesville; its secretary, Dr. Herschel Fisher, of Lebanon. Following is a complete list of the medical practitioners of Warren county at the present time: W. L. Brown, C. C. Borden, Austin C. Roberts, L. G. Brock, Wm. E. Blair, Robert Blair, B. H. Blair, F. E. Crosier, Mary Cook, Hugh J. Death, H. M. Dill, J. T. Ellis, Herschel Fisher, M. H. Houseworth, David B. Hamilton, Chas. A. Hough, N. A. Hamilton, C. F. Krohn, T. E. Keeler, E. P. Krieghoff, John W. Moore, W. F. Moss, Leonard Mounts, M. Purdee, C. G. Randall, M. M. Romine, Austin C. Roberts, Vance Reynolds, S. S. Stahl, Thomas Sherwood, E. C. Thompson, P. W. Tetrick, John M. Wright, James W. Ward, John E. Witham, Emily Wright and Alfred Wright; Mary E. Cadwallader of Warren county is connected with the Dayton State hospital.

The Bench and Bar

The complete history of a country lies not alone in a description of its seas and rivers, its hills and vales, but in the lives of the people who sailed across the seas, and made homes in the fertile dales and erected enduring monuments on the limitless plains. Their thought, their words, their actions, the gains, their losses, their aspirations, their achievements, are history, and in writing the story of Warren county it is not the clearings, the log cabins that gave the county pre-eminence in the history of the Mid-

dle west, but the intellectual and spiritual thought and deeds of the men who felled the trees and laid the first home altar-fires.

Very few, indeed, are the men of the early days of Warren county who did not adopt the law as a life profession. In one way, possibly, it was the only profession, or rather vocation, that could bring them in contact with the big outside world, for trade offered but little inducement as markets were few and far between, and connecting roads were still a problem of the future.

The legislative act which gave to Warren county a name and boundaries, was passed May 1, 1803. Under the state constitution of 1802, the occupants of the judicial bench of the common pleas courts consisted of a president judge and three associate judges who were not elected by the people, but were appointees of the legislature, the time limit being seven years.

Before the formal organization of Warren county, the pioneers who were unfortunate enough to be compelled to seek legal redress were forced to go to Cincinnati for transaction of their business. For the character of the Cincinnati bar at that period local history gives rather a gloomy picture, for of the nine practicing lawyers in that river town in 1796, seven became confirmed drunkards. And the outlook for equity was far brighter for the residents of Warren county, and other counties as well, when each county was given a seat of justice as it was called.

It was on the third Tuesday in August, 1803, that the first session of the common pleas court of Warren county was held at the home of Ephraim Hathaway in Lebanon. The president judge, Francis Dunlevy, passed into the hostelry under a swinging sign of a prancing steed of midnight darkness, for the hewed log cabin of the aforesaid Ephraim Hathaway was an inn, as well as a court of justice. Of this same first president judge, it must be told that he was not regularly admitted to the bar until after he had retired from the bench; but his renown as a member of the territorial legislature, his superior education, and his study of the maxims of the law, made him capable of filling the high place to which he had been appointed.

The prosecuting attorney at that first hearing of causes in Warren county was Daniel Symmes of Cincinnati, a nephew of John Cleves Symmes, whose appointment to the office came from the supreme court, and, doubtless he had prepared the indictment returned by the grand jury. We learn that he was not discouraged enough by the small salary which he earned as prosecutor, $20 a term, to leave the legal profession, for he eventually, only two years later, was enrolled among the judges of the supreme court of the state.

There was not much business presented for adjustment at that first judicial sitting in Warren county. There is no record of either civil or criminal cases; the docket comprised a few assault and battery indictments and several accusations for affray. In the second sitting of the court, which was in the following December, seven cases were on the civil docket for trial, six of which were dismissed, or continued. The record shows that Joshua Collett, then Lebanon's only resident attorney, presented the defendant's plea for resistance

in the only case that was tried. Whether he won or lost, history sayeth not.

Like the court of common pleas, each county was entitled to sittings of the supreme court, and the first session of that august tribunal was held in Warren county on the sixth day of October, 1803, Judges Sprigg and Huntington presiding. The record shows no cases tried. Of equal authority were the two courts in their jurisdiction over criminal cases. Half of the time of the worthy judges was spent in going from one seat of justice to another, traveling as did the early Methodist circuit riders on horseback, umbrella and overcoat strapped behind the saddle, sitting on their saddlebags, leggings discolored with mud, they followed the woodland trails, and welcome indeed were the lights of Ferguson's tavern which was located east of the old courthouse in Lebanon, and more welcome the kindly greeting of the genial landlord and the appetizing odors of the bountiful meal in course of preparation. But forgotten was all fatigue when, after hearty appreciation of the bountifully spread table, judges and attorneys stretched their legs in front of the leaping flames upon the wide hearthstone, and spent a jovial hour in swapping stories and experiences, assisted very often by a certain liquid that helped to make the tongues even more active. In comparison with the intricate problems of justice brought before a judicatory of today, the matters presented for adjustment in the early history of Ohio seem to border on the trifling and unimportant. The most important were ejectment suits caused by contested land boundaries, particularly in the Virginia military district east of the Little Miami river, and were most eagerly desired by the attorneys as they brought the largest fees, for the compensation earned by lawyers seventy-five years ago would now be "turned down" by his clerk as not worth consideration; in the year 1803, the salary of a judge of the court of common pleas, only amounted to $750.

The list of the early judges and attorneys of Warren county is a notable one. It is to be doubted if any other county in the middlewest can produce as long an enrollment of men who have won as prominent places in state and local history, even national, as a majority of the lawyers who lived in Warren county during the first half-century of its history. The president judges who were appointed under the constitution of 1802, were Francis Dunlevy, Joshua Collett, George J. Smith, Benjamin Hinkson, Elijah Vance and John Probasco, jr. The Associate Judges were William James, Jacob D. Lowe, Ignatius Brown, Nathan Kelly, Jacob Reeder, Peter Burr, George Harlan, Matthias Corwin, George Hamsberger, Wyllis Pierson, George Kesling, Michael H. Johnson, Benjamin Baldwin, David Morris, Samuel Cladwell, James Cowan, John Hart, Egbert T. Smith, William S. Mickle, Daniel Crane, Richard Parcell, Rezin B. Edwards.

A complete list of the lawyers of Warren county who reflected honor upon their profession and the community in which they lived cannot be given. But few indeed were the members of the bar in the earlier history of Warren county who were not honored by it with political preferment, and by their ability won a distinguished place in the annals of their chosen profession. Outside of the lists

already given are read with distinction worthy of emulation the names of John McLean, chief justice of the United States supreme court; his brother, William McLean, J. Milton Williams, Richard S. Thomas, Jacob D. Miller, Thomas Freeman, Thomas R. Ross, Jacoby Hallock, Benjamin Collett, of whom Judge R. B. Harlan said, he "is entitled to be placed as a lawyer above all the lawyers of my acquaintance"; A. H. Dunlevy, Thomas Corwin, the brightest legal star of the west; James Sabin, George R. Sage, James and John Smith, Jeremiah Wilson, William W. Wilson, A. G. McBurney, Durbin Ward, Benjamin Butterworth, and others of equal note, all helping to make the history of Warren county brilliant in achievement and distinguished in all that goes to the making of intelligent, progressive citizenship.

The enactment of the Ohio legislature in 1853, which adopted the reformed mode of civil procedure as accepted by the bar of New York five years previous, was a source of great discussion and dissatisfaction to many of the older members of the bar in Warren county, and indeed to lawyers all over the state, especially to those who had been long in the profession. The existing method of pleading was cumbersome, full of Latin phrases, but older attorneys had become so accustomed to them, and in truth enjoyed the pomposity and mystery which weighty verbiage gave to their pleading, that it was as much to them as a red sash is to a leader of militia on a fourth of July parade; and even younger members in the profession rather delighted in the glibness with which the, sometimes almost incomprehensible, technicalities and mysterious phrases of the law stood out in their pleadings or briefs, that they were slow to adopt the new code, and were delighted with every opportunity that permitted resort to the old forms. But the American spirit to adopt everything that tends to progressiveness along all lines in modern life, pervaded even the law and has led to almost universal acceptation and use of the revised practice, and now it would, perchance, be difficult to find a lawyer who would be willing to return to the use of the old code.

The office of prosecuting attorney was an especially desirable one for a young attorney in the early history of the county. Not for the financial recompense, for the salary was almost meagre; but from the fact that his compelled appearance before grand juries and judges, not only extended his more intimate acquaintance with the men from whom was to come his living, but also threw him with the leading attorneys of the southwestern part of the state, and if he showed strong mental calibre he was welcomed into the upper circle of legal lights. The office was one of appointment. Joshua Collett was the first lawyer from Warren county to hold the office of state's attorney, receiving his appointment in 1807, having been preceded in the office by only two incumbents, Daniel Symmes and Arthur St. Clair, son of Gov. St. Clair. The services of Mr. Collett were so eminently satisfactory to the county that he was continued in office for ten years, stepping from that place of public trust and confidence into the president judgeship of the court of common pleas, which he filled for seven years. The able men, who for the first century of Warren county's history represented the

state of Ohio at court proceedings, following Mr. Collett, were Thomas Corwin, A. H. Dunlevy, J. Milt Williams, J. Durbin Ward, J. Kelly O'Neall, Thomas F. Thompson, George R. Sage, David Allen, Collin Ford, Seth W. Brown, Albert Anderson, William McDonald, Chas. Dechant, and George E. Young.

Clerks. The duties of county clerk are so closely connected with the courts of the county, that to speak of them in this connection seems most fitting. The office was established in Warren county with the organization of the county in 1803, and the first to be honored with the position was David Sutton who served twelve years, being succeeded by Matthias Corwin whose term of service lacked only two years of being as long as his predecessor's, and was followed by Jonathan K. Wilds, who for fifteen years kept the records of the court proceedings. Succeeding these faithful and appreciated public servants during the time that elapsed until Warren county celebrated its centennial in 1903, were H. M. Stokes, G. W. Stokes, F. S. Van Harlingen, James S. Totten, William H. Rockhill, Lot Wright, Harry Wilson, George L. Schenck, D. W. Humphreys, and Chas. S. Mounts.

Sheriff. The duties devolving upon this court officer necessarily made him one of the earliest officials known in pioneer life. Unlike the office of sheriff in England, the officer holding this position in America has no judicial duties to perform, his functions being purely ministerial. Hence, the first sheriffs of Warren county knew the experience of riding through trackless forests, fording high water, as, in obedience to higher powers, they served writs and endeavored to maintain all laws calling for peace.

The first sheriff connected with the first court of Warren county was George Harlan, and for one hundred years the office was capably filled, respectively, by Ephraim Hathaway, Samuel McCray, George Kesling, Benjamin Sayre, Coonrod Snyder, John Hopkins, Joseph Whitehill, John M. Houston, William Russell, Nathaniel Bowers, Israel Woodruff, William Eulass, Chas. A. Smith, D. P. Egbert, A. E. Stokes, John Butler, N. V. Cleaver, John L. Ely, William H. Harlan, Jasper M. Johnson, William H. McCain, Lon Hunter, Al Brant, F. M. Hamilton, and Frank Gallaher.

Present Attorneys of Warren County. With the rapid increase of population in both state and county, and the connecting links of good roads between towns, schools and colleges rapidly multiplied, and there ceased to be so marked a difference between the intellectual acquisitions of attorneys and the people whom they served. Libraries, small and great, were gathered together in a large per cent of the homes throughout the country at large. And it must be said that attorneys generally, everywhere, began to pay more attention to the financial end of their business than to gaining fame as leaders of the people, either in patriotism or in the highest ideals of American life, which was a characteristic of the early bar. But Warren county has a roll of attorneys at the present time who have the confidence of their clients, and who see in their profession a royal service for all that tends to the highest citizenship; men whose names are worthy to be written in every history of their county: Albert Anderson, Frank C. Anderson, Seth W. Brown, Frank Bran-

don, Alton F. Brown, Harry C. Burns, F. M. Cunningham, T. C. Christie, Milton Clark, L. F. Coleman, C. B. Dechant, A. J. Divine, Corwin M. Drake, W. F. Eltzroth, M. E. Gustin, F. M. Hamilton, Howard Ivins, Martin A. Jameson, L. K. Langdon, Chester W. Maple, Wallace E. Miller, Josiah Morrow, J. W. O'Neall, J. A. Runyan, W. Z. Roll, W. L. Suemining, G. W. Stanley, D. E. Stanley, R. J. Shawhan, W. G. Thompson, W. C. Thompson, D. B. Wilson, W. J. Wright, George E. Young, Alex. Boxwell, Arthur Bryant, P. Gaynor, Justin Harding, J. D. Miller, P. H. Rue, W. H. Dearth, Earl J. Cox, Wm. McDonald, T. C. Welch.

Court Officers. The Warren county bar docket for the spring term of 1919 shows Hon. Willard Jurey Wright, judge of court of common pleas; Dan P. Bone, clerk of court; George L. Schenck. deputy clerk; Dean E. Stanley, prosecuting attorney; Charles J. Waggoner, sheriff; Morrow Brant, deputy sheriff; James Burke, official stenographer.

The Civil War. Warren county has just reason to be proud of its record in the War of the Rebellion. In the words of Mr. Morrow, a local historian, "No county in Ohio exhibited more alacrity and patriotism in bearing her share of the burden of the momentous struggle than Warren. Until fire opened upon Fort Sumter, the mass of the people did not apprehend civil war. * * * While a minority of the people of the county were willing to see a civil strife begun as a means for the destruction of slavery, the great majority hoped for a happy and peaceful issue from the national complications."

Warren county's great apostle of human liberty, Thomas Corwin, was his district's representative in congress at the opening of the terrible conflict, and took a step that, apparently, was irreconcilable with his previous position in regard to human freedom. That was when, as chairman of a grand select commitee of the house in which each state of the Union was represented by a member, he presented a report which stated that the constitutional rights of the slave states should be recognized, and also that "all attempts on the part of the legislatures of any of the states to obstruct or hinder the recovery and surrender of fugitives from labor are all in derogation of the constitution of the United States, inconsistent with the comity and good neighborhood which should prevail among the several states, and dangerous to the peace of the Union." To the country at large the report was, at first, pleasing and satisfactory, until it permeated the general consciousness that it was virtually a surrender of the principles on which the general government was founded, and particularly in Warren county was thus regarded by many. But, looking back through the vista of half a century, one is loath to regard Thomas Corwin as a "backslider." There is nothing in his character or life to justify so vilifying a decision. It was the smaller of two evils. The fire of secession was already smouldering; to extinguish it without bloodshed was the desire of the leaders of the nation, and doubtless they hoped that wise legislation would bring about the abolition of slavery in due time, for the anti-slavery sentiment was yearly growing throughout the country, and the effacement of the evil by constitutional methods was far

better, in their opinion, than involving the nation in a fratricidal war. But the hour of conciliation was forever past.

The call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers brought the patriotic element of Warren county quickly in evidence. Flags met the eye at every turn, the inharmonious blending of drum and fife fell sharply on the warm spring air, and recruiting stations were soon open for the signatures of those responding to their country's call. The first public war meeting was held in Washington hall, on the evening of April 16, 1861. Men gathered with stern, earnest faces, and there was enthusiastic commendation of President Lincoln's message. A committee, consisting of Messrs. John C. Dunlevy, George R. Sage, J. D. Wallace, James M. Smith, Simon Suydam, and Durbin Ward, formulated the following resolutions, which were received with great approval: "Resolved, That we, the citizens of Warren county, most heartily indorse the action of the government in its energetic measures to execute the laws, and to preserve the institutions of the country.

"Resolved, That we recognize no party in the present crisis, but the party of the Union."

A telegram sent to Gov. Dennison, pledged Warren county's contingent of men. The little town of Lebanon was in a constant thrill of excitement. The tread of marching feet became a familiar sound. Three companies of Warren county's splendid volunteers were enlisted under the respective captainship of Messrs. J. D. Wallace of Morrow, Rigdon Williams of Lebanon, and John Kell of Franklin. It was always an event of interest when the soldiers left for various points of mobilization; every store and shop would close, and crowds of interested friends and relatives closely followed them to the railroad station at South Lebanon. The first man from Warren county to make the supreme sacrifice for the Union cause was Jabez Turner of Harveysburg, who fell at Scarey Creek, West Virginia, July 17, 1861; he was a member of Capt. Williams' company.

To Gen. Durbin Ward is ascribed the honor of being the first man in Warren county to sign the list of volunteer enrollment. He was engaged in trying a case in court when the president's proclamation reached Lebanon. After thinking a moment, as though realizing the grave seriousness of what he was about to do, he drew up a paper to this effect: "We, the undersigned, hereby tender our services to the president of the United States to protect our national flag." Signing it, he continued his case. Milton B. Graham soon affixed his name under that of Gen. Ward, but enrollment was not rapid until after the patriotic meeting in Washington hall. Gen. Ward could have entered the service wearing a captain's uniform. He declined, followed the flag first as a private, but came out of the conflict with the rank of a brigadier-general.

All party lines were lost sight of in the great determination to keep the Republic from disruption. The second call of President Lincoln for troops came early in May. A service of three years' enlistment was asked. This was a more serious proposition or outlook. But the patriotism of Warren county showed no diminution. Within a year and a half, out of a total militia enrollment of 5,352

men, Warren county had 2,140 men in active service, only 52 of the number having been drafted.

Two men, sons of a Warren county pioneer, whose childhood was spent in Warren county, won distinction in the Union service. In 1809, in the village of Franklin, Warren county, was born Robert Cumming Schenck, who resigned from the army with the insignia of a major-general upon his shoulders, to give equally valuable service in the congressional house of representatives. When eighteen years of age he was graduated from Miami university, but remained at Oxford in the capacity of tutor for three years. Choosing the law as a profession, he completed his legal studies with the Hon. Thomas Corwin at Lebanon, but, desiring a larger field for work than could be found in any of the towns in Warren county, located at Dayton, where his ability and thorough preparation for his profession brought him the respect and confidence of a large clientele. He was sent by his friends for a term to the state legislature, and later was honored by the Whigs of his district with a seat in congress, where he faithfully served his party from 1843 to 1851. Still greater preferment awaited him in a mission to Brazil as minister plenipotentiary, proving as a diplomat equally as distinguished as he had been as a legislator. The breaking out of the Civil war found him loyal and desirous of attesting his patriotism by service in the field, and he received from President Lincoln a commission as brigadier-general, followed by promotion to major-general in 1862, but because of his unswerving loyalty and genuine comprehension of the tremendous national problems before the people, was persuaded to leave the army and enter congress, where he most admirably and ably served his district for three successive terms. In 1871, his wonderful diplomatic gifts were remembered by President Grant, and he was sent to represent his government at the court of St. James, where for five years he brilliantly and with honor advanced the influence and greatness of the United States. Upon his return to America he decided to locate in Washington, D. C., where his congressional life had brought him a large circle of friends. He died in that city in the year 1890, aged eighty-one years.

In a brief sketch of a distinguished man, it is impossible to touch many times upon acts and traits of character that were the main stepping stones to a brilliant career. Miss Mary F. Hassett, in her very valuable and most interesting Historical Souvenir of Franklin, says: "Grosvenor well expressed the proper appreciation of Gen. Schenck when he said, 'If Schenck had been as urbane and debonair as James G. Blaine he might have been as great as Webster and Clay combined. Schenck had the greatest intellect Ohio had ever produced, not excepting Thurman or Garfield.' A monument can not do justice to the man 'who never failed to serve his government, his constituents, and the Union which he loved so well, faithfully, conscientiously, untiringly, and with all the force of his deep, strong, energetic nature.'" A splendid summing up.

James Findlay Schenck. Renown, almost as illustrious as that connected with his younger brother, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, is attached to the name and life of Admiral James Findlay Schenck. The glory and honor, that to a young lad always surrounds a mili-

tary career, appealed most strongly to young James, and at the age of eighteen he made the long trip from Franklin to Washington on horseback and applied personally to President Adams for a cadetship in the United States Military academy, which he was lucky enough to obtain, but resigned the appointment in two years for active service as a midshipman. In ten years' time he reached the rank of lieutenant and in another decade was on the Congress as chief military aide of Commodore Robert F. Stockton. He won distinction during the Mexican war, and stepped into American history as the first man to unfurl the Stars and Stripes in California; later, he entered the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which brought a commission as commander. His heart beat true to the Union, and when tidings of the firing upon Fort Sumter reached him in a Chinese port, without waiting for orders, he "set sail" for home, well aware that in so doing probably a military trial awaited him, but he could not be missing when his country needed him. Court martial met him, but was followed by almost immediate acquittal and the prompt acceptance of his loyal service by the United States government; in the West Gulf blockade in 1862 he was assigned to the frigate St. Lawrence. Gallant "fighting Bob" Evans began the record of his heroic service during the Civil war on the Powhatan, Schenck's flagship.

In 1864 Commander Schenck was raised to the rank of commodore, and in 1868 promotion to the office of rear-admiral followed, but, in accordance with military law, he retired from active duty the following year. His death took place in Dayton, Ohio, in the winter of 1882.

O. C. Maxwell. Another son of Warren county, who won honors for distinguished service in the War of the Rebellion, was O. C. Maxwell, whose youth was passed on his father's farm, southeast of Franklin. Educated at Antioch college, in Yellow Springs, Ohio, his business life was started in Franklin, trying several different lines until he entered into partnership with M. V. Barkalow, a prominent shoe dealer in that pretty little town. He had only passed his majority by several years when the tocsin of war called him to preserve the honor of his country's flag. At the close of the three month's service, first asked for by President Lincoln, he at once re-enlisted for the war, and, as captain of Company B of the Second Ohio regiment, his efficiency and gallantry brought rapid promotion, and when on account of wounds he was discharged in the spring of 1864, it was with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. As appreciation of his meritorious service his friends elected him, by a large majority, to the office of auditor of Warren county, but the war was not ended and he had recovered from his wounds, so, in March, 1865, he re-enlisted as lieutenant-colonel of the 194th regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, having only the day before his enlistment been brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and heroic service, carrying scars of wounds in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. At the close of the war he received the appointment of assessor of the third district of Ohio, a place he most acceptably filled for eighteen months. This gallant soldier fell before the great enemy of all mankind, at his home in Dayton in the winter of 1872,

leaving a wife (Rebecca C. Pauly, whom he married the year before the opening of the war) and three children.

Warren County Farms. If the early pioneers of Warren county are permitted to look down from their astral abodes upon the cleared woodland and cultivated fields of the present-day farmer, and their thoughts go back to the strenuous labor that filled, even crowded, every day of their former life in the new country of the Miami valleys, they must say among themselves, "What an easy time the farmers of the twentieth century are having!"

For farm work in the pioneer days of the Miami valleys was plain, absolute drudgery, the only reward being a living for their families, unless a clear conscience and ambitious hopes for their children be thrown in to weight the scales. For, notwithstanding the wondrous fertility of the soil, no roads, no markets within practicable distances, made the raising of crops beyond the needs of the household a wealth-potentiality that was not to be considered.

Then the pioneer farmer was not leagues ahead of his far-off ancestor, the cave man, in the agricultural implements with which he prepared the soil for seed-sowing and used also for harvesting. The rude and clumsy plow was often of his own manufacture, perchance aided a little by the settlement blacksmith, and consisted of a wooden mold-board and clumsy iron share, which required a man with wrists of steel to guide it through the unbroken soil, and the pulling strength demanded twice the strength needed today for the same amount of work. The harrow was equally primitive, like the plow, rude and unskilful in construction, consisting of bars of wood in which were inserted wooden teeth; the farmer who, perchance, had not tools with which to make a harrow of this description, leveled his ploughed ground by dragging over it a tough bush weighted with a heavy piece of timber. The harvest time saw the grain cut with sickles until about the year 1825, when they were displaced by the cradle; agricultural tools that are about as curious and strange to the farmer lad of the twentieth century as the use of a tallow-dip would be to the maiden who dresses for a social function under the brilliancy of electric lights.

It is not too much to say that Warren county is not excelled nor surpassed in intensive farming by any county in the middlewest, nor indeed by any county in the country at large. There is, comparatively, no waste land within its boundaries. Draining, irrigation, enriching, have been three splendid agencies in helping to keep the natural fertility of the land up to standard requirements. Farming no longer means just a rotation of ploughing, sowing and reaping, simply because those things are necessary if one would have bread. True, the same mechanical processes are gone through with at the proper seasons, and, while it is work, yet how differently it is accomplished. The farmer of the twentieth century rides as he plows, harrows, reaps and rakes; and if his fields are large enough and the crops heavy, gasoline, steam and even electricity are called in to run the machines that make farm work almost play in comparison with the toil his great-grandfather experienced in producing harvests, scanty in yield when relatively estimated with the abundant yields produced from, perchance, the same fields which

the scientific knowledge of his descendant has made to produce so plenteously. For the farmer boy of today studies the wants of the soil as a physician does the needs of a patient; the training received by him at the thorough agricultural departments connected with nearly every educational institution in the United States renders him a scientific cultivator of his land.

It is almost safe to say, that there could not be found a farmer in Warren county who is not equipped with the most modern implements for carrying on all necessary farm work, and indeed the modernity extends into his home and the care given his stock. Many of the most progressive farmers possess their own systems of water works, and bath and laundry add to the pleasure and convenience of the household. Gas and electric lighting, until a few years ago, were considered special luxuries of the city home, but today, in many country residences in Warren county, the touching of a button floods house, barn and other outbuildings with summer sunlight, and in many large dairies cows are drained of the lacteal fluid by electric contrivances. Progressiveness along all lines, is the motto of a major part of country residents in this fast-advancing age of the world, an age that demands less expenditure of time and strength in the day's labor, smooths over the rough places, and brings comfort and leisure into the home circle.

Tractors. The last state census shows that Ohio farmers have nearly 4,500 tractors to assist them in the raising of farm products. For the increase of this great help in food production, much credit is due Gov. Cox, who united his personal persuasion to that of the Ohio university and state board of agriculture in convincing the farmers of Ohio that, by the addition of tractors to their farm equipment, the per cent of crop increase would so fill the granaries that it would be a mighty help in winning the war. The argument of the three forces brought to bear upon the farmers resulted in an an increase of 82.3 per cent in the number of tractors placed in use.

It would be impossible to find a county in Ohio where the tractor is not in use, but the farmers of the northwest section of Ohio lead the state in the number of tractors in use. But Warren county is above the average county in Ohio, in the employment of this valuable agency in agricultural pursuits.

Horses. No farmer pays more attention to the breeding of stock than the one who calls Warren county his home. Before the automobile became so generally used by farmers, Warren county was noted for the splendid horses that were driven along the turnpikes or grazed in the lush meadows that bordered the roads. At an early day in the history of the Miami valleys the blood of the thoroughbred was plainly seen in the high-spirited, graceful, light stepper that so quickly marked off the miles with rapid feet. Many horses that have won ribbons on famous race-courses have come from Warren county farms.

Cattle. Immigrants into Ohio territory from Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, brought with them along the lonely way the long-horned cattle which were the first whose bells tinkled in the great woods that bordered the Miami streams. The Shakers at

Union Village were, perhaps, the first residents in southern Ohio who gave the first and most attention to the improvement of this line of stock. Their ample pastures and well-filled purses permitted of more liberal expenditure in this direction. To the wearers of the broad-brimmed hats, Warren county owes the first introduction of the short-horn cattle, which have almost completely routed out the long-horn breed of bovines. In the year 1854, Robert G. Corwin joined the Shakers in the importation of fine herds of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle from Scotland, the progeny of which eventually were found on many farms throughout the Miami valleys. But the introduction of the Jersey breed in late years has placed them in the front row of favoritism on account of the richness of their milk, the Holstein ranking next.

Swine. No animal has played a more important part in the domestic life of southern Ohio than the fat, dirty, greasy, grunty porker. Both as food and as profit, for years its reign was undisputed. When a farmer said that his meat was put up for the winter, it meant a row of beechnut smoked, luscious hams suspended from the smokehouse ceiling, long chains of sausage festooning the walls below, big jars of tender loins and spare ribs, and immense crocks of sweet, snow-white lard stored in the cellar; and if he, somewhat unexpectedly to his neighbors, added more territory to the home farm, it was generally quite well understood that his speculations in pork had proved lucky.

Perhaps, outside of its value as food in pioneer days, the little or no care that it required rendered it popular for domestic use. The swine ran at large in the big woods, subsisting almost entirely on mast, and with their long, thin bodies, large bones, were well named "razor-backs."

The first importation of a better breed of swine into Warren county was made by Thomas B. Van Horne, while in command of Fort Erie. Purchasing two Russian pigs, he carried them in a basket to Pittsburg, brought them by flatboat to Cincinnati, and placed them on his farm on the eastern outskirts of Lebanon; just about the same time the Byfield breed was introduced into the county, and these two breeds became the ancestors of a better class of porkers. The Big China breed of swine became known to the Miami valleys in the year 1816, through John Wallace, a member of the Shaker society at Union Village. Its progeny were speedily in demand by the farmers of Warren county, and, being crossed with the breeds already in the country, the result was a breed of swine so far in advance in desirable qualifications that this section of Ohio was given credit for its breeding, and it was known all over the country as the Shaker or Warren county hog.

The Berkshire breed came into Warren county about 1836, through the interest of Mr. Munson Beach. Three years later the Irish Grazier breed of swine found an abiding place in southern Ohio, through the appreciation of its qualities by Mr. William Neff, and the crossing and intermingling of the three breeds, Berkshires, Irish Graziers, and Big China, founded the favorite family of Poland-China hogs, which are more in demand by farmers and fancy breeders of stock all over the world than any other breed.

Sheep. Warren county farmers have never been large breeders of sheep. They were raised to some extent by early settlers on account of their wool being in demand for the weaving of cloth for winter clothing. The introduction of Merino sheep into the Miami valleys is due to the Shakers, who had great pride in having their splendid farm stocked with the best herds and flocks. This was in the year 1812, and shortly afterwards, Congressman Jeremiah Morrow introduced them into Deerfield township.

Morris Poultry Farm. In the four hundred square miles that constitute Warren county territory, it is a difficult thing to single out one farm for especial notice in a brief sketch, when there is such an abundance of riches in this direction. Many country estates deserve notice on account of the historical associations connected with them; others for their splendid equipment, both in home conveniences and agricultural implements. But the farm of Mr. J. S. Morris, one of the great poultry farms in the state of Ohio, should be mentioned because of the wonderful success that has attended its management.

For fully twenty years Mr. Morris and his son, Mr. Malcomb B. Morris, conducted a bookstore and news-stand in the village of Lebanon, but farm life appealed to them in many ways. Realizing the profit made in poultry raising, they directed all their energies in that direction, with the pleasing result that it has proved an unqualified success. The Morris poultry farm is one of the show places of Warren county, and nothing is more pleasing to the proprietors than to show their hundreds of beautiful chickens to those interested in their work. The particular pride of the Morris poultry farm is the splendid White Orpingtons, who have won many prizes, not only at various state fairs, but at the two greatest poultry exhibits in the United States, the Madison Square Garden at New York City and the Coliseum in Chicago. Mr. Morris has valuable assistance in his attractive work in the person of Mr. H. Rawnsley, of Canada, who is a veteran in the experience of chicken raising.

The French Dairy Farm. Beautiful for location, resting in the heart of one of the richest valleys in Warren county, is Valley View farm, the home of the famous French dairies, that for excellence and purity of product are celebrated throughout the Middle west.

The story of the establishment of the splendid milk stations of this company, is a tale of men seeing the gate of opportunity opening widely, and hastening to enter in.

The father of the present proprietor of Valley View farm was a dairyman residing near the city of Cincinnati, his sons, engaged in the same business, with the quick perception of younger manhood, realized that the size of the city demanded more modern methods of supply, and that a regular system of distribution must be established, so they consolidated their interests, distributing not only their own products, but also that of other dairymen.

Butter and cream were in constant demand by their city patrons, and it was seen that there must be a larger source of supply, and it was decided to obtain that source from a greater radius of territory. Knowing the richness of the Miami valley, that its grass

would furnish a never failing supply for an illimitable number of cows, the farmers around Lebanon were asked to assist in furnishing the milk supply, by guaranteeing cows enough to supply a creamery, or milk station, that the French brothers intended to establish at Lebanon, or in its vicinity. The farmers took time to consider the proposition; apparently it seemed a risk to change the rich yields of grain and tobacco which those fields represented, into a lot of filled milk cans, but finally consented to convert the fertile grain land into grassy meadows. The experiment was a success, and in several years nearly all of the country south and west of Lebanon, except in the vicinity of Franklin, were beautiful pasture fields, dotted with herds of sleek, contented, sleepy-eyed Jerseys that are lining the pockets of their owners with bills as green as the grass of the pasture. The profit was good and always certain, and the farmers could rejoice also that the hard work connected with the raising of grain was eliminated. In a short time the French brothers were besieged with requests from farmers in adjoining counties, to establish creameries or milk stations in their region of the country. This in time was done, and the French brothers' creameries, or milk stations, are now in operation at Blanchester, Blueball, Brookville, Clarksville, College Corner, Cozadville, Fairfield, Farmersville, Germantown, Harveysburg, Lebanon, Loveland, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Morrow, Oregonia, Springboro, Waynesville and Wilmington, nineteen in number, all this side of the Ohio river, the majority of them located in the Miami valleys, and fully as many, if not more, in Kentucky and Indiana, situated in localities near to Cincinnati.

The creamery at Lebanon was established in the year 1898, and four years later Valley View farm, comprising about 151 acres was purchased by the French brothers, and preparation immediately started to make it the model dairy farm of the Miami valleys, if not of the United States. Although owning several other large farms not very remote from Valley View, the latter is the favorite farm of the present proprietor, for the recent death of Mr. Albert French, left his brother, Mr. Arthur French, sole proprietor and manager of this immense dairy business. Mr. Arthur French has a beautiful residence in Floraville, the aristocratic suburb of Lebanon, and it takes but a few minutes for his automobile to convey him to Valley View, where nearly all of his time is spent in overseeing the plant.

Naturally, the chief point of interest at Valley View farm is the immense barn, built with three wings, all centering at one point. As the visitor looks from the wide passageways into the interior of the great structure, the cleanliness, brightness and cheery air of the place is at once observed. The walls are of cement and wood-pulp plaster, the floors of cement and iron, no joists or rafters in evidence, for they are dust gatherers and the whole place is immaculately clean. Before each line of cows, runs a great cement trough the whole length of the room, from which they eat their generous rations of alfalfa and ensilage; when the meal is over, and they begin to enjoy their after-dinner cigar, in the shape of a contemplative "cud," pure water pours through the trough, washing the

remnants of the feed down into great hoppers in the cement basement; these receptacles mechanically dump the refuse into cars which run smoothly along tracks to the exterior of the building, from whence the waste is carried to the corn fields and carefully spread over the ground for the purpose of enriching the soil, thus keeping it up to the desired degree of fertility. The trough from which the cows have been fed are kept full of running water until the next feeding hour.

The feed rooms of the dairy are at the east end of the barn, and near them stand two large silos, each capable of containing 190 tons of ensilage. That these great receptacles for storing green fodder for winter use are regarded by Mr. French as an important feature of the dairy business is plainly evident, as eight other silos are distributed on the other dairy farms; the room where the milk is weighed and sampled is at the west end of the barn, for a daily record is kept of the milk of each individual animal.

The wonderful cleanliness of the dairy is proof positive of the purity of the milk sold to thousands of customers, who refuse to have any other than that which comes from the French dairies. The cleanliness begins immediately after the purchase of the cow. Before an animal is permitted a place in the herd, it is closely clipped and scrubbed until it fairly glows, a process frequently repeated. It is then taken for close examination to a quarantine building, that stands quite a distance from the barn, and held under careful surveillance, until full satisfaction is felt that it is sound in every particular.

Daily every cow in the herd passes through the operation of cleansing and carding, and fresh, clean beddings of shavings are spread both night and morning for the comfort of the gentle creatures, who lazily roll their placid eyes towards the visitor, as if desiring to ask, "Don't you envy us?"

The cleanliness exercised towards the products of the French dairies is most scientific in method. The milk furnished from Valley View farm to the general trade is known as "inspected milk," viz: milk which comes under the frequent scrutiny of a milk commission working under the rules of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine. This inspection is most rigid. Science has discovered that milk, freshly drawn from the cow, is a magnet for millions of bacteria which produce rapid fermentation in the lacteal fluid, which it is claimed by medical authorities are harmful to the human body, producing serious attacks of fever. It is also claimed by wise investigators, that one million bacteria can find board and lodging in a cubic centimeter, and as a centimeter is only the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937 of an inch, one could most easily swallow several good-sized colonies of bacteria in drinking a tumbler of milk that has been exposed to the atmosphere. The inflexible system of watchful care exercised in the care of milk at Valley View farm, the insistent scrupulousness demanded of every employee in everything affecting both animals and products, as well as environment, has resulted in the French dairies placing on the market, inspected milk that contains but sixty thousand bacteria to the cubic centimeter, nearly pure milk.

Certified milk, which is purchased chiefly by hospitals and for the use of small children, rightly commands a higher price than is given for inspected milk. For even greater care is observed in its preparation for customers, and it is almost absolutely free from all bacteria. The rules laid down for the milkers are as unyielding in required observance as the laws of the ancient Medes and Persians are said to have been. When the milking hour arrives, each man dons a clean suit and cap of white muslin, and carefully washes the flanks and udder of the cow with a damp sterilized cloth; then, after a thorough cleansing of his hands, which must be entirely dry before beginning the milking process, the employe draws the milk through absorbent cotton, which acts as a strainer. The milk is hurried into a separate room and strained into cans, which are at once carried by an overhead tramway to the bottling station, where it is again strained into a small tank, from which an even supply flows to a cooler, where the temperature of the milk is rapidly lowered. It is then speedily bottled, packed in ice and is ready for shipment, the entire process occupying but a very few minutes.

The method of bottling inspected milk is not quite so elaborate, but every process employed is one of immaculate cleanliness. Each bottle, whether used for certified or inspected milk, has a bath in a solution of salsoda, then is repeatedly rinsed, and stands in boiling water until perfectly sterilized. At one time milking machines were used, but close examination of the product directly after milking showed that the method was unsanitary.

The long rows of splendid cows that stand facing each other are of Holstein and Jersey stock, "great handsome black and white Holsteins, their skins as soft as that of a baby and as clean as a falling snowflake;" small, dainty-limbed Jerseys, timid as deer, gentle as kittens, all unconscious of the part they are taking in the physical well-being of the world at large. A number of the Holsteins have fine butter records. These butter records are scientifically established by an impartial commission sent out by an agricultural college who, for seven days, test the milk for butter fat and take the average. From the sixty cows that comprise the herd at Valley View farm, the average daily milk product is about one thousand pounds; from the other two dairy farms, whose united herds number two hundred and twenty cows, the daily average product sent to customers reaches twenty-eight hundred pounds. The milk of the Holsteins is preferred for certified milk; the Jerseys for the inspected product.

Steam power runs the machinery at the farm, being preferable to electric power, because it is also used for sterilizing. But all the buildings are lighted by electricity, the current coming through a private wire from the power house at Lebanon. The cool, delicious water furnished the dairy is pumped by an eighty-foot windmill from an artesian well to a storage cistern on a hillside, from whence pipes convey it to the residence and big barn where, between feeding times, it flows constantly through the long stone troughs, and one wonders if it brings to the patient kine memories of cool, sparkling, singing streams gliding through verdant fields, in which in calfhood days they stood when the July sun was hot,

for the Valley View herd say "goodbye" forever to pastures green when they become the property of the dairy, as they are never turned out to graze, but in pleasant weather take daily exercise in large lots or pens, and when the days are forbidding under great sheds, thus avoiding all risk of lung affection to which cows are most inclined. Disinfectants are liberally used around the premises to destroy any and all visiting microbes.

The fields of Valley View farm furnish the ensilage and alfalfa for the herd, but the greater part of the grain feed is purchased. So splendidly is the work systematized, that ordinarily it only required about twenty-five men to attend to all three farms. The Valley View place is operated by Mr. Arthur French independently, with Mr. Harold Mangan as his able resident manager. Mr. French also has under his direct control twenty-four cream stations and four milk plants. The quantity of milk and cream that is daily brought to all the country stations under the French management, including those in Kentucky and Indiana, would require many figures to express it, for the milk of eleven thousand cows is carried within their doors every twenty-four hours. The milk plant at Morrow in Warren county is perfectly equipped for the manufacture of condensed milk and milk powder, which are commodities always in demand by the general public.

It might be said that the shortening of grain harvests in the Miami valleys by the turning of fields previously devoted to the cultivation of wheat, barley, etc., into pasture lands is a financial loss to the district, but this is at once disproved by the satisfaction of the farmers who daily send a truck load of large tin cans to the neighboring milk plant or creamery; the green grass would be speedily ploughed under if bank deposits had been lessened by the change. If it may be so expressed, the wonderful French dairy system has had an uplifting influence upon the wide area of country in which their milk stations stand. For, while the financial results are extremely gratifying, both to the owners and the contributors, the knowledge that through their united efforts people are furnished with a pure article of food, in this day of wide adulteration, and that the pure quality of the dairy product brings strength to the invalid, and saves the lives of thousands of little children, is an influence for good, that is above any financial estimation.

Mr. Arthur French is still a man scarcely touching the line of middle life, and his wonderful executive ability, his conscientious management of a business so vitally connected with the physical well-being of his thousands of customers, places him among the sterling citizenship of Warren county.

Warren County Fairs. In the year of 1849, Warren county organized its first agricultural society, but previous to that date had held several exhibitions of its agricultural and mechanical products, which in reality were the first fairs of the county. The first of these exhibitions took place on November 15, 1839, in Osborn's woods, east of Lebanon, and the attendance, though small, was the foundation of a mutual interest in better products, and eventually led to the organization, in the year 1849, of the Warren County Agricultural society. In the following year, another exhibition of

farm products was again held on the Osborn grounds, but this time it was advertised under the formal name of "the first annual fair." In comparison with the gate and membership receipts now taken during the annual holding of the fair, receipts that run into the thousands of dollars, it is interesting to read that the total sum received from the attendance at the first Warren county fair, held on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September, in the year 1850, amounted to $354.50. Twenty-five dollars of this amount was a gift from the Shaker society at Union Village; $214 constituted membership fees, while the balance of $115.50 was received from the county treasurer under state enactment providing for the encouragement of agriculture. In the early history of county fairs it was customary for addresses to be delivered by prominent men, but the practice was dropped in the year 1856.

With the exception of two years during the Civil war, Warren county has not missed its annual agricultural fair. Part of the present fair grounds has been in possession of the Agricultural society since the year 1852.

The Warren county fair annually draws large crowds, not only from its own territory but from all over the southern part of Ohio. A leading feature of the exhibition has been the fine horses, which for pedigree, and all points considered in estimating a fine horse, Warren county has never been surpassed by any county in the state.

The Warren County agricultural society has been a strong factor in advancing farm interests along all lines. This is seen in the adoption of up-to-date machinery and the care of the land and improvement of stock.

Farmers' Institute. One of the most progressive and thriving and useful organizations in Warren county is the Farmers' institute, whose monthly meetings are valuable, not only for their social atmosphere, but also because of the important subjects brought up for discussion by the members. Everything pertaining to home life or farm improvement is presented to be viewed in all lights. The officers of the institute at present are H. R. Harris, president; Harold Benham, vice-president; Mary Shultz, secretary; Sidney Slye, treasurer; John M. Lane, Alice Harvey and Stella Stokes, executive committee.

County Officers

Probate Judge. The office of probate judge was a provision of the state constitution of 1851; with the new office came the abolishment of the three associate judges in each county. The first incumbent of the position in Warren county was John C. Dunlevy. The first timid, heart-palpitating swain to apply to the court for a ticket that admitted him to the enchanted land of matrimony, was James Armstrong, who was given the lawful authority to take with him as life companion on the trip, Miss Ebby Liggett, who, the record adds, had "the consent of her parents." The license bears date of July 4th, 1803.

On September 20, 1803, Robert Ross executed a paper signifying his relinquishment to all earthly possessions, which must shortly

have gone into effect, as the will was probated on the twenty-first day of the following December. For years the business of the office was light, and only one small octavo volume was required for the recording of wills from 1803 to 1825. The probate judges following Mr. Dunlevy to the celebration of Warren county's centennial year were, respectively, James M. Smith, James C. Sabin, James Scott, Wm. M. Wilson, Thomas R. Thatcher, John W. Keys, Joseph W. O'Neall, W. L. Dechant, F. M. Cunningham, Lot Wright, and Robert J. Shawhan.

Recorder. The first conveyances of land in the Miami valleys, which, of course, included Warren county, were recorded in Cincinnati, but in the year 1851, all deeds pertaining to Warren county were copied in the recorder's books at Lebanon. The first deed transcribed reveals that the grantors were John C. Symmes and wife, who relinquished to Moses Kitchel of Morris county, in the state of New Jersey, all right or claim to 640 acres of land in Deerfield township; the equivalent was $426 in vouchers of debts due from the government of the United States. The records of Warren county recorded after the county was formally organized show that the first conveyance of land called for 600 acres on the east side of the Little Miami river, in what is now Hamilton township, and was executed by Thomas Paxton and Martha Paxton to Daniel Artel on the eighteenth day of January, 1799; the price paid was "120 pounds lawful money of this territory."

The first county recorder of Warren county was Michael H. Johnson. Following him, through the first eventful century of Warren county's history in that responsible office, were Enos Williams, Asahel Brown, Wm. Lytle, Gabriel Sellers, Isaiah M. Corbly, William Sherwood, John R. Bone, F. S. Welton, Philip F. Sullivan, A. B. Gooch, Thomas H. Blake, H. H. Dunham, Chas. H. Eulass, Chas. W. Munger and Philip Spence.

Auditor. The office of county auditor was created by the Ohio state legislature in the year 1820, and the first man to fill the position in Warren county was Michael H. Johnson, who had been the first county recorder. Succeeding him in the office, until the centennial year of 1903, were D. F. Reeder, George J. Smith, Allen Wright, John C. Skinner, Jacob Koogle, Matthias Corwin, George W. Smith, O. C. Maxwell, James W. Ross, Wm. S. Dynes, C. W. Randall, A. H. Graham, Ellsworth Benham, J. N. Walker, Chas. E. King, S. A. Stilwell, and C. S. Mounts.

Treasurer. With the organization of Warren county was opened the office of county treasurer. The first citizen of the county, intrusted with the responsibilities of the office, was Silas Hurin, followed for one hundred years by the succeeding incumbents, respectively, Enos Williams, Matthias Ross, Francis Lucas, Samuel Nixon, John Randall, Robert Wilson, Jacob Morris, Joel G. Rockhill, Huston Hopkins, Wm. Adams, Wm. G. Hopkins, Richard Lackey, Lot Wright, Ephraim Sellers, James S. Totten, M. A. Jameson, L. S. Dunham, C. F. Coleman, Robert G. Hufford, John A. Thompson, and C. P. Wheaton.

Surveyors. A number of the pioneers of the Miami valleys were familiar with the science of surveying, but it became a regular

county office in Warren county with the organization of the county. It is always a responsible office and requires thorough mathematical accuracy. The purses of many attorneys would be much slimmer if earlier surveyors had made fewer errors with the transit and chain.

The first surveyor of Warren county was Allen Wright, who was retained in the office for twenty years, later serving as county auditor for the same length of time. Succeeding Mr. Wright for a century of time were Israel Woodruff, Thomas Clayton, Emmor Bailey, Enoch Hammell, P. O. Montfort, L. S. Hatton, Isaac Peacock, A. F. Hinsch, Eli Kirke, Joel Evans, Frank A. Bone and Walter Hinkle.

Commissioners. The list of responsible men who for ten decades served Warren county as county commissioners in that department of the public welfare of the county, began with Matthias Corwin, Robert Benham, and William James, who were elected in 1804. They were succeeded by Aaron Harlan, Francis Dill, Samuel McCray, Nathan Kelly, David Fox, John C. Death, Daniel F. Reeder, Ichabod B. Halsey, Enos Williams, Benjamin Sayre, Jabish Phillips, Samuel Caldwell, Wyllys Pierson, Ichabod Corwin, Henry King, Burwell Goode, Wm. Hopkins, Noah Haines, James Cowen, George Harlan, John Bigger, Benjamin Blackman, Otho Evans, John Hopkins, Jacob Pence, Wm. H. Hamilton, James Sweney, David Evans, Isaac Leming, John W. Snook, Henry Sherwood, Jacob Egbert, David Deardoff, Joseph S. Reece, Hugh J. Death, Ephraim L. Mehan, L. G. Anderson, John M. Dyer, Joel Evans, John Bone, Nathan Keever, W. P. Mounts, Perry Lukens, E. K. Snook, W. J. Collett, A. W. See, Nehemiah McKinsey, James M. Keever, Martin V. Baldwin, Wm. M. Robinson, W. H. Antrim, Huse Bone, Lloyd Stockman, J. M. Snook, W. W. Crane, O. J. Edwards, W. S. Stokes, and Al Brant. The following efficient corps of county officials are at present looking after the interests of Warren county along different lines of service: Alton F. Brown, probate judge; Charles S. Mounts, auditor; Fred B. Sherwood, treasurer; Josiah Holbrook, recorder; Roy Miller, surveyor; Dr. H. E. Dilatush, coroner; E. B. Rogers, Frank B. Stokes, and Wm. B. Corwin, county commissioners.

County Buildings. In the great state of Ohio, probably in all of the middle west, there can not be found an institution where the poor and unfortunate of a county are more kindly, more comfortably cared for than in the new, modern infirmary of Warren county, which is so beautifully located a short distance from the county seat.

Prior to the thirties, the county poor and destitute were "let out by contract" to the persons who offered to care for them, the trustees accepting the "bids" that were lowest in price to the county, and only their guardian angels knew the humiliation, the heartache and physical suffering of the unfortunate beings thus cared for. Death was preferable. But as early as the year 1829, Warren county opened its eyes to the necessity of providing a better system of provision for the care of the poor within its gates, and a tract of land near Lebanon's south line was purchased and a two-story brick building, fifty by thirty feet, erected by the Ludlum brothers, con-

tractors. In the spring of the year 1831 the house was ready for occupancy, and eleven inmates admitted and placed under the care of Robert Porter, superintendent. The first board of directors who had the responsibility of looking after the new "poor house" and the welfare of its inmates, were James Cowan, James Kibbey and John Osborn. By the end of the year Warren county had twenty-two destitute souls on its public charity list. Five years later, the increase of dependents demanded larger accommodations, and an addition was made to the building, and in the year 1845 a small separate building was erected near the main building for the care of the insane, who, up to that time, had been herded in the same building with the other destitute people.

But in the bitter cold of the last day of the year 1866, a fire completely destroyed the building, fortunately without loss of life; but everything fell as fuel to the flames. Furniture, equipment of all kinds, were literally turned into ashes; the only record that escaped the conflagration was the register of inmates, dating from the year 1831, the time of the first occupancy of the building. In one way the fire was a providential dispensation to the poor of the county, for, "phoenix-like," a magnificent building arose from the ashes of destruction, large, modern in every respect, well lighted, heated and ventilated, beautified with an inner court where the spray of a leaping fountain fell constantly over blooming plants and ferns, at a total cost of $51,459, and before the close of the following year the county infirmary was again ready to welcome its unfortunate wards. In the year 1900, the heating of the institution was changed by the introduction of the steam process, and to guard against all probability of fire the boilers located in the court were placed in a building somewhat remote from the main residence. An unpleasant, though seemingly necessary, department of the infirmary had been the care of the insane and those afflicted with epilepsy, but in the year 1900 the former were removed to the state hospital at Dayton, Ohio, and the latter to state institutions where they would receive the medical care and treatment demanded by their peculiar physical condition; thus rendering the place in very truth a home, pleasant and attractive to those who, by the strange shuffling of fortune's cards, had been thrown on the kindness and generosity of strangers.

The introduction of electric lighting, and the installation of the water works system from plants at Lebanon, seemed to guard against all possibility of the flames ever again repeating their cruel work, but in the year 1915, this magnificent building was destroyed in the same way that the first infirmary had been level to the ground. But it is hard to "down" Warren county in anything that tends to progressiveness along public lines of utility and welfare. One cannot help but believe that the gentle, loving spirit of the Friends, who form so large a per cent of the residentiary of the county, pervades the atmosphere of the region, and brings into play the order of the Golden Rule, which so strongly marks the generosity for which Warren county is noted. For, with the clearing away of the charred ruins of the once splendid edifice, a building still more modern and convenient was erected on the same site, which

was ready for occupancy in the year 1917, and is said to be the most expensive public structure within the boundaries of Warren county.

The location of the Warren county infirmary is a singularly fortunate one. Standing as it does on Sunflower avenue, only a few rods from Lebanon's corporation line, it has the benefit of both town and country advantages. Around it lies an area of 108 acres of fertile, well-tilled land, beautiful with the varied tints of meadow, grain, and orchard, all in excellent cultivation. Vegetables from large gardens keep the dining tables well supplied, fruits of every kind that can be grown in this part of the country are raised in perfection, often winning first premiums at county fairs, at which specimens are exhibited. One of the finest herds of Durham cattle in the state supplies the institution with an unlimited supply of cream, milk, and butter, and the quantities of meat and lard that find their way to the culinary department of the institution come from the fine breed of swine for which the farm is noted. The infirmary of Warren county is a model in all things that go to the physical comfort of those residing within its walls; but better still is to be imitated in the Christ-like care of those who look after the well-being of its inmates.

The Otterbein Home. It was a wonderful day for the proof of the Christian principle of Faith, when the magnificent farm of the Shaker settlement at Union Village passed into the possession of the United Brethren church.

As early as the year 1900, Dr. Joseph M. Phillippi, editor of The Telescope, was impressed with the belief that the farm could be purchased for a home to be under the care of the United Brethren church; the impression crystallized into faith, and all his prayers and efforts were turned toward the materialization of his confidence. There was, apparently, no capital or fund in prospect with which to purchase this large body of land, which the Shakers valued at $400,000. But Dr. Phillippi did not believe that the ravens that fed Elijah were entirely extinct, and he knew that the object for which the home was to be built was God's work, and the purchase money would come when needed. And abundantly has his faith been, as St. Paul would say, "evidenced." A mighty obstacle was encountered when it was learned that capitalists from Cincinnati were anxious to sign papers for the purchase of the farm at the price asked by the Shaker brethren, but when the owners were told that it was the intention of the city gentlemen to make a race-track and gambling resort of the farm so dear to them, the "deal was declared off," and they refused to sign the deed. The sincerity of the position taken by the Shaker brethren was amply proved by the fact that when they learned that the purpose of Dr. Phillippi and his friends was to make the farm a church home, they reduced the price of the land by $75,000, and on October 15, 1912, Dr. Phillippi and the friends selected by the church to fill the position of incorporators were handed a deed signifying the ownership of the United Brethren church to 4.005 acres of beautiful land on which stood more than half a hundred buildings, payments for same to be met as follows: Fifty thousand dollars to be met by March 1, 1913; $100,000 to be paid

March 1, 1918, and the balance five years from the same date, and this large amount was assumed "without a dollar in hand or pledged." And it must not be forgotten that the financial guarantee of $325,000 incurred for the land did not include an additional amount of $7,000 payment for chattels and the interest. It would be wonderful to relate, if one did not remember that the transaction was founded on the truth that faith, not belief, "is the evidence of things not seen," for every dollar of indebtedness but the last payment, which does not fall due until 1923, has been paid and, what is more, the value of the investment increased by the remodeling of buildings and increase of the very fine live stock.

This magnificent extent of land lies between the Little Miami and Great Miami rivers, most of which is fertile upland with the exception of about 700 acres of wondrously rich bottom land, all constituting one immense estate, which is cut diagonally by Shaker creek, which in pioneer days was known as Turtle creek. This stream is a never failing supply of water for the splendid cattle for which the Shakers were noted and to which the new proprietors have yearly added.

The buildings on the farm were well calculated for the purposes to which they were to be adapted, being mostly of brick that was burned on the farm, and the fact that the principal larger buildings were centrally grouped added greatly to the convenience of the organizers. The few Shakers remaining on the farm occupied one of the administration buildings, the others being taken respectively for the Otterbein Old People's home and Otterbein Children's home. The Shaker meeting house was at once utilized as a schoolhouse, a room in the building used as the home for the children being taken for religious services. The postoffice building was enlarged and remodeled and used as a home for children whose parents are missionaries in foreign lands. In another group of buildings, a large house, erected in 1823, but enlarged in 1917 and modernized with a perfect water system, electric lights, hot water heating, everything to render it comfortable and convenient, is appropriated as a home for the crippled and helpless. Not an "institution" with staring blank walls carrying the atmosphere of "necessity compels," but a home of sunny, cheery rooms, with pretty rugs and attractive furnishings, into whose windows comes not only the sweet, fresh country air, but also the gladness of bird-notes whose tiny nests are safely sheltered in the waving branches of neighboring trees. The large library room in the building is handsomely furnished with leather upholstered furnishings formerly in the Elks' lodge of Dayton, presented by Mr. J. I. Geiger.

A home, caring for both old and young, with the generous Christian provision that places the Otterbein home at the head of all church institutions of this kind in the United States, is unparalleled in the history of the Christian work of the world. The hearts of the aged are kept young by watching the little ones at their play on the beautiful greensward, and the children are taught respect and reverence for the men and women whose sun of life is slowly sinking in the west. It is the intention of the home board, as soon as finances permit, to build a number of small, cozy cottages where

husbands and wives who are going down life's hill together may have indeed a "home to themselves," for the last days of their earthly life.

The Otterbein home for children is indeed a model home for the little ones fortunate enough to find shelter and safety within its doors. They are children of parents connected with the United Brethren denomination, and of whose care and protection either death or unfortunate circumstances has deprived them. A special building is devoted to the care of children whose parents are missionaries in foreign fields. There is no home in all Christendom where the care given children is so near the oversight and loving attention found in a real home, as that which watches over the little ones and growing youth in the Otterbein home. No mother, no father, could watch with greater solicitude over their own little band of children than do Mr. and Mrs. King and their assistants over the happy-faced flock that go in and out of Otterbein home. The babies are well supplied with toys to delight their childish hearts, and when old enough are immediately started to school, which they are required to attend until they are ready for the high school, which those ready for the course attend daily in Lebanon, only a few miles distant, making the journey back and forth in an auto conveyance. Three teachers are required for instruction of the Otterbein children, besides the teachers in music and drawing. Realizing the spiritual profit that, either consciously or unconsciously, comes from daily contact with Nature, if it may be so expressed, the children are given tasks on the farm commensurate with the strength, and the benefits of so doing are almost immediately apparent. As one interested in the influence of the work of the home, and who carefully watches over its activities, has expressed it, "The associations of country life make for strength of character. The strongest men, as a rule, come from the country. It is inspiring to see our Otterbein boys learning the care of animal life and the secret of the growth of grain, and our girls learning the art of housework and the care of the home."

The annual report of Otterbein home for the year 1918 shows a splendid progression along all lines of activity. The treasury is being constantly added to by wonderful gifts of available money and valuable mortuary notes. The Christmas season brings literally "loads" of loving material and financial remembrance to the dwellers in this wonderful shelter of bountiful providence; for it cannot be classed with the ordinary "charitable institutions," and there are many organizations that would be blessed every way if they could be remodeled on the spirit and conduct of the Otterbein home. There is no need for the hangings of "mottoes" on the wall, for the spirit of the Golden Rule permeates the home in every nook and corner. It is the intention of the home management in the near future to erect four new buildings; they will be of handsome gray brick, and will comprise two additional buildings for old people, accommodating fifty-eight persons each, an administration building, which will also be the residence of the superintendent and his wife, and with which will be connected a common dining room for the children, and lastly a new home for the boys. The annual report

for 1918 shows that thirty-one aged persons and ninety-three children were cared for in the home during that year.

The present superintendent and matron of the home are Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King, who, previous to their present responsible positions (which they have held since the organization of the home), served an apprenticeship in loyal, loving Christian service as missionaries in the African foreign field. Warren county has just reason for self-gratulation that this magnificent work for humanity lies within the borders of her territory.

Warren County's Orphan Asylum and Children's Home. One mile west of the village of Lebanon, overlooking on the south and west the magnificent Turtle creek valley, and catching on the east glimpses of the taller buildings of Lebanon, stands an institution devoted to the care and nurture of children destitute of parental and home oversight. It is a large house, modern in equipment, a splendid monument of kindness to the memory of two persons, to whose tender sympathy the loneliness and poverty of helpless little ones constantly appealed.

On June 6, 1863, Miss Mary Ann Klingling, an unmarried German woman, residing with her bachelor brothers in Lebanon, signed a will bequeathing $40,000 in money and property for the nucleus of a sum to be expended in the erection of a home "where poor white children who have lost one or both parents may receive a sound moral and Christian education and, if necessary, be supported during their minority." The only condition attached to the bequest was the duplication of the amount, and as to the time in which the building was to be erected. Any person was free to duplicate the legacy, but if no one did so within three years the money was to be offered for acceptance to the village of Lebanon, for the purpose of carrying out the wish of the testatrix. If refused by the village, the county should be asked to carry out the provisions of the will, with a restraining clause to the effect that the original sum given be kept as a trust fund for the support and maintenance of the home. The final clause asserted the wish that if Warren county did not assume the building of the institution within the space of six years, the entire fund was to be turned over to the German General Protestant Orphan asylum of Cincinnati; and Miss Klingling expressed as her desire that, if built, the home should be entirely free from all denominational restraint, and that the money be spent for the comfort of its inmates and not on exterior decorations.

The will of the generous donor was probated in August, 1867, and the commissioners of Warren county accepted the bequest with the provisions thereto attached with one exception, the clause providing for the maintenance of white children only. An appeal to the state legislature was productive of the passing of an act authorizing the acceptance of the Klingling legacy by the commissioners, and also providing for the erection of an orphan asylum in connection with the children's home, which would care for both white and colored needy children.

In the year 1880, the fund was increased by a legacy of $7,000 left by Isaac Jones of Salem township, also an eccentric personage,

but with a heart big enough to go out to the destitute little ones, whose sad faces and questioning, longing eyes so often sadden our everyday living.

Kindness and comfort are the keynotes of the administration of the asylum and children's home. The home has its own school, and the children capable of attending more advanced grades attend the public schools in Lebanon.

The Story of Lebanon. The history of all early settlements in the middle west are alike in many things, but there are so many points of dissimilarity that each one forms a varied and interesting chapter in state history. The fame of the little log cabin colony called Lebanon had already reached the larger outside world, for Jeremiah Morrow had sat in the great council of the republic, and Francis Dunlevy elected judge of the First judicial circuit by the legislature, before the little scattering bunch of primitive dwellings was enrolled in the annals of the Miami valleys as a fully fledged municipality, which was done by enactment of the Ohio state legislature on January 9, 1810. The little settlement had for five years been in possession of a postoffice, a year later than the establishment of a mail-center at Waynesville, and was also the county "seat of justice," being so declared by a special act of the legislature on February 11, 1805. This legislative enactment was the cause of much rivalry and ugly feeling for a while in the county. Franklin, Deerfield, and Waynesville all contested for the honor that would make the town chosen the county-seat, and if the age of the settlement desiring it had been a point considered, Deerfield would have been chosen, but the fact that Lebanon was the most centrally located of all the contesting towns brought it the desired site.

A church, schoolhouse and jail, in time of erection in a community, seem to go hand in hand, as there is always need for the trio. Necessity compelled the use of a prison before the incorporation of the town, and in the year 1804, at the first meeting of the county commissioners of Warren county, the erection of a temporary jail was decided upon, and on the last day of November, 1804, John Tharp, contractor, handed over, as complete, a hewed log building, two stories high, that stood on the northwest corner of Lebanon's public square, which was the first jail, the first county building of Warren county. In course of time, this primitive jail gave place to other larger and more secure buildings, the second prison being a stone house built on the southwestern lot of the public square; it was but one story in height and cost $990. This was in use for twenty years, but when the prisoners began to escape by digging under the foundations, it was deemed time for the erection of another jail.

The third prison was completed in 1828 at a cost of $4,000. Daniel Bone was the contractor. It was built on the lot now occupied by the courthouse. To intimidate the prisoners from attempting to escape, each cell was lined with heavy logs over which was nailed two-inch planks; for the most guilty of those confined in the dark cells, a small underground dungeon contributed its horrors to the place. Sixteen years later the present prison was built. The

walls are of cut stone surrounded by an outer wall of brick, and has six cells.

Courthouse. It was in February, 1805, that the "seat of justice" for Warren county was established at Lebanon. The next step in order was the building of a courthouse. So anxious were the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity to secure the seat of justice, that the original owners of the town site had promised that if the town was favored by the legislature they would surrender the ownership of each alternate lot in the original plat to the county to aid in the erection of county buildings, and the legislature authorized the acceptation of all subscriptions, for that purpose, whether in the shape of property, labor or money by the county commissioners. In the March following the act establishing the seat of justice, the following named persons appeared before the board of county commissioners and handed to them personal notes on different individuals, as follows: Ichabod Corwin, $425.75; Silas Hurin, $292.55; Ephraim Hathaway, $457.00. Five lots were afterward sold and the proceeds added to the value of the notes, bringing the entire donation up to $1,241.80. In comparison with the commodious interior of the magnificent courthouses of the twentieth century, the size of the first temple of justice in Warren county appears very small, almost insignificant; but in the opening years of the preceding century the building probably was considered most imposing, being the first brick edifice in Warren county. As to space, it covered thirty-six feet square of territory and was two stories in height, the first elevation measuring twelve feet, the second ten feet. The windows were sixteen in number, eight in each story, the frames of which were black walnut; the panes of glass in each window of the lower story numbered twenty-four, those in the second story being less in each window by four panes. The architecture of the interior was supplemented by a "summer," which was a beam supported by posts, extending through the house. Both the lower and upper stories were heated by fireplaces. In January, 1806, the contractor, Samuel McCray, handed the building over to the county commissioners as completed, for which he was paid $1,450, the contract price. For thirty years this plain brick building, one of the first brick edifices in the Miami valley, was the place of resort to the citizens of Warren county for the adjustment of all wrongs over which the law had suzerainty. It stood where the Lebanon opera house is now located. But in the early thirties the commissioners judged that the walls of the building needed strengthening, but found that they would not stand repairing, and decided upon the erection of a new one, the voters of Warren county assenting, placing it in the eastern part of Lebanon on ground donated for that purpose. In the year 1835 the structure was ready for occupancy, and had cost the county $25,000. But so proud were the people of Warren county of this splendid temple of justice, which stood comparison with any courthouse in the state, that there was but little grumbling done by the taxpayers. It is still today the courthouse used by Warren county. In the year 1880 some necessary repairs were made, but it stands gray and hoary, its walls bringing, with the impressiveness of silence, memories of the men who eloquently pleaded for justice, or against it, in

the cause of clients to whom, perchance, the decision of judge or verdict of jury meant life itself.

But the first courthouse was not torn down. Both utility and sentiment played a part in its preservation. The forms of the illustrious men whose intellect and earnest purpose placed the little town of Lebanon on historic ground, not simply locally, but even nationally, had gone in and out of its doors, and still seemed to make their influence felt. Men had not forgotten that in those rooms lighted by the funny little panes of glass, Gov. Thomas Corwin and Chief Justice John McLean had made their maiden speeches at the bar. In the sacred office of legal arbitrators, under Ohio's first constitution, had sat Francis Dunlevy, Joshua Collett and George J. Smith as president judges, and, still desiring to keep it in the public service, it was adopted as a town hall. And truly did it still help in the intellectual uplift of the village. The Mechanics' institute held in those historic rooms the weekly meetings that did so much for the advancement of scientific knowledge in the community; there the people enjoyed Lebanon's first library and reading room. In the year 1844 a third story was added by the Masons of the county and, for many years, was their regular place of assembly. But the fire alarm of the village, on the morning of September 1, 1874, summoned the citizens to the most calamitous fire in the history of the village. Not only was this venerated "house of illustrious memories" consumed by the wrath of the flames, but the Ross hotel, Congregational church and other buildings were destroyed. But the conflagration did not leave the people of Lebanon without a town hall. The town council of the village was progressive in its plans for the public welfare, and in the year 1855 it was resolved by that honorable body of citizens that a market house, with which suitable quarters for the fire department should be connected, was necessary for the convenience of the citizens of Lebanon. To resolve was to act, and so speedily was the building of the structure accomplished that a part of the Christmas eve festivities of the winter of 1856 consisted of a festival given under the auspices of the Franklin Independent fire company in the second story of the new market house, which was Lebanon's second "town hall." But the name "town hall" did not carry any special significance, and a few weeks later the stockholders met and bestowed upon the room the name of the nation's first president, and it stands among the earlier memories of the pretty village, as Washington hall.

In Washington hall have been held some of the most exciting and momentous assemblies ever recorded in Warren county annals. There in April, 1861, was held the enthusiastic meeting that pledged the allegiance of Warren county to the Union, and gatherings scarce less important, all testifying to the patriotism of the grand old county and the dependence to be placed on the loyalty of its stalwart citizenship.

But as the population and prosperity of Lebanon increased, the public spirit kept even pace with progressiveness along all lines, and a more modern place of amusement was demanded by the citizens of the town, and in September, 1878, a beautiful opera house, built at an expense of nearly $40,000, was formally dedicated. It is a hand-

LEBANON UNIVERSITY, LEBANON, OHIO.

THE RIVER FRONT AT FRANKLIN, OHIO.

ONE OF THE FIRST HOUSES BUILT IN FRANKLIN.

some structure, both as to exterior and interior, with a seating capacity of 1,200 persons and a stage large enough to attract the best class of histrionic entertainments.

Mechanics' Institute. One of the earliest activities in promoting the intellectual and scientific standards of the people of the village was the organization of the Lebanon Mechanics' institute in 1834. Its object was the "diffusion of useful knowledge," and it counted in its list of members the most enterprising, ambitious and intelligent young men in Lebanon. A more than average library was gathered on its shelves in the old courthouse. The weekly program comprehended talks on valuable subjects by eminent men of different professions and vocations in life, which were always discussed by the members of the institute at the close of the lecture. It is conceded that the organization was a leading factor in keeping the village alive to the influence and necessity of intellectual culture, and doubtless the reputation that Lebanon at present maintains for its high mental cultivation was largely founded upon the intellectual work of the Lebanon Mechanics' institute. The library of the institute has now a nook of its own in the Carnegie library, which was opened January 1, 1908.

Lebanon Schools. Interested as were the early settlers of Warren county in the education of their children, the lads and lassies for many years pursued their studies in schoolhouses built of logs covered with clapboards. Not until the fall of 1838 did the citizens of Lebanon vote for a public schoolhouse, the construction of which was agreed could cost as much as $4,000, but years passed and no schoolhouse was forthcoming. In the fall of 1847 the matter was more strongly agitated, and in September a public meeting was called and a resolution passed to levy a tax of $7,000, and in the year 1851 the admiring children of the village carried their slates, geographies and apples into the first public school house of Lebanon. It was built of brick, two stories in height, and contained five rooms, and was located on the present public school grounds. Mr. Josiah Hurty, for many years later a well-known teacher in educational circles of the middle west, was the first public school superintendent in Lebanon. The village was so unfortunate as to lose the building by fire eleven years later, but within almost twelve months a new building stood on the same site, to which an addition of two rooms was made in the year 1880. But Lebanon soon realized that more commodious and more modern school buildings were needed for its young people if the town was to keep step with the advancement that was being made by cities almost within gunshot of its town clocks. So, though the building was in excellent condition, the citizens of Lebanon voted for a tax of $40,000, and in the year 1893 the town proudly gazed upon a building whose completion and furnishing cost them $46,000, but which was regarded as money well expended, for they had the proud satisfaction of knowing that their village possessed the finest schoolhouse in the county.

The town soon realized the necessity of providing a high school building for the more advanced classes. It was to cost $60,000, and a special election was held in October, 1916, to ascertain the will of the people of the town and township concerning it. A ballot of

711 votes was cast, with a majority in favor of the erection of a building, but war conditions deferred its erection, and rooms in the old Lebanon academy, which was built in 1844, were appropriated for the use of high school pupils.

Lebanon Normal School. It can be truthfully said that no school in the middle west—possibly greater extent of territory might be included—ever exerted so wide an influence in the cause of education, as the normal school at Lebanon, opened by Prof. Alfred Holbrook and wife in the year 1855. Normal schools were scattered over the country since the opening of the first school of the kind in Massachusetts in the year 1839, some being organized under the name of "seminary."

The founder of the Lebanon school was born in Connecticut in the year 1816. His father had achieved a reputation in the eastern part of the country as the founder of the lecture system of popular instruction and teachers' institutes, and he also carried on in Boston, between his lecture periods, a manufactory of school apparatus. Young Alfred's school days were almost entirely included in the first twelve years of his life, as he was then made to go and work in his father's manufactory, but his father, ambitious for his son's intellectual culture, occupied the lad's unemployed hours with hard study, which naturally broke down the boy's health and he returned to his home in Derby, Connecticut. Inheriting from his father a desire to impart instruction, Alfred at the age of seventeen years embarked upon his life profession of teaching. But for a while his course was changed, and determining to become an engineer, he went to New York and, for a time, engaged in the manufacture of surveyor's instruments. A desire to go to college was frustrated by his father's refusing to grant his permission, although a college man himself, for the reason that colleges were promoters of bad methods and morals. The young man came to Ohio to begin his surveying experience, but his ill health prevented the carrying on of the work, and he accepted a place as teacher at Berea, a village not far from Cleveland. The school in which he was engaged became the nucleus of the famous Baldwin university, for many years one of the largest and most favorably known schools in northern Ohio. While here he had the happy fortune to marry Miss Melissa Pearson, whose intellectual endowments and culture were of great assistance to him in his life-work of teaching. As the years came, Prof. Holbrook was connected with several large schools in northern Ohio, but in the year 1855 was asked to take the superintendency of the Southwestern Normal school about to be established at Lebanon, Ohio.

The establishment of the normal school at Lebanon is not only an interesting incident in the history of Warren county, but in that of the state as well, and was the result of a conference of a small number of the leading instructors of southwestern Ohio, who felt the need of such a school in this part of the state. The conference decided to call a general convention, and in obedience to the summons, between three and four hundred teachers assembled at Miami university at Oxford, Ohio, and effected an organization, to be known as the Southwestern Normal School association for the purpose of

establishing and maintaining a state normal school until such time as the state would make it one of its own institutions. After much debate as to the location of the school, Lebanon was chosen as the most desirable place. The trustees of the association immediately got in touch with the right men in Lebanon, who at once perceived the immense advantage such an institution would be, both intellectually and financially, to the village, and the trustees of the Lebanon academy were persuaded to make over the academy erected in the year 1845, and grounds to the trustees of the proposed normal school, and also agreed to furnish at least eighty pupils every year for four years towards the support of the institution.

But where could be found an instructor both intellectually and executively able to fill the demands of leadership? The success of Prof. Holbrook as an instructor had reached the Miami valleys, and he was urged to resign the superintendency of the public schools at Salem, Ohio, and assume the directorship of the new venture instituted at Lebanon. Acceptation with him meant action, and he hurried to the village and at once began to pull wires for the success of the school, which he had immediately described as possessing great potentialities in many directions. On November 24, 1855, ninety-five pupils registered as students of the new Southwestern Normal school; ninety of these enrolled were from the homes of Lebanon, the remainder from outside localities, one of whom was William H. Venable, the distinguished poet and teacher. Little did the residents of Lebanon know the benefit in every way that this school was to bring to their village. It placed the little town among the leading intellectual centers not only of the state, but the school eventually gained a national reputation for progressiveness in every department for the guidance and development of those placed in the responsible, and even sacred, office of instructing the young. The teaching corps for the first year was small, consisting of Prof. Holbrook, his wife and three assistants, but so thorough was the instruction imparted, so fully did it meet the requirements of the pupils, that the attendance yearly increased, and in the year 1881, its high-water period of success, the enrollment was 1,850. Nearly every state and territory in the Union was represented upon the school register.

The name of the school underwent several changes. From "State Normal school" it was altered to the "Southwestern Normal school," and becoming more ambitious, in the year 1870, it was transmuted into the "National Normal school," and eleven years later ascended into the "National Normal university," but the organization of numerous schools of the same type throughout the state seemed to rob the school of its particular prestige or individuality, and in the year 1907, the word "normal" was entirely eliminated and the name "Lebanon university" adopted. But to the gray-haired men and women who, so many years ago, saw the bright stars of future success gleaming through the many discouragements of their school-life, and as memory brings back the pleasant friendships formed, and even more tender association, it is still the "dear old Normal."

Perchance, what might be called a mistake was made in the early nineties, when, owing to financial difficulties, the school was reorganized, and its business affairs placed under a board of control, for Prof. Holbrook had, for so many years, held the management of the school along all its lines, that he grew restive under the changed conditions, and in the year 1897 submitted his resignation, which was accepted, and in the following year took the position of chancellor of the Southern Normal university, located at Huntington, Tennessee, which, he said, he should endeavor to bring up to even a greater efficiency than the school at Lebanon, with which he had been connected as manager and leader for over forty years.

It is comparatively easy to speak of a man as being "wonderful." It is better to know wherein his success consisted, and thus be truly able to appreciate and, if possible, to emulate the qualities that rendered him distinguished, especially when those qualifications went to the betterment of the community in which he lived. And this may be truly said of the life and work of Prof. Alfred Holbrook, during his educational labors in the little town of Lebanon. His utter contempt of all obstacles in his work won the respect and confidence of all associated with him. At the opening of the school, the public school teachers of the Miami valley, as a rule, were opposed to the institution, on the ground that the influx of teachers from other neighborhoods would tend to lower the wages of the Miami valley instructors. Prof. Holbrook knew that it was not a matter of numbers or wages, but of efficiency, and the teachers who, in time were graduated from the Holbrook Normal school, quickly found that the diplomas received by them from this institution were "open sesame" to better situations and more lucrative salaries. The high ideals in work and character held up by Prof. Holbrook constantly before his pupils made stronger men and women of them for battling for success in their life-work, and many of the fathers and mothers of the present generation are in the wise and loving counsel given by them to their children, simply reflecting the wisdom and able counsel given them, so long before, at the Holbrook school in Lebanon.

When he accepted the control of the Lebanon school, Prof. Holbrook had six young children, who grew up an honor, both to their parents and the community. When they reached manhood and womanhood they became able assistants to their father in his work. Josiah Holbrook, the present recorder of Warren county and a resident of Lebanon, is a son of the eminent founder of the Lebanon Normal university. Of this able county officer, it may truly be said that he is "a worthy son of a worthy father." He was seventeen years of age when, as a member of company F, 12th Ohio Volunteer infantry, under the captaincy of Rigdon Williams, for over three years he followed the flag of his country in the Civil war, returning, after his discharge, to his father's school to complete his studies, receiving his diploma in the year 1865. Choosing his father's profession as his own, Mr. Holbrook for some years was at the head of the public schools in Montgomery, Alabama, and later organized and was president of the Holbrook Normal college at Knoxville, Tennessee, for three years. In the year 1876 he was

united in marriage to Miss Laura Mason, daughter of one of the leading physicians of Harveysburg, a young woman known throughout the Miami valley for her beauty of face and refined, cultured, womanly qualities.

After they have crossed the threescore line of human existence, there are but few men courageous enough to enter as a competitor the arena of politics. For over a year and a half Josiah Holbrook filled the office of clerk of the trustees of public affairs, and is now completing his fourth term as recorder of Warren county.

The many cares devolving upon Prof. Alfred Holbrook in the responsible work that crowded his days, did not keep him from using his pen to extend his influence. Two books of value to every teacher are his "School Management," and "Normal Methods"; the latter has been translated into the Japanese language, and is much prized by the teachers of that far-off island. Two works on the English language, "English Grammar" and "Training Lessons," have been of practical use in the educational world.

After several years' residence in the South, Prof. Holbrook returned to Lebanon, and passed his last days among his friends, who realized that, through his efforts, their home town had become widely known as a college center, and that, in a certain sense, he was the greatest benefactor, in the deep, true sense of the word, that had ever gone up and down the streets of the pretty village. Financially, his life had been a blessing to the community, for the patronage of the hundreds of students, who yearly were residents of the town, was far from trifling. But better than the financial gain was the impetus that his teaching, his standards of thought and education were to the youth, not only of the village, but also to those who came from near and far, to carry away with them ideals of true living which, in turn, they also would impart to others. In a book published in his seventieth year, entitled "Reminiscences of the Happy Life of a Teacher," Prof. Holbrook has written of his life work in Lebanon, and it is a chronicle that shows deep devotion to the highest, best things in life.

He passed away at his home in Lebanon, April 16, 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The "last of life" was to him singularly happy. His friends delighted to show their respect and honor for him. The anniversary of his birthday was always remembered, and the one hundredth anniversary of his natal day, which fell in June, 1916, was made a veritable "homecoming" occasion, for Lebanon was full of gray-haired men and women who, for a brief period, dropped the cares of business and home, and journeyed, from near and far, to the pretty shady town in the Miami valley, to honor the memory of the man who, each and all realized, had impressed them with the truth and joy of noble living.

Teachers' Institutes. Four years after the first teachers' Institute was held in 1847 at Cincinnati, the teachers of Warren county organized a similar association and held its first meeting in the ensuing summer in the academy at Maineville. And during the nearly seventy years that have elapsed since that date, regular sessions of the institute have been held, where leading speakers, of

national reputation, have brought mental stimulus and encouragement to the teachers of the Miami valley, and proved a potent agency in keeping instructors, and the pupils to whom they imparted the knowledge gained, in touch with the best and most advanced thought of current times.

Lebanon Public Schools. The Lebanon public schools under the efficient superintendency of Mr. Claude A. Brewer, who has filled the office for three years, are counted among the best schools of southwestern Ohio. The curriculum of study is arranged to render the boys and girls, who are given the prized, worked-for diplomas at the close of their school days, fully qualified to take a trustworthy place in the workaday life of the world, if they so desire, and to hold fast to the highest ideals no matter where their path may lead. Many of the pupils have availed themselves of the domestic science and manual training courses. The latter embraces Joinery, Farm Buildings, Metal Work, Cabinet Making, and the addition of a business course to the high school studies has largely added to the attendance. There are at present a full enrollment of 1,026 pupils.

The list of teachers of Lebanon Village School District comprises: High School, R. M. Bradford, principal; L. V. Simms, history and mathematics; W. E. Simms, science; E. C. Kerr, vocational; Mrs. Lucille Berry, English; Miss Bernice Evans, Latin; Miss Alice Sowers, domestic science.

Special teachers: Bertha Brown, art and penmanship; Margaret Rife, music; R. P. Williams, physical director.

Grades: E. J. Steddom, principal; Vella Behm, Gertrude Brown, Nell Swindler, Ona Strawn, Mayme Evans, Anna Snook, Helen Ullum, Helen Wood, Pearl Le Faver, Wanda Iorns Katherine Will, Lucy Ross, primary supervisor; Almeda McClung, Ruth Dakin, Nellie Wise.

Rural: Evelyn St. John, Beatrice Ullum, Owen Carter, Agnes Bowsher, Lura Irons, Esther Wunderly, Lillian Long, Gertrude Seaman, Marie Augspurger, Florence Kleinhenn, Mabel Lane, Margaret Roberts, Jeanette Bowers, Helen Mounts, Mildred Meloy, Ina Perrine, Katherine Presley.

Postoffices. Nearly ten years elapsed after the first settlements in Warren county, before the United States government established a mail distributing point within its borders. The pioneers in southwestern Ohio received their mail at the little postoffice in Cincinnati. If a letter from his dear old home came over the mountains to Israel Jones, whose cabin was located in Turtle creek township, it would simply be addressed to "Israel Jones, Turtle creek," and the post rider or stage coach would bring it to the overjoyed recipient. But within two years after state government was conferred upon Ohio by the National congress, Warren county rejoiced in the possession of four mail distributing offices, located, respectively, at Waynesville, Deerfield, Franklin and Lebanon. Several years later, Warren county settlers whose homes were near the boundary line of Hamilton county were able to get their mail at Montgomery in that county.

Now, when a letter from New York City addressed to one residing in Lebanon will reach him in twenty-four hours, one can

scarcely imagine or appreciate the patience of a settler, anxious for news from an eastern point, when it is remembered that it required seven days for a post rider to carry the mail on a circuit starting from Cincinnati, passing through Lebanon, Xenia, Urbana, then across to Piqua, returning again to his starting place, via Franklin and Hamilton. But patient waiting was part of the spiritual armor against discouragement of the early settler, and he, doubtless, thought that the very acme of progressiveness had come to his environment when, in 1825, the weekly visits of the post rider made way for the tri-weekly coming of the stage coach with the coveted letters.

The postmasters of Lebanon during the first hundred years of its history as a municipal corporation were: William Ferguson, Jeremiah Lawson, Matthias Ross, Daniel F. Reeder, George Harnesberger, John Reeves, George Kesling, Thomas F. Brodie, Elijah Dynes, Ira Watts, Hiram Yeo, Mrs. Belle E. Parshall, T. H. Blake, J. W. Lingo, Thomas Starry, Mrs. Mary V. Proctor, Owen S. Higgins and Wm. H. Antrim.

The record of Mr. William H. Antrim as postmaster is not only a record of faithful service as one of the efficient servants of both the United States government and a Lebanon public, but his wonderful kindness to the little folks of Lebanon at the holiday season is one of the beautiful chapters in the local history of Lebanon. Every Christmas day he was a veritable "Santa Claus" to hundreds of the children of the town, and men and women in future years will recall with a warm glow of heart the happiness that postmaster W. H. Antrim, a Warren county boy by birth, brought into their childish lives at Christmas tide.

Free mail delivery was established in Lebanon in the spring of 1900, and blue-gray uniforms of the faithful carriers play an important part in the business and social activities of the progressive town. The postoffice at Lebanon is now under the capable management of Mr. Charles B. Dechant, assisted by Ray Starry, assistant postmaster, and an office force of Misses Bertha Walker, Florence Brown and Messrs. Seldon Luce and H. H. Hamilton.

Shoe Factory. It was a red letter day in the commercial history of Lebanon when the corner-stone of the new shoe factory was laid on Tuesday, December 5, 1911. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. J. W. Lingo, after which the proprietors of the new enterprise, Messrs. E. H. and K. M. Elbinger, were formally introduced to the large assemblage by Mr. John Marshall Mulford, editor of the Lebanon Western Star. A short address was made by Mr. Lingo.

The factory was opened for work in February of the ensuing year, and is one of the most complete in equipment of any similar plant in the state. Four stories in height, on the first floor are found the offices and packing and shipping departments. Ascending to the second floor, the visitor enters the well-lighted lasting, buttoning and finishing department, while the cutting and stitching are done on the top floor; in the basement is placed the machinery for sole cutting and fitting. The entire factory is furnished with light

and power furnished by an immense 100 horsepower engine, 600 dynamo, located in an adjoining building.

Newspapers. It would be interesting to know the hopes and ambition that filled the heart of young John McLean, as on a hot summer day in the year 1806 he "gee-d" and "haw-d" at the patient oxen that were meekly drawing over the forest-lined road the printing press whose primitive type was to weekly bring the "news" of the outer world, and in time help mould the opinions, as it does today, of the men and women of the Miami valleys. The trip from Cincinnati was of more than twenty-four hours' duration, for the feet of the weary beasts, in their slow, persevering way, were long in covering the road. And the thought comes, when he neared the little settlement of Lebanon which to him was home, as the shadows slowly gathered, did the beautiful evening star that was probably glorifying the sunset sky, give him the inspiration to name his proposed enterprise "The Western Star"?

Tradition whispers that the prized treasure so carefully loaded in the springless, creaking ox-cart was the first printing press ever in use in southern Ohio, and was brought to Cincinnati in the year 1793, and from it were folded the damp sheets of "The Liberty Hall," until, in 1806, it had to give way to an improved press, the Stanhope, imported from England, and it then became the property of the future associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and very proud was he as the oxen made their way through the village streets yet full of stumps, to the little office of the young aspirant for editorial renown. History also recounts that it was a wood press with a bed of stone, its motive power consisting of a bar that it was a herculean task to work, and the three hundred copies that weekly were issued to the three hundred subscribers represented not only labor of brain but brawn as well. If the print, at times, was dim and almost illegible and aroused the ire of the reader, the fault could be legitimately ascribed to the "devil" having failed to evenly ink the type with the pelt balls, that in course of time were to give way to the rollers now in universal use.

It would likewise be interesting to place one of the first small-sized issues by one of the large, splendid copies that now, every week go to the many hundreds of subscribers in the Miami valleys from the complete, modern press, run by electricity, that places the office of The Western Star among the up-to-date offices of the present day. The comparison would be great, but not invidious, for the little sheet played an important part in the entertainment and intellectual life of the early settlers, in bringing to the people the latest tidings of political events in Europe, for the birth of the editorial was an unknown power in primitive journalism, and the social and fashion feature departments were impossible because pioneer life knew them not. The comparison would consist solely in the size of the papers and material furnished. Unfortunately there is not a copy of the first issue of the paper in existence to show whether or not the young editor made his introductory bow gracefully, timidly, or authoritatively to his reading public. Probably authoritatively, for the faith in his own ability that eventually landed him upon the highest judicial bench of the nation, was not latent when he under-

took the duties of editor of the first newspaper published in the Little Miami valley.

It was not smooth sailing always to John McLean during the two years that constituted his connection with the Western Star. There were no telegraph wires or long distance telephones to bring an order of paper by an express wagon to the office door; the paper was often suspended several weeks at a time, especially in winter, for heavy snows made the roads impassable to travel by oxen-express, and the high water or ice often stopped the operations of the paper mill that furnished the desired commodity. In connection with the editing of the Western Star, Mr. McLean carried on the work of publishing pamphlets and books, the most notable one being "The Testimony of Christ's Second Appearing," a publication printed for the Shakers of Union Village.

Nathaniel McLean, who had been associated with his brother as printer, then assumed the editorship and publication. He had reached his twenty-third year and was thoroughly conversant with his trade, having learned it in Cincinnati in the press room of The Liberty Hall, at a time when there were but three printing offices in the state, Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Marietta. Mr. McLean's connection with the Western Star continued until the year 1814, during which time he received, as did the other professional men of the period, part of the pay for his editorial labors in farm produce or whatever commodity that the subscriber had to offer. Like his elder brother, John, he held political aspirations, and was twice sent by Warren county to the state legislature, and for seven years employed as keeper at the penitentiary in Columbus, but in the year 1849 he caught the Minnesota fever and removed to St. Paul, engaging in the newspaper business which brought him much wealth.

The reader of the newspaper of today often unfolds it with dissatisfaction, as he sees page after page barren of "news," but covered with advertisements printed to allure every housewife away from domestic duties for a visit to the bargain counter, where she can purchase for ninety-eight cents the article that yesterday could not have been bought for less than one dollar. The advertising column of the early Western Star was generally filled with, perchance, notices of estray horses, that have been appraised at twenty dollars, and one advertisement was for tidings of a runaway apprentice, for which a reward of six and one-fourth cents would be paid. There is often the information that "good rye whisky at 40 cents per gallon will be taken in exchange for goods at Lebanon." The advertisers sometimes permitted business jealousy to color their public announcements, as is seen in the issue of April 16, 1821, when eight cabinetmakers of the village signed an advertisement or rather an announcement of the bad qualities of a glue that is being manufacture in Lebanon by "a certain Richard Ellis." The subscribers plaintively announce that they have used his glue and evince no hesitancy in asserting that "it is the worst glue that they ever attempted to use," adding that the odor of it was so obnoxious to them, after it is dissolved, "that one cannot stay in the shop." Even religious belief sometimes dictated the advertisements of the merchants.

As late as December, 1842, W. F. Parshall & Co. ask their customers to please settle all accounts, as the Rev. Mr. Miller recently prophesied from his study of the Scriptures that the windup of all earthly affairs would occur in the ensuing April. Why they were so anxious to have money in hand at that thrilling time, they do not say, but they desire all indebtedness to them to be squared by the first of February; they also announce that their goods "will be sold very cheap from this time on."

The name of William H. P. Denny is associated with the Western Star as editor longer than that of any other who, in that capacity, used the quill and scissors. His motto "Be just and fear not," exemplified the spirit of fearlessness that impelled his pen. The individuality of the editor had, by this time, crept into the public press, and perchance there was scarcely ever a time in the history of the American nation when the newspaper was as strong in influence as during the formative days of the great Republican and Democratic parties. One of the most amiable, gentle-hearted of men in his daily life, yet so intense was Mr. Denny in his political faith, that in propagation of Whiggism his words seemed fairly to scorch the columns of his paper. Mr. W. H. Venable in his graphic centennial sketch of Lebanon thus depicts the veteran printer: "I can fancy I see him in the printing office, his shirt sleeves rolled up, his white, small hands a little inky, a goose quill stuck over his ear, as he stands beside the press ready to pull the lever. That goose quill dripped Whig vituperation, that press stamped ignominy upon locofocoism. But the man was as gentle as he was valiant."

Mr. Denny, as editor and publisher, was longer in control of the Western Star than any other man who sat in its editorial sanctum, his proprietorship continuing for over a quarter of a century. During his lifetime he was connected with other newspapers in Ohio, and his whole editorial activity lasted more than fifty years, and, including his apprenticeship and work as printer, he was probably longer in newspaper work than any other man in the state of Ohio. He was sent to the state senate by the Whigs of Warren county, and later, moving his residence to Pickaway county, served the people of Circleville as postmaster for seven years.

With the publication of the Western Star through the long period of its history there has never been a break in its editorship. Like a lighted torch, it has been passed from hand to hand, always casting the light of pure Americanism into the intricacies of political problems, and never losing its influence for right over the community. Associated with its editorship and publication at different periods, are the names of Jacob Morris, A. H. Dunlevy, Dr. W. H. Corwin, Hon. Seth W. Brown, William McClintock, Dr. Herschel I. Fisher, Addison Russell; Mr. McClintock twice filled the editorial chair, and was succeeded by Mr. Will McKay, who afterwards was editor of the Wilmington Journal, the leading Republican paper of Clinton county. The death of Mr. McKay while engaged in this public work, was regarded by his friends and admirers as a great loss to fine journalism.

Never has the Western Star been more influential and as far-reaching in its influence as it is today under the editorial management of Messrs. John Marshall Mulford and William Fraser. It easily stands as the leading weekly paper of southwestern Ohio. Better than aggressiveness is its steady attitude against all chicanery in politics, national, state, and local. It is always heading the procession for progressiveness in everything pertaining to the improvement of all town and county conditions. No partiality is ever shown in its columns along denominational lines, as is too often the case with papers published in small centers of population. There are two causes in the furtherance of which the colors of the Western Star float a little higher on all occasions, and these are, Temperance and Republicanism. From the very first issue of the paper under the management of its present editor, Mr. John Marshall Mulford, the Star has been an enemy of the saloon, uncompromising, unrelenting in its assault, never yielding a single point of its attack. It has been straightforward prohibition on a road that has had no turn to the right or the left, and there is no journal in the state, possibly in the entire country, that has advanced the propaganda of prohibition more zealously, more untiringly, and more effectively than the Western Star under its present editorial leadership. Not only in the cause of temperance has Mr. Mulford stood for the protection of society, but he has tried to guard it against every evil that would lower the standard of morality in the community. And so kindly has the spirit of reform been manifested by the paper, so strongly and plainly has it been seen that the good of all concerned was meant to be expressed, that never has the journal been accused of having "an axe to grind." The same consistent course has been pursued in politics. Believing in the standards, the principles of the Republican party, the Western Star has been true to its ticket under rough as well as smooth sailing.

Mr. Mulford is a son of Warren county, being born in the little town of Maineville. He is a man of wide intellectual attainment, courteous and kindly in manner, and one of the strongest editorial writers in southern Ohio. Before assuming the control of the Western Star he was a school teacher and fully as successful in that profession as he is now in running a newspaper.

The reputation of Mr. Mulford as an able editorial writer has traveled far beyond his home boundaries. In the fall of the year 1918, The Editor and Publisher of New York City, the oldest of the journals published in the interests of the printers of the United States, offered a prize for the best editorial that would interest and add to the number of subscribers to the Fourth Liberty loan. Over six hundred editors entered the contest; the great dailies of both the East and West desiring a prize that stood for enthusiastic patriotism. On the seventh of October Mr. Mulford's intense loyalty to human liberty found expression in an editorial entitled, "Again, Kamerad, No!" To Mr. Mulford's gratification and the pride of his friends, several weeks later he was notified that both editor and paper had been awarded a "certificate of distinguished merit," one of the second prizes, the first laurel being a gold medal, which was won by Mr. Elmer T. Peterson of the Wichita (Kansas)

Beacon. Mr. Mulford was one of several editors winning the "certificate of distinguished merit."

For twelve years Mr. Mulford has been engaged in the responsible duties of journalism, the Western Star being purchased by him of Messrs. Pauly and Houseworth, in February, 1907. His progressive spirit was at once in evidence by the almost immediate installment in the office of a monotype or type-making machine, which is rarely seen in a town as small as Lebanon. Mr. Mulford resides in Lebanon, and his pleasant home is one of the musical centers of the town, his wife being a musician of rare attainment.

Mr. William Fraser who, for about six years has been associated as local editor with Mr. Mulford in the publication of the Western Star, is one of Lebanon's prominent young business men. Intelligent, fully comprehending everything connected with newspaper work, in all things he is truly the "right-hand man" of the editor-in-chief, and is fast winning a reputation for ability that makes the future most promising to him. He is also a Warren county boy, and his home and little family are very popular in Lebanon.

A noteworthy fact in the story of the Western Star, which, next to the Scioto Gazette, is the oldest paper in the state of Ohio, is that in the one hundred and twelve years of its history its name has never been altered or changed, which is so often the case when a paper passes under new management. As has already been said, books and pamphlets were given to the reading public from the printing press of the Western Star, even at the early period of John McLean's connection with the paper. In the year 1812, a calendar, known as the Lebanon Almanac, was printed at the Western Star office, which bore on its title page, as author of the astronomical calculations contained therein, the name of Matthias Corwin, jr. This was succeeded by other almanacs and pamphlets, and even spelling books came from the same source. The abolishing of the old wooden press and the placing of a new cylinder press in the work room of the Western Star in the year 1870 was an improvement to the looks of the paper, and when, five years afterwards, steam power was introduced as a labor-saving agency, the efficiency of the paper was more than doubled.

Previous to the outbreak of the Civil war, a number of newspapers had a sporadic existence in Lebanon. Political changes, formation of new parties were responsible for the natal hour of many of them. Some had only a few months of life, others reached a promising childhood, and then came to an untimely end. A few related to the interests of the farmers of the Miami valleys, but lack of appreciation from its special class of readers or poor editorship accounted for their brief life. Among these shortlived journals may be enumerated the Farmer, the Ohio Argus, the American Democrat, the Spirit of Freedom, the Second Sober Thought, the Buckeye Mercury, and the Democratic Citizen. The last-named journal met a most disastrous fate. So intense was the Republicanism of the Miami valley, especially in the boundaries of Warren county, that at the time of the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, political partisanship was the unwritten law, and a man had to be either decidedly for or against the South. Warren county tolerated no

half-way attitude, and however unjust it may have been, to many hot-headed Republicans the term "Democrat" was synonomous with Southern sympathizer, and the intensity of the sentiment was responsible for the demolition of the Democratic Citizen. In the year 1877 the Lebanon Gazette was started by Mr. W. H. P. Denny, who did not succeed in establishing a permanent footing. During all this troublous time of competition the serene rays of the Western Star never were hidden nor obstructed, and so valuable is it today to its subscribers, that notwithstanding the flood of daily journals that pour into Lebanon from the neighboring cities of Cincinnati and Dayton, it has a place in the affection of the people of Warren county that no rival journal will ever be able to weaken. There are also six or seven other weekly papers published in the limits of Warren county, but the Star leads them all in age and progressiveness.

The Lebanon Patriot. But the hour struck when the Democratic following of the Miami valley, especially in Warren county, demanded a journal for the propaganda of its party platform and principles. Three years after the close of the war, in the year 1868, Gen. Durbin Ward, the noted and respected leader of the Democratic ranks in southwestern Ohio, established the Lebanon Patriot in Lebanon. He was the very man for the work. A reputation for true patriotism had been established by him that was far above all narrow lines of party prejudice. The name of Durbin Ward was the first on the enlistment roll of volunteer service after the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. This fact was not forgotten by the people of the Miami valley, and the names of many dyed-in-the-wool Republicans were on the first subscription list of the Lebanon Patriot, because of the honor and affection they had for Gen. Durbin Ward. So zealous was Gen. Ward for the promulgation of Democratic tenets, that he shouldered all expense connected with the publishing of the Patriot, until it stood firmly above all apprehension of foundering. For a series of years it was ably edited and published by Mr. Edward Warwick, and when he relinquished its control it passed into the editorial management of Mr. A. A. Roland.

The most brilliant era in the history of the Lebanon Patriot is when Mr. Thomas Meigher Proctor assumed its editorial duties. He came to the work not only splendidly qualified by natural ability, but by years of newspaper service, having been connected in a literary capacity with many of the leading newspapers of the country. For several years he was sole editor and manager of the Home Weekly, a bright little sheet published at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan home at Xenia, Ohio, in the interest of that splendid institution. About 1881, desiring a wider field of opportunity, he went to Wilmington, Ohio, and became editor and publisher of the Clinton County Democrat, a paper of large circulation and influence, but in the year 1883, the call of the future located him in Lebanon, where he entered upon the editorial duties of the Patriot with a bright, keen grasp of what was due a community from a newspaper, and in a short time the opinions of Tom Proctor upon politics, both national and local, were eagerly looked for with avidity by the

people of the Miami valley by friend and political foe alike, for they were so original, so trenchant, and so often hit the nail on the head, that Tom Proctor, in a slight degree attained a Tom Corwin notoriety for wit and pungency. His death in the summer of 1891 created a vacancy in southern Ohio journalism that has never been filled as Tom Proctor filled it.

But the Lebanon Patriot did not fall into hands unequal to the task of ably carrying it on the lines for which it had been established. Mr. Proctor's wife, Mary Swindler Proctor, was mentally endowed with ability to continue the editing and publishing the paper to the entire satisfaction of the Democrats of the Miami valley.

It is no mere stringing together of words to say that the wife of Thomas Meigher Proctor is a remarkable woman. A daughter of one of the old farm-homesteads in the valley of the Rappahannock, Virginia, she was only a toddler of four years of age when her parents came to Ohio and located on a farm in Greene county, where she attended the rural schools of the neighborhood. She was but fifteen years of age when she began the serious work of life by teaching country schools, the sunny age when nothing is expected of a happy-faced girl but to be happy as the birds and flowers are happy. But to Mary Swindler, then barely entering her "teens," the future meant earnest, serious application in whatever path duty might lead. Realizing the need of a broader education, after two years of faithful work in the schoolroom, she entered the Xenia Female college, where so faithfully did she apply herself that the required course of study was completed in a year and a half. Securing a place as teacher at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan home, she met Mr. Proctor, then editor of the Home Weekly, and on the twenty-seventh day of November became his wife, the marriage taking place at the home. Her quickness to grasp the problems, clear insight into probabilities and fine mental training made her a most fitting and capable wife for a young, ambitious newspaper man, and her pen was often called upon for contributions to the columns of the paper which her husband was, at the time, editing. In speaking of the Patriot at the time Mr. Proctor was its editor-in-chief, one has said, "In no small degree its prosperity must be attributed to the foresight, prudence, and executive ability of Mrs. Proctor."

The death of her husband cast Mrs. Proctor on her own resources for a livelihood, and there was another important element for her consideration, and that was the support and education of her only child, a daughter, Merrill Anna Proctor. With wise judgment she decided to continue the editing and publishing of the Lebanon Patriot, a work most congenial to her, and with which, through assisting her husband she had become very familiar. With the courage born of grief and necessity, she at once assumed the sole control, both as editor and publisher, of the Lebanon Patriot, and by her wise judgment, mental training, thorough understanding of what a newspaper means to an intelligent community, and her firm adherence to the standards and tenets of the Democratic party, she placed the paper in the front ranks of literary journalism and also made it a leading party organ.

But it was not always easy sailing for this woman-editor. Her thorough understanding of political issues has in reality made her a leader in Warren county politics. Democrats generally recognize this fact and often accept her judgment and far-sighted opinions while others are prone to chafe under her directorship. Firm, uncompromising in her attitude towards all political chicanery, she yet remains the kind, womanly woman, respected by all citizens and beloved by her friends.

Several years after the death of Mr. Proctor, Mrs. Proctor was united in marriage to Mr. Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Lebanon, and the union was one of rare congeniality and happiness.

In the year 1894, during the administration of President Cleveland, a vacancy occurring in the Lebanon postoffice, Mrs. Wilson concluded that she could fill the place acceptably, procured fine recommendations, secured the appointment, and filled it with great credit to herself and the gratification of her friends.

Mrs. Wilson has one or two hobbies, both in the right direction, both meaning help and uplift of humanity. The first and greatest is her zeal in the temperance cause. Naturally philanthropic in temperament, her heart has gone out in sympathy to various reforms for the alleviation of suffering, especially to those who are down and out from the cruel evils of intemperance. From the day of its first issue, her paper has been conscientiously devoted to the overthrow of the saloon. Never does it receive a word of palliation from her individually or editorially. To her it is an evil black both in exterior and interior, and her paper has proved a strong agency in the Miami valley for prohibition, a prohibition that really prohibits. It was mainly through the efficient work of Mrs. Wilson, both personally and editorially, that her town went "dry" under the Beal law some years ago.

Another field of activity in which Mrs. Wilson loves to devote her energies is the equal suffrage cause. And she has won many "votes for women," not only through her clear statements and logical facts as presented through the Patriot, but more by the splendid capability she has evinced as a bread-winner, and her beautiful home life, where, as tender wife and mother, no duty was ever slighted or neglected, amply proving that if necessity or choice calls woman into commercial life, she can, and does maintain the sweet graces of gentle womanhood that constitute her greatest charm.

Her philanthropy joined to her great executive ability, has procured state recognition. For more than fifteen years she served on the board of lady visitors of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home, receiving her appointment from two separate governors. Other state institutions have also been placed under her oversight as a state inspector into their needs and management. She was asked to take charge of the Girls' Industrial home at Delaware, Ohio, for she is recognized as one of the best sociological thinkers and workers in the state of Ohio. The duties of probation officer of Warren county have also been intrusted to her wise judgment.

Mrs. Wilson's newspaper work has received just recognition from the journalism of the state. City papers have offered induce-

ments for her to join their staff of writers. But she loves her beautiful home in Lebanon, where friends are cordially welcomed, where she can plan greater things to help the poor and unfortunate, where she can, and does, daily prove that there is no sex law for brain or heart expression.

Business Activities of Lebanon. Quiet as, are generally, the business streets of Lebanon, yet there is an air of activity that impresses the chance visitor with the fact that a great deal of commercial stir is around him, and the influx of automobiles and conveyances of all descriptions, with the crowded pavements on Saturday afternoon, are ample testimony that many "live wires" are in process of operation between the village and large business centers all the time.

Lebanon has more stores, groceries and shops than many towns much larger, and all seem to be disposing of the commodities they are anxious to sell. This is not strange, if it be true that "history repeats itself," for business enterprise was present in the village when the town scarcely numbered half a dozen scattered cabins. A store was opened in the year 1803 by John Huston in a room of the "Black Horse," a log tavern kept by Ephraim Hathaway. The merchandise had been floated down the Ohio by Huston in a flatboat as far as Columbia, where he first started business, removing in a few months his location to the new settlement of Lebanon. His nephew, Isaiah Morris, afterwards associated with the early history of Wilmington, acted as clerk. Business apparently presented a most promising outlook, for two years later merchants' licenses were granted to Daniel F. Reeder, William Ferguson, and Lawrence & Taylor. The early stores were veritable "department stores," as is seen in the advertisement of Ebenezer Vowel & Co., who came to Lebanon in the year 1810, and through the medium of the Western Star informed an interested public that they could please the residents of Lebanon with "dry goods, groceries, ironmongery, cutlery, stationery, medicines, queens and glass ware, tinware assorted, dorsey's iron, castings assorted, paints, oils, American blister steel, German crowley do., salt, cotton, etc." With their attractive windows, advertising placards and electric lights, the business rooms of Lebanon are pleasing in every particular.

The largest mercantile emporium is that of the S. Fred Mercantile company. The power of a concentrated will upon a praiseworthy purpose was never more strongly exemplified than in the history of this immense mercantile establishment, which would stand most favorable comparison with any house of its kind in cities many times larger than the corporate limits of Lebanon. The story of its founding is as wonderful as it is interesting.

In the year 1885 there came into the quiet streets of Lebanon a young man of Russian-Jewish parentage, carrying on his back a peddler's pack, the contents of which were sold in the usual way. His visits were repeated, and his fair prices, the excellent quality of the articles proffered by him, speedily won for him a large number of customers, and not only purchasers but likewise friends among the influential men of the entire county. They esteemed him, not only for a kindly, pleasing personality, but even more for the sterling

qualities of rectitude, innate honesty and unconquerable determination to make a place for himself in the world. One of his staunchest friends and admirers was Mr. J. M. Hayner, who for many years was identified with the Lebanon National bank as its highest official.

In a short time Mr. Fred's increasing trade warranted the purchase by him of a wagon from which to sell his goods, and which, consequently, enlarged his circle of custom. So well and favorably did he become known that he resolved to stop peddling and open a store in Lebanon, a plan which met the approval of his friends and patrons. But before establishing himself permanently, he decided to make a visit to his childhood home in Europe, from which he returned more completely impressed with the beauty and strength of American ideals and life, and thankful that his future years were to be spent under the glorious old "stars and stripes."

Upon his return to America, no influence could induce him to locate in any of the large eastern cities, which apparently offered a wider circle of custom than the pretty town in the beautiful Miami valley. He had faith in the friends who had stood by him in his first efforts to start his business, and who had been won by his never failing courtesy and integrity, and what was equally helpful, expressed faith in his ability to win.

In the year 1890 a small room was rented by him, and in it was laid the foundation of a business that was eventually to surprise and win the admiration, not only of the people of Lebanon but of the surrounding country by its extent and splendid management. Little by little was the stock increased, and with the increase of trade grew the demand for a larger force of clerks, for no one must be kept waiting for lack of attention in the establishment of the S. Fred Mercantile company. In less than thirty years of indefatigable toil and watchfulness, like the magic tent in the Arabian Nights, the small room had stretched into the mammoth concern that stands on the corner of Mulberry and Mechanic streets.

As progression along all lines of improvement has been the unwritten law in the activities of the S. Fred Mercantile company, it is not strange that window attraction has had much to do with the success of this wonderful establishment. Big windows beautifully draped or enticingly filled with everything that a person can possibly desire for home comfort or personal adornment, make it impossible to pass without stopping to gaze, and nine times out of ten the act of gazing means an entrance in the store and an exit with a pocketbook considerably lighter, but there are no regrets, for both purchaser and seller are satisfied.

As the customer enters the really magnificent emporium of the S. Fred Mercantile company, it is a little difficult to realize that he is not walking down the aisle of a city store, so extensive is its capacity and so great the merchandise in quantity that meets the eye on every side. It has been stated that no town the size of Lebanon, or county with the population of Warren county, has a store that covers as large amount of floor space as that of the store of the S. Fred Mercantile company. On Mechanic street it runs a frontage of eighty-six feet with a depth of one hundred and sixty-five feet, while Mulberry street holds it with a depth of eighty feet and a frontage

of seventy-five feet. Both stories of each frontage are lighted with immense windows, in fact both faces of the building are practically solid glass, and when illuminated at night with the brilliancy of a myriad of electric lights, the immense house has a wonderfully gala appearance, as though the gods of prosperity were holding a carnival of rejoicing over Lebanon's good luck in having the S. Fred's store in its midst.

On the lower floor are arranged, so as to show the goods to the best advantage, a complete line of ladies' suits and dresses, millinery, dry goods and notions. A division to itself is devoted to men's wearing apparel, caps, hats and haberdashery; in another section every man, woman and child in Warren county can find high shoes, low shoes, pumps, slippers, of every size and almost of every color. And what is especially pleasing to a tired shopper is a mezzanine floor at the north side of the immense room, which embraces a space eighty by twenty feet where a rest room, inviting with easy chairs, tables and a piano, soon brings forgetfulness of tired, aching feet. Here also is the commodious office of the firm, from which the watchful eyes of Mr. Fred can command a survey of the entire first floor. Furniture, rugs, carpets, stoves, wall paper, everything but groceries and hardware are to be found on the second floor of the S. Fred store. And one especially pleasing feature of this establishment is the interest and courtesy of the employees. The main principle on which the business seems to be conducted is the pleasing of the purchaser. An example to the employees in this important phase of business success is found in the affability and never-forgotten courtesy of Mr. Louis Fred, who has been associated with his brother in the management of the store since the day of its establishment.

The business of the S. Fred store has been conducted with one finger always on the pulse of the greater, outside realm of activities, and stood ready at all times, not only to enhance its own special interests, but has always showed a desire to be a power for good in the surrounding community. It soon became awake to the wide advantages of the co-operative system, and in the year 1910 the citizens of Lebanon were given an opportunity, if they so desired, to become shareholders in the business, and so fully did many of the leading citizens of Lebanon and Warren county realize the benefits accruing from this home investment, that but little soliciting was necessary on the part of the firm. The stock was offered at ten dollars per share, and the benefits resulting to the purchaser are seven per cent on the investment, with a discount of five per cent on every purchase made in the store. The stock certificates are also accepted as cash in all purchases or in the settlements of accounts. The purchaser has the privilege of having the stock transferred on the books of the company at any time he so desires, and never incurs any liability, as the stock is non-assessable. This co-operative plan has added greatly to the interest of the community at large in the prosperity of a business that carries the welfare of its friends and neighbors along as a feature of general success.

Underneath all the activity and good fortune of the S. Fred Mercantile business is the cardinal principle of all achievement,

and that is undeviating adherence to honest dealing with the customer. In this line the firm goes so far as to insist that the customer must be satisfied even at a loss to the store. If dissatisfied with a purchase, the article may be returned or exchanged and the money will be refunded.

The influence of such an establishment upon its environment cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is a wonderful example of splendid achievement, founded upon strict business integrity, to every young man entering either upon a business or professional life.

The business scope of this progressive esablishment has, several times, been greatly enlarged. In the month of January, 1918, its capital stock of $60,000 took a big leap to one of $100,000, $40,000 preferred and $60,000 common.

The present official management of the store lies in the capable hands of Solomon Fred, president and treasurer; Louis Fred, vice-president; H. W. Ivins, secretary. Its efficient board of directors are Solomon Fred, Louis Fred, Howard W. Ivins, A. B. Kauffman, Miss Ida Rosenthal, and Samuel Fred, of Richmond, Indiana.

For nearly twenty years Lebanon's elevator has done a thriving business, and the shipping facilities of the town have placed more hogs in the Cincinnati market, than have been forwarded by any other town in southern Ohio.

One of the most helpful activities of the village is the Building and Loan association, through which many people of limited incomes are enabled to own property and lay up a surplus for the rainy day.

Electric Power in Lebanon. In the year 1880, three years after the telephone astonished the world with its wondrous power of voice-transference, the first wires were stretched in Lebanon for home communication. Not until the spring of the following year was the village connected with Franklin and Middletown, and the first conversation between Lebanon and one of its neighbors, took place on the evening of May 1st, 1881, between the Hon. Josiah Morrow of Lebanon and Mr. C. H. Bundy, manager of the line, who talked from Middletown.

Eight years later a private corporation established an electric light plant in Lebanon, and the streets were soon brilliant with incandescent lights, very different from the gasoline lamps on wooden posts which had made the streets of the village luminous just twenty years before. Many private residences were also wired for the new light, and in the year 1898 Lebanon voted an appropriation of $20,000 in bonds for the purchase of the electric light plant, and since that date it has been owned and operated by the municipality; during the same year electric arc lights were substituted for the street incandescent lights which had been in use for about nine years.

Electricity as a motive power as well as for illumination crept gradually into use in the business houses of Lebanon, and there are but few, if any, places of commercial activity, where it is not now used for both purposes. In some Lebanon shops the old steam en-

gine has been removed and power furnished by the magical strength of the wonderful current. In the Oregonia Bridge works electricity has taken the place of steam power. The Western Star applies the "magic fluid" to many uses. Not only does it light the office and press room, but at its bidding, the presses go instantly to work as does the paper folding machine.

In the fall of the year, 1903, an electric railway was completed from Lebanon to Cincinnati. Eight months later the first passenger car on the electric line between Franklin and Lebanon, arrived at the latter village on May 28th, 1904.

Besides owing its electric light plant, the municipality of Lebanon also owns its waterworks system, gas works and opera house. All these modern improvements and necessary comforts are controlled by vote of the village.

Telegraph. Seven years after the electro-magnetic telegraph system was established between Washington and Baltimore, which was in March, 1844, an office was opened in Lebanon on a line operating between Cleveland and Cincinnati. But a long time elapsed before the service became financially profitable to the company, and the "receipts of the Lebanon office were barely sufficient to pay the salary of the operator."

The Lebanon office was opened August 1, 1851, the operator being Montgomery Patton, but the service in 1856, fell into the hands of James B. Graham, who manipulated the key for the long period of thirty-six years. The telegraph office was in a room in his residence on Broadway, and as he carried on the tailoring trade in the same room, he was kept quite occupied with the different duties of the place. It was an attractive resort for the men of the village, and few indeed were the evenings that did not find a group of intelligent villagers gathered for the purpose of discussing town interests, or more probably, national, state and local politics. Even deeper subjects made the hours fly before it was time to disperse to their several homes for the sleep of the righteous, for Lebanon's telegraph operator was a man of wide reading and especially fond of acquainting himself with experimental philosophy and practical mechanics. His interests practically, were not confined to his trade or operating the telegraph key. He found leisure to fill the offices of mayor, justice of the peace and town councilman at various times; through his persistent effort Lebanon purchased its first fire engine, and was made to see the necessity of good street crossings and the digging of a fire-cistern; he was also an enthusiastic promoter of the building of Washington Hall, and a zealous advocate for the establishment of gas and waterworks in the village. Mr. Graham died at the home of his son, Dr. W. T. Graham, in Indianapolis in 1910, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His body was brought for interment to the Lebanon cemetery.

The Grand Army of the Republic. On Thursday, May 30th, 1918, Granville Thurston Post, No. 213, of the Grand Army of the Republic of Warren county, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of beautiful Memorial Day at the opera house in Lebanon. People came from near and far to honor the memory

of those who had laid their lives upon the altar of their country's need, and to unite in the patriotic service with the "boys in blue" who are still left to gather around the "camp fire" and tell the tragic story of the early sixties. The following pleasing program was given, under the directorship of Comrade Josiah Holbrook: Music, Harmon Hall Band; Invocation, by the Rev. Father J. E. Bartel; Song, America, by schools; Solo, My Own United States, Miss Alice Montfort; Recitation, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, Madison Curry Hutchinson; Song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," by schools; Oration, by Hon. Willard Jurey Wright; Quartet, Keep the Home Fires Burning, Miss Alice Montfort, Mrs. Fred Pauly, Messrs. C. C. Eulass and C. E. Parker. Announcements: Song, Star Spangled Banner, by schools; Benediction by the Rev. Charles F. Williams; American Hymn, by the band.

At present there are fifty members enrolled on the Post roster, with the following register of officers; post commander, Milton Brown; senior vice commander, D. J. Morris; junior vice commander, F. M. Hamilton; chaplain, Albert Brant; officer of the day, James M. St. John; officer of the guard, John Trovillo; surgeon, H. H. Dunham; adjutant and quartermaster, Henry Reid; quartermaster sergeant, Josiah Holbrook; sergeant major, Silas Hutchinson; guard, William Gerrard.

The Masonic Organization. The Masonic Order of Warren county has a very large enrollment. The first in age is Lebanon Lodge No. 26, F. and A. Masons. Its charter was granted January 3, A. D. 1815. Following is the list of officers for 1919: Frank V. Stitt, wor. master; Stanley M. Sellers, senior warden; Wilmer Littell, junior warden; Robert B. Foster, Chaplain; Peter B. Benham Treasurer; Ed S. Conklin, Secretary; William Fraser, Senior Deacon; Heber D. Williams, Junior Deacon; William T. Drake, Tyler; Solomon Fred, John W. Bratten, J. Raymond Law, Trustees; Ed S. Conklin, G. F. Brown, Stewards.

Deceased past masters: Thomas Ross, Phineas Ross, Thomas Corwin, Samuel Reeder, Allen Wright, Lewis Osborn, George Kesling, Samuel Glenny, H. M. Stokes, William Adams, W. F. Parshall, Thomas Hardy, J. Kelley O'Neall, John R. Drake, J. F. Benham, J. D. Steddom, W. R. Kemper, Robert G. Hufford.

Living past masters: Albert H. Kelsey, Joseph W. O'Neall, F. M. Cunningham, M. A. Jameson, C. W. Randall, Frank Brandon, Edward S. Stevens, George G. King, C. C. Eulass, J. M. Hamilton, F. M. Hamilton, Bert Drake, G. F. Brown, F. D. Strickler, J. V. Mulford, P. P. Benham, W. M. Jackson, Chas. T. Cross, Solomon Fred, Dean Stanley, John W. Bratton, Chas. J. Waggoner, Claude A. Brunner, Harry C. Schwartz.

Roll of members: John M. Adams, Albert Anderson, Owen T. Anderson, Chas. Babbit, Frank W. Baker, Robert E. Baldwin, Chas. A. Beatty, George Benham, Guy T. Behm, Boyd Benham, Peter P. Benham, Harold Benham, Albert H. Bennett, Elmer J. Beedle, Ellery F. Beller, Frank Binkley, John A. Blair, jr., William E. Blair, Robert M. Blair, Chas. Boerstler, Percy W. Bolmer, Fred S. Bone, Huse Bone, Karl Bone, Clarence Booth, John H. Booth, Raymond A. Booth, William D. Booth, Elwood F. Borden, John W. Bowyer,

Clifford W. Bowyer, Frank Brandon, Thomas S. Brandon, Alfred C. Brant, John W. Bratten, Clifton E. Bratten, Elder R. Brewer, Clarence Brown, Granville F. Brown, Clarence A. Brown, Karl M. Brown, Wade S. Brown, Sylvester C. Britton, Claude A. Bruner, Boyd H. Buchanan, John Buck, Joseph L. Budd, Charles F. Bull, John E. Bundy, Edward E. Blood, Chas. E. Braumiller, Fred P. Bennington, Frank B. Carey, Ralph H. Carey, Harry W. Carey, Luther Case, William M. Chambers, Oliver H. Chenoweth, Ed. S. Conklin, Delbert H. Cleland, William W. Cline, Earl J. Coburn, Daniel Collett, Leroy Conover, E. W. Conover, J. Milton Conover, John W. Cole, Clyde Collins, Clinton D. Corwin, La France Coryell, Walter S. Cowan, Chas. T. Cross, J. Earl Cox, Harrell Crane, Frank M. Cunningham, William J. Curran, J. Marion Cochran, William G. Curran, Humphrey A. Darby, John D. Dawson, Heber M. Dill, William H. Dilatush, C. Donald Dilatush, Karl D. Dakin, Joseph H. Drake, Raymond Donley, Val Dombaugh, Frank Dombaugh, Bert Drake, Horace A. Drake, William T. Drake, Silas Drake, Alfred W. Drake, David E. Dunham, Leander S. Dunham, Clem Daly, Alfred O. Dill, Frank B. Dilley, Edward A. Dickson, Joseph T. Earnhart, Ralph W. Earnhart, William H. Ege, William F. Eltzroth, C. Carroll Eulass, Chas. H. Eulass, William R. Eulass, Chas C. Eulass, C. Carl Evans, Chas. L. Evans, Jacob S. Evans, Herschel I. Fisher, Robert B. Foster, Benjamin L. Frye, Samuel Fred, Solomon Fred, Louis Fred, Frank H. Frost, Arthur N. French, Henry J. Fuhr, Thurman I. Felter, William Fraser, Harlan O. Fudge, Thomas J. Furman, Frederick Fennell, Frank Gallaher, Carl J. Gallaher, C. E. Gammill, Reginald E. Gifford, Wilds R. Gilchrist, Waldon C. Gilmour, Edwin S. Gambee, Elmer E. Griesmer, Warren E. Gustin, John Hackett, Frank M. Hamilton, Francis M. Hamilton, Arthur Hamilton, Harry M. Hamilton, John M. Hamilton, J. Loren Hancock, Roy C. Harkrader, J. Scott Harrell, Lemuel D. Harrold, Peter D. Hatfield, Chester P. Hatfield, Alfred M. Hinsch, John L. Hizar, Chas. E. Hjelm, Henry F. Holland, Chas. A. Hopkins, Harry S. Hoople, Welton D. Hufford, Chas. A. Hough, Horace E. Howland, Chauncey F. H. Huff, George Hutzel, Thos. B. Hutchinson, Moses B. Hyman, Samuel Hyman, Avon Hollcroft, Homer Hollcroft, Carey F. Irons, C. Wilbur Ivins, Howard W. Ivins, W. Merton Jackson, Martin A. Jameson, A. Clarence Jones, Ed. M. Johnston, W. Elmer Johnson, Fred O. James, Abraham B. Kaufman, Theodore E. Keefor, Albert H. Kelsey, Howard G. Kemper, Paul L. Kemper, Harry King, George G. King, R. Eugene King, John Kohl, Emil Kniess, J. Ray Law, Wilmer Littell, Edward A. Lane, Horace W. Lewis, George F. Longstreth, Frank Ludlum, E. F. Mangold, Chas. P. March, Abraham W. Mardis, Chas. G. Marvin, Lee Mason, William McBurney, James T. McClelland, Earl McCreary, Fred McCurdy, William McDonald, Robert McGetchin, John F. McKay, Wallace E. Miller, Lacey S. Mitchell, Peter O. Montfort, Harvey L. Morgan, Ed. H. Morris, J. Sherman Morris, John Marshall Mulford, James V. Mulford, Cyril Noble, Louis K. Oppitz, Joseph W. O'Neall, T. Cornelius Patterson, William A. Parkhill, Harry L. Palmer, A. E. Pleak, Frank M. Powell, Edward Quimby, Jesse A. Rader, Harry F. Ralston, Chas W. Randall, Otto

R. Randall, Boyd S. Rathgeber, Joseph P. Rawles, Ernest W. Ramsey, John Jacob Reid, Vance T. Reynolds, Norman L. Richmond, Emmitt Roosa, James Allen Runyan, Harry E. Rudman, Herbert Rittenhouse, Harry L. Rosencrans, Theodore M. Schofield, Walter M. Schofield, Chas. E. Schell, Chas. Schemil, Clarence J. Schwartz, Harry C. Schwartz, Loma M. Scofield, Elmer C. Sears, Stanley M. Sellers, Robert J. Shawhan, James M. Shurts, R. Bruce Smith, George W. Snook, Addison E. Southard, Morton Sparks, William R. Spriegle, Peter P. Stultz, George W. Stanley, Dean Stanley, Morris P. Steddom, Fred D. Strickler, Edward S. Stevens, John Stibbs, Frank V. Stitt, William L. Suemening, Clifford P. Sweney, Earl Southard, Jos. A. Schilling, Marion Slayback, William C. Turton, Earl L. Thompson, John A. Thompson, Jefferson Thompson, William C. Tichenor, James S. Thornhill, Elijah Trovillo, Marion F. Trovillo, Alfred C. Tucker, William C. Van Fossen, Ralph Van Meter, Chas J. Waggoner, Erwin J. Wagner, Harve E. Warwick, Otto Walter, Eugene A. Weber, Benjamin D. Welton, Marion C. Wikoff, Edward B. Williams, Hugh Watson, Ira E. Williams, Heber D. Williams, Herschel M. Williams, John W. Wilson, Voorhis C. Williams, Theodore T. Williams, William N. Wright, Willard Jurey Wright, Chas. H. Young, George E. Young, John E. P. Zimmer, Cloyd E. Zeiders.

Lebanon Chapter No. 5, R. A. Masons was chartered December 30, A. I. 2348, A. D. 1818. Officers—1919: John W. Bratten, high priest; Ray Law, king; Wm. C. Turton, scribe; Edward A. Lane, captain of the host; Solomon Fred, prin. sojourner; Fred B. Sherwood, R. A. captain; Peter P. Benham, treasurer; Ed S. Conklin, secretary; Chas. G. Marvin, G. M. 3rd V; William Fraser, G. M. 2nd V; John H. Booth, G. M. 1st V.

Deceased high priests: Phineas Ross, John Satterthwaite, Thomas B. Van Horne, Absolem Death, Robert Herd, Horace M. Stokes, Chas. P. Gray, Wm. F. Parshall, H. B. Van Neman, Wm. Adams, George W. Frost, J. Kelley O'Neall, Thomas Hardy, John R. Drake, Jacob Randall, J. D. Steddom, W. R. Kemper, Robert G. Hufford.

Living high priests: Joseph W. O'Neall, Albert H. Kelsey, F. M. Cunningham, Chas. W. Randall, George G. King, Huse Bone, Edward S. Stevens, Bert Drake, Peter P. Benham, Chas. K. Hamilton, Granville F. Brown, John M. Hamilton, Solomon Fred, Chas. A. Hough, David E. Dunham, Martin A. Jamison, Harry E. Rudman, Chas. J. Waggoner, Stanley M. Sellers, Chas. T. Cross.

Roll of members: Albert Anderson, Chas A. Beatty, Emmer J. Beedle, Albert H. Bennett, Peter P. Benham, Fred Bennington, Chas. H. Boerstler, Percy W. Bolmer, Huse Bone, Elwood F. Borden, Frank Brandon, Granville F. Brown, Karl M. Brown, Thomas B. Bodley, Joseph L. Budd, John E. Bundy, John A. Blair, jr., Ellery F. Beller, John W. Bratten, Claude A. Bruner, Fred S. Bone, Wm. D. Booth, John H. Booth, Wm. E. Blair, Boyd H. Buchanan, Chas. E. Braumiller, Jas. L. Cadwallader, Frank B. Carey, Harry W. Carey, Ralph H. Carey, Warren M. Cleaver, Ed S. Conklin, Earl J. Coburn, Earl J. Cox, Clinton D. Corwin, La France Coryell,

Oliver H. Chenoweth, Chas. T. Cross, Robert A. Cross, Marion J. Cochran, Frank M. Cunningham, Russell G. Cutler, Bert Drake, Horace A. Drake, Wm. T. Drake, Jos. H. Drake, David E. Dunham, Leander S. Dunham, Wm. H. Dilatush, Heber M. Dill, Chas. L. Eesley, Chas. H. Eulass, Carroll C. Eulass, George B. Fouche, Wm. Fraser, Solomon Fred, Louis Fred, Frank H. Frost, Arthur N. French, Benj. L. Frye, E. H. Griest, E. S. Gambee, R. W. Gilchrist, John Hackett, Fred Hagemeyer, Wm. Hagemeyer, A. D. Haines, Frank M. Hamilton, John Hamilton, F. M. Hamilton, George F. Harlan, M. S. Harlan, L. D. Harrold, M. Bruce Hatfield, S. D. Henkle, A. M. Hinsch, John L. Hizar, H. D. Hollcroft, C. A. Hopkins, C. A. Hough, Horace E. Howland, W. D. Hufford, Wm. S. Hoffman, M. B. Hyman, C. F. Irons, C. W. Ivins, W. M. Jackson, M. A. Jameson, Ed. J. Janney, Fred O. James, A. B. Kaufman, A. H. Kelsey, Walter J. Kilbon, George G. King, Emil Kniess, L. D. Lackey, E. A. Lane, Ray J. Law, Wilmer Littell, F. E. Mangold, C. G. Marvin, Wm. McBurney, Earl McCreary, Robert McGetchin, Wm. McDonald, J. F. McKay, Ed Murrell, Harry Murrell, Avery Needles, J. W. O'Neall, H. F. Ralston, E. W. Ramsey, C. W. Randall; B. S. Rathgeber, G. E. Randall, J. P. Rawles, D. M. Roosa, H. L. Rosencrans, J. A. Runyan, H. E. Rudman, J. J. Reid, C. E. Schell, Chas. Schemil, G. W. Snook, Wm. L. Suemening, S. A. Stilwell, E. C. Sears, S. M. Sellers, James Shorts, Thos. R. Spencer, G. W. Stanley, H. C. Schwartz, Fred B. Sherwood, F. V. Stitt, Fred Strickler, E. S. Stevens, J. H. Thompson, J. A. Thompson, Wm. C. Tichenor, A. C. Tucker, H. C. Tyndall, Elijah Trovillo, Wm. C. Turton, Ralph Van Meter, Otto Walter, J. W. Ward, H. E. Warwick, Hugh Watson, T. T. Williams, J. M. Wright, Ira E. Williams, J. M. Weine, Chas. J. Waggoner, Cloyd E. Zeiders, Emil Zimmer.

Miami Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, was chartered October 15, A. O. 751, A. D. 1869. Officers—18-19 were J. R. Law, eminent commander; J. W. Bratten, generalissimo; G. F. Brown, capt. general; E. A. Lane, senior warden; F. B. Sherwood, junior warden; Wm. A. Kermode, prelate; P. P. Benham, treasurer; Ed. S. Conklin, recorder; Wm. C. Turton, standard bearer; E. F. Beller, sword bearer; H. C. Schwartz, warder; L. D. Harrold, 1st guard; S. M. Sellers, 2nd guard; W. T. Drake, 3rd guard; W. T. Drake, sentinel; C. T. Cross, Bert Drake, D. E. Dunham, trustees.

Deceased eminent commanders: Thomas Corwin, Thomas Hardy, Wm. McKinney, W. S. Hufford, W. R. Kemper, J. Kelley O'Neall, J. R. Drake, J. W. Organ, J. W. Shockey, J. R. Mulford, J. D. Steddom.

Living past eminent commanders: J. W. Shawhan, J. W. O'Neall, F. M. Cunningham, G. W. Snook, C. W. Randall, Frank Brandon, Huse Bone, E. S. Stevens, S. J. Eicholzer, P. P. Benham, J. M. Hamilton, C. K. Hamilton, G. F. Brown, D. E. Dunham, Bert Drake, J. M. Mulford, Z. O. Worley, W. A. Kermode, C. C. Eulass, C. T. Cross.

Roll of members: Albert Anderson, H. F. Anderson, J. W. Anschutz, A. C. Baker, F. M. Baldwin, C. A. Beatty, E. T. Behymer,

P. P. Benham, A. H. Bennett, T. B. Bodley, Huse Bone, F. Brandon, E. F. Borden, G. F. Brown, J. L. Budd, G. E. Bundy, J. E. Bundy, W. H. Beck, E. J. Beedle, J. A. Blair, A. P. Basinger, E. F. Beller, J. W. Bratten, W. E. Blair, R. M. Blair, K. M. Brown, W. D. Booth, J. L. Cadwallader, F. B. Carey, H. W. Carey, R. H. Carey, O. H. Chenoweth, Ed S. Conklin, L. F. Coryell, F. M. Cowden, C. T. Cross, F. M. Cunningham, E. J. Coburn, W. D. Corwin, Wm. Daughters, W. H. Dilatush, H. M. Dill, W. T. Dowrey, Bert Drake, H. A. Drake, W. T. Drake, J. H. Drake, L. S. Dunham, L. C. Dunham, D. E. Dunham, C. L. Eesley, S. J. Eicholzer, W. C. Emery, C. H. Eulass, C. C. Eulass, A. N. French, G. B. Fouche, R. W. Gilchrist, J. W. Gustin, John Hackett, A. D. Haines, C. V. Haney, Clyde Haney, S. J. Harrell, L. D. Harrold, Fred Hayner, A. M. Hinsch, Willis Hitzing, C. A. Hopkins, W. S. Hoffman, C. F. Hoppe, H. E. Howland, W. D. Hufford, S. D. Henkle, W. C. Ivins, G. W. Jack, M. W. Jackson, F. O. James, M. A. Jameson, E A. Juterbock, A. H. Kelsey, A. P. Kaiser, W. A. Kermode, G. G. King, C. E. Kunker, E. A. Lane, R. J. Law, L. D. Lackey, E. A. Ludlum, C. G. Marvin, Wm. McBurney, E. C. McCreary, R. S. McGetchin, J. D. Miller, C. S. Mounts, J. M. Mulford, E. C. McConoughy, J. W. O'Neall, T. J. Patterson, John E. Pyle, W. H. Page, Frank Pyle, H. F. Ralston, C. W. Randall, B. S. Rathgeber, J. P. Rawles, J. A. Runyan, E. W. Ramsey, J. J. Reid, D. M. Roosa, W. S. Roof, H. E. Rudman, H. C. Schwartz, S. M. Sellers, E. C. Sears, J. M. Shurtz, S. S. Stahl, G. W. Stanley, J. W. Shawhan, F. B. Sherwood, G. W. Snook, Fred Stanton, E. S. Stevens, S. A. Stilwell, W. L. Suemening, C. B. Smith, J. H. Thompson, James H. Thompson, W. G. Thompson, Elijah Trovillo, M. F. Trovillo, W. C. Turton, H. C. Tyndall, C. J. Waggoner, H. E. Warwick, Harlan Whitacre, W. B. Whitacre, Ira E. Williams, T. T. Williams, John M. Wright, J. M. Weins, Z. O. Worley, S. N. Zentmyer.

Lebanon Chapter, O. E. S., No. 343, was chartered October 25, 1911. Officers—1919: Celia Spencer, worthy matron; Claude A. Bruner, worthy patron; Myrtle Chenoweth, associate matron; Mary E. Ross, secretary; Martha E. Trovillo, treasurer; Clara M. Blair, conductress; Fay W. Thompson, associate conductress; Margaret A. Maria, chaplain; Louise Booth, marshal; Gwendolyn Schwartz, organist; Rosa Schwartz, Adah; Jessie Sibey, Ruth; Florence I. March, Esther; Helen James, Martha; Lucy P. Israel, Electa; Lucy Ross, warder; Agnes Orndorf, sentinel.

Past worthy matrons: Carrie B. Conklin, Carrie Law, Marie Benham, Lucy Ross, Leota E. Burner, Florence I. March, Sara Stuart.

Past worthy patrons: G. E. Brown, C. A. Bruner, G. W. Stanley, J. W. Bratten, L. D. Harrold.

Roll of members: O. T. Anderson, Jane C. Anderson, Tessie O. Beck, Elvia L. Beedle, P. P. Benham, Loretta Benham, Marie Benham, G. F. Benham, Verna M. Benham, J. A. Blair, Ethel Blair, Alice M. Blair, Clara M. Blair, E. Blair, Corinne C. Blair, R. M. Blair, Mildred Blair, Mae Pearl Boimer, J. H. Booth, Carrie M. Booth, Louise Booth, E. F. Borden, John W. Bratton, Alice Bratton, G. F. Brown, Anna B. Brown, C. A. Bruner, Leota E. Bruner, F. B.

Carey, Anna L. Carey, R. H. Carey, Louise Z. Chambers, O. H. Chenoweth, Myrtle Chenoweth, D. H. Cleland, Lillian E. Cleland, Mildred C. Coburn, J. M. Cochran, Kizzie Cochran, Grace Marion Cochran, E. S. Conklin, Carrie B. Conklin, Laura B. Cunningham, Lelia Cunningham, Annie B. Dilatush, H. M. Dill, Irene D. Dill, B. Drake, Velma B. Drake, W. T. Drake, Jane Drake, Ida D. DuBard, Frankie Dunham, Nellie McL. Fisher, L. B. Frye, Christine H. Frye, Evelyn Gray, L. H. Harrold, Zella Harrold, C. P. Hatfield, Flora Henderson, Mabelle K. Hunkins, Lucy P. Israel, F. O. James, Arty D James, Helen James, M. A. Jameson, Sarah M. Jameson, J. R. Law, Carrie Law, Eva Lewis, C. P. March, Katherine March, Florence I March, Margaret A. Maris, Marcella McBurney, Marie A. McClung, L. S. Mitchell, Hazel G. Mitchell, Jason Moody, Ruby D. Mulford, Lena Myers, N. H. Orndorf, Agnes C. Orndorf, Anna Lois Post, Amanda L. Reed, Lucy H. Reid, Mamie H. Retallick, Jennie S. Riley, Lucy Ross, Mary E. Ross, H. E. Rudman, Julia K. Rudman, Mamie Runyan, Marie Runyan, H. C. Schwartz, Corinne S. Schwartz, Gwendolyn Schwartz, Rosa Schwartz, Loma M. Scofield, Laura B. Scofield, Esther K. Sellers, Jessie E. Sibey, Priscilla Spencer, Celia Spencer, G. W. Stanley, Ella T. Stanley, L. Stibbs, Eva Stibbs, Sara Stuart, Ella Stuart, Carrie Stuart, Hester Moody Swain, Fay W. Thompson, W. G. Thompson, Florence M. Thompson, Anna C. Thompson, W. C. Tichenor, Elijah Trovillo, Martha E. Trovillo, W. C. Turton, Etta Turton, Mary D. VanNote, H. E. Warwick, Esther Warwick, Jessie Whitacre, Eva Williams, C. H. Young, Hester A. Young.

Sunday School Association. One of the most active and efficient agencies in Warren county in religious work is the sunday school association, which in the year 1918 held its fifty-fifth annual convention in Franklin. Its members are interested in the work which the association endeavors to foster. Its present official board consists of Judge Alex. Boswell, president; Rev. E. Kneisley, of Springboro, first vice-president; A. T. Rettig, of Maineville, second vice-president; O. B. Cain, of Maineville, third vice-president; Fred L. Pauly, of Lebanon, secretary; Mrs. Eva J. Steddom, of Lebanon, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The Carnegie Library. Few counties in Ohio have possessed greater love and desire for intellectual attainment than Warren county. From the date of its organization, Lebanon, especially, has been distinguished for men to whom the acquirement of knowledge was the most desirable thing in life, and they entered upon their life-work with so deep an appreciation of things really worth while, that the inevitable result was leadership. And knowing this, one is not surprised to read that the Lebanon library, chartered in the year 1811 was one of the first in the Miami valley; the Cincinnati library antedated it by only nine years. Men, eminent for intellectual attainment, Joshua Collett, John McLean, Dr. Jos. Canby, Silas Hurin and the Rev. William Robison, constituted the library's first board of directors. From the shelves of this early treasury of thought the citizens of Lebanon gathered information valuable for all time, for it was "solid" reading entirely; it is doubtful if a single work of fiction could have been found in the collection.

Mr. Carnegie's offer to assist the town of Lebanon in establishing a public library was dated February 20, 1903: he would gladly give the sum of $10,000 if the citizens of the town would furnish a suitable site for the building, and also guarantee not less than $1,000 a year for the maintenance of the institution.

His offer was accepted by the electors of Lebanon, and in July the town council by resolution consented to all that was asked by the donor of the library. After some quibbling as to the location of the building, requiring recourse to legal proceedings, the present structure, attractive both in exterior and interior was erected, and completed in 1908 and has proved a source of enjoyment to all its numerous patrons.

As the work of erection of the building proceeded, it was found that Mr. Carnegie's gift would not cover all the expense of interior decoration, but aid came in the generous provision of Mr. Wm. Harmon of Lebanon, in the form of $2,500 and an additional amount of $1,000 towards the book fund.

Moving Picture Theatres. Lebanon keeps step with much larger towns in providing popular amusements for its citizens, and the moving picture theatre nightly offers its attractive program to both old and young. The first permanent theatre in the town was opened as Dreamland in Woods' building on Mulberry street in the summer of 1907. The following year saw The Lyceum and the Royal opening their doors to the public, the former in Odd Fellows' Hall, the Royal in the Meloy building on Broadway. But they did not come to stay. At present there is but one moving picture theatre in Lebanon, the Grand, on Mulberry street, which has contributed to the pleasure and entertainment of its patrons since the year 1912. It is built on sanitary and safe lines, and showing good, clean pictures, proves a paying institution.

The Oregonia Bridge Company, Inc. A firm, that for good, honest, reliable work has won a national reputation, is the Oregonia Bridge company of Lebanon, Ohio. Never was the homely adage that small beginnings are generally the foundation stones of successful achievement more openly proved, than the success of this same company.

The founder of the organization was John Bradbury, an English blacksmith, who came to America in his twenty-fifth year. Kind fortune guided his steps to the beautiful Miami valley, and in the spring of 1873 he reached Freeport, now Oregonia, and set up his forge in connection with a wagon shop. For fifteen years he was sole owner and manager of a business that yearly so increased in extent and value that he decided to enter into partnership with some one, if he could find a man as honest in work and purpose as himself. Again was fortune kind, for she brought him a man whose life has evinced that "his word is as good as his bond."

On January 1, 1888, letters of equal partnership were signed by him and Thos. R. Spencer, a young man in the first years of early manhood, whom the potentialities of the great west had drawn from his native place, Pittston, Pennsylvania. The business was now conducted under the firm name of Bradbury & Spencer and grew rapidly. Deciding to enlarge it, they added bridge building

to their general blacksmith trade, and in the first year of their business connection built their first iron bridge on the pike that leads from Springhill to Wellman in Warren county. Over thirty years have passed since the structure was erected, and its excellent condition today is most satisfactory evidence of the honest work of its builders. Other contracts for bridge-building were given them, and so satisfactorily were they filled by them, that the erection of larger buildings was required, and new iron working machinery and steam power added to the equipment of the thriving little factory. The sunshine of prosperity was rarely darkened by a cloud, even as small as "a man's hand."

In May 1896, the firm's name was changed to The Oregonia Bridge company, and on the first day of the year, 1901, new articles of partnership were required, as Charles A. Spencer, a young man of push and ability, purchased a one-third interest in the business. Two years later the factory was found inadequate to meet the demands of the fast-growing business, and as Freeport was too small to offer any inducement that would influence the plant to remain, it was decided to remove it to Lebanon, the county seat of Warren, where it was heartily welcomed by the progressive little town.

The company found a desirable location in the eastern part of Lebanon along the Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati railroad, now merged in the great Pennsylvania system, and $13,000 was expended in erecting a large brick building; the machinery was moved in March, 1904, to the new spacious factory and all things were ready for the success that awaited the company. Unfortunately Mr. Bradbury was not to see the prosperity that the future was so rapidly unfolding, his death occurring December 13, 1904. A stock company had been formed at the removal of the plant to Lebanon, capitalized at $50,000.00, with John Bradbury, president; Chas. A. Spencer, vice-president; Thos. R. Spencer, treasurer and general manager; H. W. Ivins, secretary; but the death of Mr. Bradbury necessitated a change in the official management of the business, which resulted in the election of Thos. R. Spencer as president and general manager; P. O. Montfort, vice-president; Chas. A. Spencer, treasurer; Howard W. Ivins, secretary, and so honestly and efficiently has the work of the company been carried on, that large contracts have been filled by it in more than one-third of the states in the Union.

In January 1918, the company received an order for 800 tons of plate work necessary in the building of United States vessels, and since June 1918, they have been working their shops to capacity in filling orders for material for government cargo ships, ordered by the American International Shipbuilding corporation of Hog Island, Pennsylvania, for the Emergency Fleet corporation. A recent issue of the Western Star contains this very interesting item: "The launching of the 7,500 ton cargo carrier Quistconck, at Hog Island, Pa., was of more than passing interest to the citizens of Lebanon and Warren county, for the ten Winch foundations for this great ship were made by the Oregonia Bridge company of this city. The Quistconck was the first steel ship to be completed at Hog Island by the American International Ship Building corporation, the

Oregonia Bridge company having the contract for the winch foundations for all the 'A' ships to be launched at that place. The local firm has already shipped foundations for 24 additional ships, and is now working on the winch foundations for the second 25 'A' ships." It is also a little bit of additional interest that this immense steel carrier, the Quistconck, was christened at its launching by the wife of President Wilson.

The opening days of 1919 finds the company working at utmost speed both day and night, on material necessary for the proper equipment of twenty-two different parts of thirty-five "B" ships, and are monthly shipping from 200 to 250 tons, and will be kept at the same rush speed until the middle of the summer, when doubtless new contracts will demand the same efficient, splendid work.

But the patriotism of the Oregonia Bridge company was not evinced only by placing its force and equipment at the service of the government in shipbuilding. When one of the Lebanon lodges, the junior order, presented a large beautiful flag to the public schools, from the shops of the Oregonia Bridge company came a splendid steel flag staff, sixty feet in height, a magnificent gift, from which the beloved emblem of American freedom could float in grace and beauty. And a still greater evidence of not only the patriotism but the kindheartedness of the company was shown when, in the month of June 1917, a bonus of ten cents a day for three hundred days was given to every man and woman employe whose earning power amounted to less than twenty-five dollars a week, with the proviso that the employe would consent to leave forty cents a week in the company's possession until the expiration of the three hundred days, when a Liberty bond would have been paid for in full and given to the employe. The workman pledged himself to remain with the company until the end of the time limit of the payment of the bond. The same kindness was extended to every man in the employ of the company who entered the army. This generosity was appreciated by the employes and ninety per cent of them availed themselves of the double privilege of helping the government and at the same time making a good financial investment. An organization so patriotic and public-spirited as the Oregonia Bridge company of Lebanon, is a moral as well as a financial benefit to the surrounding country.

The present official force of the organization is headed by Thos. R. Spencer, president and general manager; W. W. Mills, vice-president; Charles A. Spencer, treasurer; Howard W. Ivins, secretary.

War Work in Lebanon. The whole county nobly sustained its reputation for enthusiastic patriotism during the recent terrible conflict in Europe.

The first Liberty loan campaign in Warren county began in May 1917. Its quota was $219,000; its subscription reached $356,500. Oversubscribed $137,500, equal to an oversubscription of 65 per cent. The subscriptions by towns ran as follows: Springboro, 22 subscribers, amount, $9,000; Franklin, 202 subscribers, amount $138,400; Mason, 60 subscribers, amount $33,900; Morrow, 68 subscrib-

ers, amount $16,300; Waynesville, 65 subscribers, amount $23,500; Lebanon, 259 subscribers, amount $134,800; county at large, 2 subscribers, amount $600. Total amount, $356,500.

Second Liberty loan, Warren county's quota, $306,000 to $510,000. Subscription reached, $516,500. Lebanon subscribed $209,400; Franklin, $110,350; Waynesville, $78,450; Mason, $75,550; Morrow, $31,500; Springboro, $11,250. Total amount $516,500.

Third Liberty loan: 195—Waynesville National bank, $95,350; 73—First National bank, Morrow, $28,000; 68—Morrow National bank, $26,950; 65—First National bank, Mason, $33,000; 100—Mason bank, $87,700; 209—Franklin National bank, $102,950; 60—Warren National bank, Franklin, $30,700; 55—Farmers' bank, Springboro, $23,800; 225—Lebanon National bank, $86,050; 162—Citizens National bank, Lebanon, $85,000. Total amount subscribed, $599,500.

Fourth Liberty loan: Warren county's quota, $609,850. Franklin, 767 subscribers, amount $217,300; Springboro, 81 subscribers, amount, $34,100; Waynesville, $133,950; Morrow, 220 subscribers, $72,950; Mason, 257 subscribers, $113,450; Lebanon, 699 subscribers, $318,000; Co. R. R. employes, 32 subscribers, $2,400. Total amount, $892,450. The splendid sum of $2,373,950 is Warren county's "bit" towards saving democracy.

Red Cross Work. No county in southern Ohio has a finer record of Red Cross work than splendid old Warren. Nobly and constantly did its women labor in the manufacture of articles necessary for the comfort of the boys over seas, and for those mobilized in the home camps. Mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts pushed everything aside in the way of social functions in order to give their time and strength to the preparation of dainties for hospitals and the making of sweaters, helmets, hose, any and everything that would minister to the gladdening of the heart of the soldier, in making him realize that those he left behind him were, as best they could, caring for him at long range.

The Warren county branch of the Red Cross organization was formed in the early summer of the year 1917. The following month, before it was scarcely in working order, its contribution to the million dollar fund was $18,339.55. Contributions were as follows: Lebanon corporation and Turtle creek township, $5,583.55; Franklin corporation, Franklin township and Clear creek township, $4,692; Harveysburg and Massie township, $99.50; Morrow corporation and Salem township, $434; Maineville corporation, $25; Harlan township, $438.50; Kings Mills, $4,395; Mason, $261; Fosters, $15; Waynesville corporation and Wayne township $2,396. The second Red Cross drive was in June 1918, the quota being $14,000. The oversubscription lacked not quite $1,000 of doubling the quota. The subscriptions by branches were as follows: Lebanon, comprising Turtle creek and Union townships, $6,355.91; Franklin, comprising Franklin and Clear creek townships, $8,112.92; Morrow, comprising Salem, Washington and Harlan townships, $1,791.45; Waynesville, comprising Wayne and Massie townships, $2,000; Kings Mills, comprising Hamilton and Deerfield townships, $8,800. Total amount, $27,959.38.

United War Work Drive. Reliable Warren was the first county in the Cincinnati district which embraced fourteen counties in southern Ohio, to not only reach her quota but to surpass it in the United War Work Drive in the fall of the year 1918. Five days before the expiration of the time limit of the drive had terminated the work was done, returns all in. This splendid effort drew from Mr. F. W. Ramsey, state director of the war work drive the following complimentary telegram.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1918.

Chas. J. Waggoner, Chrm.,
Warren county war work,
Lebanon, O.

Warren county first county in Ohio to make its original quota of $22,000: also first county in state to make its fifty per cent increase amounting to $33,000. Congratulations!

(Signed) F. W. Ramsey, state director.

War Savings Stamps. The bottom of the purse of Warren county seemed unreachable when patriotic demands were made upon it. Notwithstanding the magnificent subscriptions to the Liberty loan, Red Cross work, and war drive, there were those who would not permit the war saving stamps to pass them without investing in another of the government's good securities. The last official report obtainable as to the purchase of war savings stamps by Warren county's citizens, was made in August 1918, when the sale of the little green pledges amounted to $403,331.

Lebanon has a record of distinguished visitors that, it is doubtful can be equaled by any town of its size in the state. Six presidents of the United States have been seen as honored personages in its streets.

On the twenty-second day of July, 1825, Gen. William Henry Harrison was one of the distinguished guests who participated in the festivities attending the banquet given to Gov. DeWitt Clinton, of New York. Gen. Harrison passed through the village again in the year 1840, when a candidate for presidential honors.

On June 4, 1842, the village band had the honor of escorting ex-President Martin Van Buren to the Lebanon hotel, where Gov. Thomas Corwin delivered a brief address of welcome. The ex-president was on a tour through the southern and western states.

The Hon. John Quincy Adams was the third person of presidential renown to be a guest of Lebanon's citizens. His short stay was made an occasion of sincere rejoicing by the little village. The distinguished visitor was in his seventy-seventh year, and on his way to Cincinnati to assist in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Cincinnati observatory.

Gens. Hayes and Garfield addressed Lebanon audiences, during close political campaigns and in the summer of 1883, Benjamin Harrison delivered an eloquent speech at the reunion of the 35th and 79th Ohio regiments at Lebanon.

Gubernatorial aspirations also brought Hon. William McKinley to Lebanon in October 1893, when seeking re-election to the office.

The visit of Hon. William H. Taft in November 1898, occurred through desire of being present at the funeral of his friend, Judge George R. Sage.

The King Powder Company. The organizers of this great corporation were engaged in the manufacture of explosive powder for many years before the incorporating of The King Powder company in 1878, and their experience and wise management laid the foundation for the present splendid success and wonderful prosperity that has made it a valuable asset in the prominence of Warren county in the public eye. Its capital is large and paid up, and its stockholders are widely known as men of ample fortune.

The location of its factories is peculiarly favorable to prosperous operations, being in the almost immediate neighborhood of Cincinnati and consequently favored by fine railroad connection with that excellent distributing center, being directly on the line of the Little Miami railroad, which is an important branch of the great Pennsylvania system, and the products of the company go to all parts of the country, even to foreign marts. The land on which stand the company's plants comprise about 700 acres of hill and valley and lies directly on the banks of the picturesque Little Miami river; on this land are built the company's mills, factories, magazines, warehouses and tasteful homes of its employes. About the year 1904 the plants were reorganized throughout and electricity introduced as the motive power, the finest and latest machinery being employed for its transmission. Both steam and water are used in the generation of the electric fluid, and their combined capacity equals one thousand horse-power.

The King Powder company runs two separate plants in the making of their explosives; one manufactures their smokeless powder, the other is responsible for the black powder furnished its customers. The latter has two main divisions, one for the making of blasting powder and the second furnishes what is known to the trade as black sporting powder. Both plants are capable of large outputs.

Looking entirely for their profits to the commercial line of business, the Spanish-American war added, somewhat unexpectedly, large profits to the company's coffers. In the spring of 1898, the company was notified by the war department that its plants would be expected to have a certain amount of explosives available when called for by the government. The factories were not caught napping. When the order came, calling for shipment, a special train loaded with 100,000 pounds of the terrible freight was headed southward, destined for the troops invading Cuba.

The Peters Cartridge Company. Just across the Little Miami river, almost opposite to the King Powder mills, are the factories of The Peters Cartridge company, which was organized under the laws of the state in the year 1887. It might be termed an off-shoot of the King Powder company, as Mr. G. W. Peters, son-in-law of the pioneer powder manufacturer, the late Mr. J. W. King, for years was head of the company. Its financial foundation was almost assurance of the prosperity that has attended its activities. Like its sister factory across the river, it has a strong financial backing in

the individual wealth of its stockholders, and five years ago its paid-in capital amounted to $1,500,000. Despite this, however, there were many apparently insurmountable obstacles in its way at first. But there were wise, skillful hands at the helm, whose steady determination to win out gained for it a reputation that has traveled beyond the shores of our own country. Its chief claim for prominence in the manufacturing world is the making of shotgun ammunition by mechanical process. In this, it is truly a pioneer. It literally established a new commodity in the world of trade, both as to the article thrown on the market, and to the increase of the number of selling agencies.

The factories of The Peters Cartridge company lead the ammunition plants of the world in size and completeness. Its numerous buildings, taken collectively, aggregate a floor space of nearly 500,000 square feet, which means that if the buildings were placed in a continuous line they would cover ground three miles in length and thirty feet in width. The growth of the business is constantly demanding more buildings and extensions. The company is always on the alert for new improved machinery, which is run and managed by men who thoroughly know the capacity of the equipment, and can run it to its highest efficiency. Which results in an annual output of hundreds of millions of all kinds of shells and ammunition.

A short stoppage in the work of The Peters Cartridge plant came on July 15, 1890, caused by a terrific explosion of powder on a train that stood at the little railroad station, ready to carry its load of dangerous freight to various destinations. A flash, a report like a thousand cannon and The Peters Cartridge plant was practically a wreck, as was also the railroad station and other buildings; nine unfortunate human beings were hurled into eternity and others dangerously hurt. The awful catastrophe gave rise to numerous and hotly contested law suits as to where the responsibility of the explosion lay, and it was finally attributed to the carelessness of railroad employes, and large judgments paid. The attorneys representing the company were Judge Runyan of Lebanon, and Gov. Harmon. But The Peters Cartridge company was quickly on its feet again, rebuilding at once, and branching out on still more extensive scales.

Filling orders for the general trade after the close of the Spanish-American war, kept the mills of both companies going at a comfortable, profitable pace, but Germany's savage effort to destroy the peace and civilization of the world at once put both plants on their mettle to fill the immense orders for ammunition that came to them. First, from foreign governments, and finally from our own country when the "Stars and Stripes" were carried across the sea to float in battle line with the banners of England, France, Belgium and Italy.

The first war contracts were made with England and North Russia, afterward with our own government. Both plants were placed at the service of the United States war department, and night and day the constant whir of machinery indicated that the factories were running to capacity limit, striving "to do their bit" in the ad-

vancement and protection of true democracy. New machinery was installed and the cry went out for more help. Warren county responded nobly as did all southwestern Ohio. About 3,000 men and women worked daily at the plants. Both the electric and steam railway lines arranged their schedules to the satisfaction of employes who lived at a distance and who desired to go back and forth to the mills. From farm, workshop, store, and office, came men and women, anxious to assist in the patriotic work of turning out 1,500,000 cartridges a day, which was the average output of the factories during that troublous time. The same spirit of patriotism that moved the men of Warren county in '61 to hasten to the defense of the Union, was in the breasts of their children and grandchildren, moving them to set aside all other duties and obligations in the higher calling of defending helpless humanity across the sea.

Products of the Mills. What of the products of the two organizations? The blasting powder manufactured by The King Powder company is without a rival for quality and effectiveness, but the company bases its reputation for progressiveness in the art of making powder, on its semi-smokeless and smokeless powders. The semi-smokeless powder has won a world-wide repute, and the company claim that it is absolutely without a rival in the field. For its composition The King Powder company holds letters patent, and it is manufactured solely by The King Powder company. The company asserts that it is not a mixture of the nitro and black powders, but "has the best qualities of both, without their faults. It has the high velocity of a nitro powder, with the low breech pressure of black." Climate fails to affect it, it does not deteriorate, is free from smoke, and so clean that the sportsman can fire hundreds of shots without being compelled to stop to clean his gun, nor can he complain of loss of accuracy. While recognized as a superior shotgun powder, it is as a rifle powder that it stands as yet unequaled. For over twenty years it has carried off the prizes in International and National Rifle and Pistol Shoots, and also is highly extolled as a winner in military shoots.

Products of the Peters Cartridge Company. It was the original intention of the company at the time of its organization, to confine its output to loading shells, but the stress of competition in the ammunition business forced them to enlarge their borders in that respect. Today the buyer of ammunition can purchase from their printed advertising list, 300 different styles of metallic cartridges, and this number is constantly increased, as new ideas of improvement come to them. The sportsman has nearly 650 styles of shotgun ammunition from which to make his selection, "and this number can be doubled and almost trebled, by adding chilled shot loads and loads of various nitro powders." No other cartridge factory in the world can furnish its markets with a similar list of ammunition goods, nor can any plant be found that manufactures almost absolutely everything that goes into the making of the shell or cartridge. The Peters Cartridge factory from its own equipment produces everything with the exception of some of the nitro powders and "the rawest parts of the raw material." The manufacture of everything means the making of the primers and fulminate that is

in them; the wads, and its felt factory cannot be surpassed by any ammunition plant in the United States or abroad. From a tower of the most recent design comes a perfect shot, but the most distinguishing advance in the making of shotgun ammunition is a steel reinforcing cup placed in the head of its smokeless shells "in order to afford ample protection to the shooter, when using properly constructed arms in good condition." Only the smokeless powders, manufactured by the company are used in the construction of Peters Metallic cartridges.

Welfare Condition. In this day of contesting interests between capital and labor, Warren county is proud to call the eyes of the world to the splendid provision made by the King Powder company and the Peters Cartridge company for the comfort and well-being of its employes. The little railroad station that is so picturesquely located on the banks of the Little Miami river, is a beautiful village of comfortable, and even elegant homes; well paved, graded streets, and well lighted at night by electricity. A concert hall brings first-class amusements for the entertainment of the villagers, and every Sunday, those devoutly inclined, in a pretty little church can forget the cares of the week in strength gathered from divine worship. An excellent public library and reading room furnish the latest books and current news, and the schools of the village have attained so high a reputation for thoroughness of instruction and advanced studies, that daily the electric cars bring young people from neighboring villages who desire to take advantage of the high school course at Kings Mills. No happier, more progressive village can be found in the United States.

And this welfare work is not confined to the village. The factories themselves are equipped with everything that can be thought of to make the work easy, pleasant and attractive. The comfort of the women employees has been made a subject of special study. Perfect cleanliness, light and ventilation are always present conditions. Every woman is given work that requires no standing on her part, and never is her strength taxed by heavy lifting.

It is seldom that serious accidents occur at the plants. Machinists are protected by every precaution possible from injury while at work, and only very small quantities of explosives are kept in the factories at any one time. But, that even slight hurts may be cared for, and sudden illness alleviated, there is a finely equipped hospital in the big concrete building recently constructed, where a capable trained nurse is always on duty.

The present management of the Peters Cartridge factory is in the hands of Mr. W. E. Kepplinger, president, and Mr. Harry L. King, general manager.

First Warren County Hero. From Kings Mills, went the first soldier from Warren county who made the supreme sacrifice for the well-being of others—Robert Jennings Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall. His death seems doubly sad when his youth is remembered, for he had barely passed his majority. In April of the year 1917, he enlisted at Cincinnati in company "A," fourth Ohio infantry, but in a short time was transferred to the 166th infantry, which afterwards formed a part of that body of heroic men, that

will be chronicled in history as the Rainbow Division. He was wounded while in action of May 4th, 1918, and "went west" three days later.

Franklin. "Sweet Franklin, loveliest village of the West," wrote a homesick heart many years ago, whose manhood's call compelled a residence far from the beautiful village that nestles so closely to the Great Miami, where the happy, sunny days of his boyhood and youth had been passed.

The little town, that in beauty and progressiveness challenges its sister village, Lebanon, in many things, was laid out in 1795, shortly after the signing of the treaty with the Indian tribes at Greenville, by two young men hailing from New Jersey, William C. Schenck and Daniel C. Cooper, whose primitive residence was built near the present location of Lot No. 21 on Front street. They bought the land in common, but Cooper sold his interest to Schenck, only for the latter, eventually, to discover that, as part of the purchase lay in the territory known as Symmes' purchase, it was impossible for him to hold a clear title to all of it.

The young surveyors were not long alone in the solitude of the wilderness, for the following spring saw a neighborhood of six or eight cabins on the town plot, and as early as 1837 the settlement was large enough to possess a town charter, and was already rich in the possession of a church, that was used by all denominations for public worship, and also for all local gatherings. It could also boast of a "miniature fire department in the 'Ringleader,' a small hand engine, which was filled with water at fires by means of a 'bucket brigade.'" "The brawn and muscle of six men working at cranks proved to be sufficient power to create the necessary water pressure to fight the 'raging elements' that would dare threaten to wipe out the industrious town of Franklin."

Elsewhere have been given sketches of William C. Schenck, the founder of Franklin, and his two sons, who as Admiral James F. Schenck and Gen. Robert C. Schenck, attained national fame for brilliant service in the momentous days of the Civil war. The family name also appears at frequent intervals in Franklin's local history, as citizens honorable and just in all business relations, friends of everything that was advanced for the promotion and extent of the town's progression, careful for the educational and moral standards of the community, in brief, models of good citizenship. Christopher Schenck, Isaac Plume Schenck and W. L. Schenck, are names that will always stand as a major part of that which is "worth while" in the story of Franklin.

Other families that contributed richly to the business, educational, social and religious life of Franklin, were the Evans, and Thirkield households. Dr. Richard Pierce Evans, one of Franklin's earlier physicians, was born in the village in 1829, and upon completing his medical studies, returned to Franklin and became one of the leading practitioners of the Miami valley; Dr. Otho Evans, Dr. F. R. Evans, Dr. George B. Evans of Dayton, are names that are intimately associated with the medical history of Warren county, particularly in Franklin and its neighborhood. Miss Mary Frances Hassett in her beautiful and intensely interesting "Historical Sou-

venir of Franklin," says, "Until recently Franklin has not been without an Evans physician for almost one hundred years."

The Thirkield name is one of the religious and business assets of Franklin. The faith of Methodism, from its first establishment in Franklin about 1825, found James E. Thirkield among its staunchest supporters. He was as good a business man as he was an advocate of "free grace." His life was an example of integrity, justice and moral uplift to the community in which he lived. To him, religion was not a matter of lip service; he loved the church of which he was a regular attendant, but he did not leave his religion wrapped around his hymn-book in the pew, when he left the sacred edifice, but carried it out with him for service in the six days' work in the business and social life that lay before him, and it found rich and constant expression in square dealing, fidelity to right principles, and sympathetic kindness to others. A marked characteristic of Mr. Thirkield's life was an utter detestation of laziness. To him it was coincident with shiftlessness. Work was to him a blessing given by God to keep man out of evil doing, for to a busy man Satan could obtain no entrance for the concocting of evil plans, hurtful to the individual and society alike. The village of Franklin is, today, much indebted to the memory of James E. Thirkield for the influence of his upright, consistent life, and the high Christian ideals that made such a life possible to live.

John L. Thirkield. Another scion of the Thirkield house, John L. Thirkield, who came with his parents from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817, when John was about eight years of age. The family located on a farm about one-half mile north of Franklin. The boy had no bent towards a farmer's life, and opened a small dry goods store in Franklin, which was eventually to become the oldest establishment of its kind in Warren county.

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield. There is no name in the annals of Franklin more honored than that of Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield. The community delights to honor him by cordial welcomes when he comes to visit the village on the banks of the Miami, where he was born in 1854, and whose school days are associated with those of the gray-haired men and women who are residents of Franklin today. His education, after completing the high school course in Franklin in 1873, was continued at the Wesleyan seminary in Delaware, Ohio, and the Boston Theological school. In 1881, as a helpmate in his ministerial life, Miss Mary Haven, daughter of Bishop Gilbert Haven, became his wife. Positions of great trust have come to Bishop Thirkield in his consecrated ministry, having been called to fill the president's chair at the Gammon Theological school at Atlanta, Georgia, secretary of the Freedman's Aid society, and later placed at the head of the Howard university at Washington, D. C.

In the year 1912 at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Milwaukee, bishop's honors were conferred upon him.

William A. Van Horne. Another name held in affectionate veneration by the people of Franklin, is that of William A. Van Horne, whose long life of over four score years was passed in Warren county. Born at Lebanon in 1808, upon reaching manhood,

he concluded to locate in Franklin, and for over sixty years was identified with the advancement of all that promoted the progress of Franklin. His philanthropy was large, his ample means enabling him to contribute freely to all charitable and benevolent objects.

A. E. Harding. Perhaps no name is more prominently identified with the commercial activities of the village of Franklin than that of Mr. A. E. Harding, founder of the Franklin Writing Paper mill. English by birth, he came to America in 1850, having previously been employed in the paper mills of Surrey in his native land. By the slow speed of a canal boat he reached the Miami valley, and as his eyes drank in the prosperity promised by its vales and streams, he chose it for his permanent location. Greatly to his delight, he found that the manufacture of paper was one of the industries of southwestern Ohio, and for several years was an employee in different mills in this part of the state, and knowledge of the business and grasp of its growing potentiality brought him in the year 1858 a partnership in the mill-firm of Oglesby, Barnitz, Tytus & Erwin at Middletown, Ohio. His association with these gentlemen continued until the year 1865, when he became identified with the paper manufactory of Harding, Erwin & Co., who erected the Excello Writing Paper mill the same year. But, desiring to go into business for himself, Mr. Harding in 1873 located at Franklin, erected a mill, which today is one of the greatest commercial activities of Franklin, and is said to be the first mill west of the Allegheny mountains to successfully manufacture the highest grade of writing paper. It is the largest, and perhaps the best equipped factory in the village of Franklin. Its employees, about 200 in number, must show thorough understanding of their duties, else they are soon told to seek employment elsewhere. For the motto of the firm is to not only keep the quantity of their output up to an average of 15,000 pounds a day, but there must not be the slightest deviation from the superior qualities for which the product of the mill has a national reputation.

The scientific management of the work is interesting in every detail. The raw materials, rags of all descriptions and quality, millions of pounds, are assorted, cut in a "rag house," and then thrown for thorough cooking in immense rotary boilers, where the solution of lime water robs them of all coloring. Their next stations are the washers, where six big wheels in their revolutions put them through another cleansing bath of a solution of bichloride of lime, and they drop to the drainers a mass of pulp white as winter snow. But the process is not yet complete. For four hours the mass is thoroughly thrashed by the "beaters," which, while driving out all evidence of the bichloride of lime, at the same time mixes with the pulp any tint or coloring that may be desired. A Marshall clarifying machine then loosens up the fibre, and the mass is "sized" and the colors made fast by the introduction of alum solution. The pulp is now ready to be pressed into a selling commodity, and an immense 62-inch and 86-inch begin the magic process of rapidly transforming the bank of snow begins, and to the music of the click and clack of smoothly gliding bars and revolving wheels, beautiful white sheets of fine writing paper drop from the end of the machine opposite to where the pulp was introduced. "Fine-mesh cylinders 'put in the

weave' and water-mark, and an endless woolen jacket, copper rolls and an atmospheric pressure extract the water before the paper passes into the dryer," which is a series of heated cylinders. The fingers of another machine cut the product into sheets, which are carried to large drying lofts and kept for four days in a temperature of one hundred and ten degrees, after which it goes to the caretakers in the finishing department, where the latest improved machinery imparts the gloss and finish that make the product of the Harding mill always a leader in the commercial world.

The exterior of the factory at once attracts the eyes of a visitor. No public institution can be found in the Miami valleys more pleasing in environment, beautiful lawns and majestic trees destroying the hard "necessary" look nearly always making the exterior of a factory prison-like in appearance.

Mr. A. E. Harding, founder of the mill, died in the year 1887, and its control passed into the hands of two sons, Charles and Clarence, who had for years been associated with their father in the management of this great industry; but to the deep regret of the community their father only preceded them in death by a few years.

William Augustus Newell. On September 17, 1817, there was born in Franklin, Ohio, a child, from whose fertile brain in later years was to evolve a method of life-saving that would place his name among the saviours of the world.

The parents of William Augustus Newell moved to New Jersey while their son was but a small boy. In that state he acquired a liberal education, and then chose the practice of medicine as a life-profession. His medical qualifications were acquired at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he entered the office of an uncle, Dr. Hankinson, who resided at Manahawkin, New Jersey. While here he became intensely interested in shipwrecks, which were numerous on the New Jersey coast, and his mind was filled with a desire to invent a method of communicating with vessels in distress. One night, as he watched an Austrian ship go to pieces, and the bodies of the entire crew were thrown by the cruel waves upon the shore, like a flash of inspiration he conceived the possibility of throwing a line over a vessel in peril of destruction by rocks and waves. First experimenting with bow and arrow, rockets and a shortened blunderbuss, successful achievement came with the use of a small mortar which had been taken from a wreck. The outlook for a wider practice in his profession brought about his removal to Allentown, New Jersey, but the improvement and establishment of his life-saving method was a bee in his bonnet that never stopped buzzing.

Being an ardent Whig, that party in 1846 sent him to congress, and the very day after its formal organization he began to pull wires for the introduction and consideration of the hobby that almost possessed him. He asked for a resolution instructing a congressional committee on commerce to inquire into the feasibility of adopting methods for safe-guarding navigation from wreckage along the coast from Little Egg Harbor to Sandy Hook, and that the report of said committee be embodied in a bill. The resolution met the approval of John Quincy Adams, who occupied a seat near its

author, and Abraham Lincoln, who said, "Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a life-saver myself, for I invented a scow that righted itself in the Mississippi sand-bars." But notwithstanding the strong influence brought to bear upon the committee, it refused to make a report, pronouncing the proposed plan "impracticable."

But the author of the resolution knew not the meaning of the word discouragement, and kept the matter constantly before the congressional body, making speeches at every opportunity that presented itself, constantly calling attention to the dangers of the New Jersey shore, where, in the short space of two years, 122 vessels were wrecked. The dangers of the eastern coast were also presented, the perils vessels encountered from its sand-bars and terrific gales. Most persuasively he told how much wreckage would be avoided by providing stations for men, who in their office of life-savers would be furnished "with cannonades to throw balls, with rod attached, over vessels in distress," thus securing communication with the helpers on the shore. He also suggested the use of signal rockets. He earnestly insisted that "it was the duty of the government to endorse the work, and so convincing were his arguments that congress voted an appropriation of $10,000,000 and the humane work began. That Dr. Newell was right in his ideas was amply proved when, on Christmas night, in the year 1849, while the air was dense with blinding snow, 301 passengers were rescued from a Scottish ship through the life-saving means suggested by Dr. Newell. In after years, when Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the one great Republic, he did not forget his earlier friendship with Dr. Newell, but voluntarily placed him in the superintendency of the stations of the life-saving service located on the New Jersey coast, a position which he most ably filled until his re-election to congress in the year 1864.

Dr. Jane Sherzer. Injustice to the noble womanhood of Franklin would be done, if omission was made of one of her daughters, who by her own steadfast endeavors and intellectual ability, has attained a leading place in the ranks of scholarship and brain achievements.

The father of Dr. Jane Sherzer was born in Lebanon, Ohio, in the year 1828, but when he had reached his twentieth year located in Franklin, where he learned the harness trade. He was one of the honored citizens of the village, in time serving it as a member of council, also as mayor. All of Miss Sherzer's early childhood and youth was passed in Franklin, her primary education being in the common schools of the place, from which she was graduated in 1875 with the honor of valedictorian of her class. She chose the practice of medicine for a profession, and, although teaching, so great was her ambition that she consumed quantities of "midnight oil" in her determination to acquire a thorough knowledge of the ills of humanity with the skill to cure them; she also was preparing for admission to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. For three years she filled the important place of principal in the high school at Franklin, spending one of her vacations abroad, uniting sight-seeing with the study of French and German. Upon her

return she re-entered college, but before she had completed her senior year was compelled to return home on account of ill health; upon her recovery she accepted the position of instructor in modern languages in Oxford college, where she remained for over two years. Then came another sojourn in Europe which was devoted to study.

Young as she was, Miss Sherzer then for two years held the high honor of dean of Oxford college, her duties being so arranged that she was permitted to complete her senior year at Ann Arbor, and receive the coveted degree. Several more trips to Europe were her happy lot, each time embracing the opportunity to acquire greater familiarity with the French language. Her scholarly attainments were, by this time, widely known, and when she again reached her native land, it was to fill the position of principal in a young ladies' school in Jacksonville, Illinois. Then, desiring to know more of her own country, in the year 1898 she spent several months on the Pacific coast, taking in on the homeward journey the wonderful scenery of Colorado and other points of interest familiar to every tourist.

But her love of study and wish for wider attainment demanded work in one of the great universities abroad, and she was singularly fortunate, in the year 1899, in the University of Berlin, and was the second woman to be granted a degree from that conservative institution. This concession was probably, in a large degree, granted because of the "recommendations and certificates" of an organization the membership of which numbered about 2,000 alumnae of all the American universities that open their doors for the admission of women as students in their halls. The presentation of such a certificate is demanded of every woman presenting herself for study at the higher German institutions of learning.

W. H. Sherzer. The brother of Dr. Jane Sherzer has achieved a standing equally brilliant with that of his talented sister. To him, his school-life in Franklin, where he was graduated with honors in the year 1878, was regarded by him as just a portal through which to pass into the great realm of learning that lay invitingly open to his research. It did not promise to be an easy journey, for the limitations of small income and ill-health apparently forbade all successful achievement. But in him was the ambition that would "hitch his wagon to a star," an idealism that was greater than feeble body, a determination that laughed at slim pocketbooks, a combination that was to ultimately crystallize into magnificent success.

Teaching was his chosen profession, and a country school was his first step in an upward progress that placed him for twenty years at the head of the department of natural science in the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan, which has a superior standing in the collegiate schools of the United States.

His geological understanding and information was soon recognized by the mining world, and three times was he sent on prospecting tours to British Columbia and the Selkirk mountains, and has been called as an expert witness by the United States government to testify in federal cases.

Notwithstanding the apparently full occupation of every hour of his busy life he has found time for able authorship, and with

Professor Graham of Columbia university as co-laborer, published an extensive History of the Monroe Formation of Southern Michigan and Adjoining Regions. The public schools of Michigan use as a text-book an outline for nature study which is the product of his pen. And so accurate and reliable are the opinions entertained of his theories and research that in the service of the Smithsonian institute at Washington, D. C., he spent three months in the Canadian Rockies studying the glacier formation. The result of his work, embodied in exhaustive notes, was published by the institute in a magnificent edition, and is said to be the most complete work on glaciers ever given to the public. So highly regarded was his work by scientific men everywhere, that he was the guest of honor at an elegant dinner given by the Alpine club in Boston, where the distinguished John Muir presided and Dr. Sherzer was toasted by famous men from all parts of the country. But with all the honors that have fallen in his pathway, Dr. Sherzer holds dearest in his affection the Franklin of happy memories, and it is not strange that the name of Sherzer is so greatly honored and esteemed in the Miami valleys.

New Jersey Presbyterian Church. Franklin is in truth a village of beautiful churches. Many of them are artistic in architecture and set in the midst of beautiful majestic trees, whose snow-laden branches in winter, and long trailing shadows in mid-summer, are wonderful frames of nature's own handiwork.

The first Presbyterian church was not erected in the village of Franklin, but in its vicinity, in a settlement of immigrants from New Jersey, who had located on the west side of the Great Miami, and today is still often called the Jersey settlement, but to the United States' mail service is known as the village of Carlisle. These newcomers were staunch adherents to the formula of faith established by John Calvin and his followers, and after the clearings were made and the log cabins built, their spiritual being called for an expression of their religious convictions in the form of a house of worship. So, on the fourteenth day of August, 1813, they assembled at the home of William P. Barkalow, and the first Presbyterian society was formed to which was given the name of the New Jersey Presbyterian church, in memory of the old church so dear to them all, that lifted its spire so far away from their new home. Names familiar in the early history of the Miami valley are found on the records of this primitive association: Baird, Lane, Denise, Van Derveer, McKean, and many others, whose conscientious, upright lives were a sure foundation for the future of the settlement that was to mean home to them henceforth and their descendants.

As with all pioneer churches, religious services were first held in the cabins of the people, and later when they began to build large barns for their grain and stock, they were used by the people for religious assembling. With the growing congregation of the New Jersey Presbyterian church the barn of Hendrick Lane, that stood near the present hydraulic dam, was the most popular place of meeting. For nearly a century this strongly built structure stood as a historic landmark, but went down under the flood-waters of the year 1913.

The first shepherd of this little fold was the Rev. Francis Montfort, during whose spiritual guardianship a new church was built. The erection of the new edifice was in every way a labor of love, being built in a style similar to the dearly loved church in that far-away home state, and was the admiration of the entire valley. The cost of the building was not made a consideration in its building; different members brought in the loving, reverent spirit of the Israelites of old, offerings for the building of the sacred edifice. The frame work was furnished by Tunis Van Derveer, while the weather boarding was the gift of George Lane, and Michael Van Tuyl sawed the material into shape; Hendrick Lane laid the floor, and John McKean had the honor of furnishing the sacred pulpit; the seats were benches, which each member of the congregation supplied in the best way he could. Unfortunately, the church was but slightly built, and in winter the worshippers suffered so from cold that charcoal fires were resorted to, but these filled the room so dense with smoke that the people were literally "smoked out," and resorted to the barns again until the return of warmer weather. The first Sunday school in connection with the church was organized about the year 1826.

The centennial of this thriving congregation was celebrated August 13, 1918, in the handsome brick edifice, whose cornerstone was laid on the twelfth day of May, 1866. It was an occasion of heartfelt gratitude. For one hundred years the congregation had been a power for good, whose influence reached over the whole Miami territory. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. George E. Gowdy, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Lebanon, who had previously, for thirteen years, faithfully cared for the spiritual needs of the congregation of Carlisle. Mr. Gowdy passed into the higher life February, 1919, during a sojourn with his wife in Florida. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. J. L. Robison.

First Presbyterian Church. On the twentieth day of May, in the year 1918, the First Presbyterian church of Franklin celebrated its one hundredth birthday, a century of spiritual blessing to the people having elapsed since its founding.

The organization of this church was an event of peculiar interest. The majority of the human race are of the opinion that when a man has almost reached the four-score milestone of life, he is entitled to rest until the summons comes for a change of environment. Not so thought the Rev. William C. Schenck of Huntington, Long Island, who, with his wife and three unmarried daughters, in 1817, came to make his home near three sons who had preceded him to the Miami valley, and located in Franklin. To his sorrow, the venerable man found that the village, as yet, had no Presbyterian organization, and the missionary spirit burning hot within him, not deterred by the fact that the snow of seventy-seven winters lay upon his head, he set about the forming of the nucleus of a church which, indeed, was exceeding small as it numbered only ten members, six of whom were from his own immediate family; but to his great happiness, and to the strengthening of his faith, the number of communicants rapidly increased. The first services were held in a brick schoolhouse "which stood for many years on the hill not far

from the site of the old Big Four depot. Here, and elsewhere, Dominie Schenck preached up to the time of his death, September 21, 1823. When afflicted with the infirmities of age, it is said that his aged wife would sit beside him and prompt his failng memory as he addressed the people; and an incident of his last appearance before his people is, that he lifted his hands as if in benediction and repeated over and over again, 'Little children, love one another! Love one another.'"

In the year 1823 the Presbyterians, Methodists and New Lights united in erecting a building on the lot now occupied by the Conover Hardware store. This union only existed for about five years, when the Methodists went to themselves, the New Lights subsequently taking the same step. The different pastors who succeeded Mr. Schenck at various periods, were men of steadfast faith, thoroughly comprehending the needs of a community struggling with the perplexities and privations of a comparatively new civilization. In the year 1833, the congregation having grown to a strength sufficient to warrant the erection of a church edifice, a lot was donated where the present church is now located, by Samuel Caldwell. It was a wet, low place and spoken of in the neighborhood as Bear Wallow. The building committee was composed of Jacob Long, Stephen Burrowes, Otho Evans, Warren Anderson and Cyrus Johnson. It was a handsome building for the day in which it was built and cost its membership between $5,000 and $6,000. The first gathering of the congregation within its walls was at the funeral of Mrs. McLean, on Sunday, December 1, 1834, when the more superstitious of those present were frightened by an eclipse of the sun during the solemn discourse.

Disaffection appeared in the church when John Holloway added his base viol to the music of the choir, the introduction of instrumental music being considered an almost sacrilegious innovation by the older people.

On a beautiful June day in the year 1884, the cornerstone of the present handsome church building was laid by Dr. F. R. Evans, a great-great grandson of the first occupant of the pulpit of the pioneer church. The building was completed in the summer of the ensuing year, during the pastorate of the Rev. W. A. Hutchison, one of the best loved and most successful pastors in the history of the communion. The pulpit of the church, at present, is unsupplied.

Old School Baptist Church. The congregation of the Tapscott meeting house was organized as early as the year 1814, with eleven members, but not incorporated until in the winter of 1830, when its communion was much larger. The church took its name from the donor of the land on which the church edifice was erected. A difference on points of faith brought about a split in the congregation in 1836, and the disaffected withdrew and organized the Baptist church, whose membership worships in one of the largest and most imposing of all the churches in Franklin. The division occurred in 1836, but no organization was effected until the summer of 1843, with a communion of forty-two members, over which the Rev. William T. Boynton assumed the pastorate, H. W. Meeker and Peter Dubois were elected deacons, and Absalom Death clerk. An

old church building standing on the corner of Center and Fourth streets in the village was occupied as a place of worship, and later purchased and remodeled and added to, until it became the handsome building of the present day. It very happily and gratefully celebrated its semi-centennial in the summer of 1893; an anniversary that brought out the sincere congratulations of the entire village. For its ministers have been God-fearing, humanity-loving men, serving gladly and self-sacrificingly the great and noble cause of which they are the standard-bearers. The Rev. E. E. McFarlane is now in charge of the spiritual progress of the church, and it is advancing all lines of uplift to the community.

Methodist Episcopal Church. The old Union circuit, which was the first route of the early circuit rider in southwestern Ohio, comprised the settlement of Franklin in its appointments. With his Bible and hymn book, and perchance a change of linen in his saddlebags, the earnest advocate of the doctrine of free grace and the comforting assurance that he could promise the personal assurance of divine pardon to the earnest faces uplifted to him under the shade of spreading tree, or by glowing firesides, the "circuit rider," on his trustworthy steed, ambled up the banks of the Little Miami, "and perhaps farther up the valley of the Mad or Big Miami, then coming down the valley of the Big Miami, eagerly looked for by settlements at Lebanon, Dyke's, Robertson's, Franklin, Simoney's, Rehoboth, Dayton, Hopewell, Bellbrook, Moler's, Park's, Nesbitt's, Xenia, Bogg's, William Davis', Union, Bethel, Good's, Brandenburg's, Salem, Millgrove, Deerfield, Middletown, and Emley's. A long and sometimes perilous journey with fear of treacherous foe, the fording of streams swollen by melted snows or heavy rains, but singing in his heart, or more often piercing the silence of the woods with his resonant voice, the circuit rider was the happiest man of his day, rejoicing in his work.

The first church home of the followers of John Wesley in Franklin, was a frame building that stood between Center and Front on Third street, and was built in the year 1832. Four years later the congregation were in possession of a brick church that was erected on the site of the present edifice. In 1860 this was replaced by the present building, one of the most attractive churches in the village.

So rapidly increased the population of the Miami valleys, that circuits became shorter, for settlements were growing closer together. The village of Franklin was made a station in 1853. That their pastor might be sure of a home roof when he was sent to them by the conference, the congregation in the early fifties purchased a parsonage, but in the year 1881 erected the beautiful home that stands on the corner of Third and Front streets, commanding a splendid river and park outlook, which is ample testimony of the affectionate regard that the good people of the Methodist church of Franklin have for the comfort of the men who come to guide them in the way of earnest, uplifting truth.

The Rev. Frank W. Stanton has now in charge the leadership of this church, and its different departments of welfare service are pushed forward with the loving zeal characteristic of the Methodist organization.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Named after the great apostle to the Gentiles, the congregation of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Franklin, keeps abreast of its sister denominations in all good works, realizing that true service to God must be expressed in service to humanity.

The beginning of the organization is comparatively recent history, dating back only to the year 1881, when services were held by students from the Lutheran seminary at Capital university, Columbus, Ohio, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., now the public library of Franklin. In a year the little congregation felt strong enough to call a resident pastor and the Rev. H. L. Redman, now of New Lebanon, Ohio, was its choice.

About ten years after the organization of the small congregation, the need of a church edifice was strongly impressed upon the membership, and in the year 1892 the cornerstone of the handsome building, located on the corner of Front and Second streets, was laid with fitting ceremonies, and so rapidly did the building of the church go forward, that in January of the following year the edifice was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God and the good of humanity. At present the church is without a pastor.

Christian Church. Local history ascribes the organization of the Christian church of Franklin, to a small company of believers in the cardinal truths of its doctrines, who met in the year 1822, in a schoolhouse east of the village. The building now used by the Franklin Chronicle Publishing house was the first meeting house of the congregation, which was erected sometime in the forties. But both building and location were unsatisfactory to a major part of the membership, and in the year 1872 the present church edifice was built and dedicated, and under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Martyn McWhinney, D. D., the congregation grew in spirituality and in all good works.

But, as is the history of the church universally, the Christian church of Franklin, has been sometimes overshadowed by clouds of discouragement, and the zeal of its membership would apparently lag. But there was always a "remnant" whose faith and fidelity to duty kept the altar fires from going out, and today St. Paul's church holds its own place in the record of the Christian work of Franklin. At present, the pulpit of the church is vacant.

St. Mary's Church. One of the most impressive ceremonies ever beheld in the village of Franklin, was the dedication of the beautiful church of St. Mary's that took place October 26, 1913. Preceding the exercises at the church, "Two bands of music, the archbishop's special guard in full dress uniform, a large number of uniformed Knights of Columbus with big delegations of Catholic citizens from nearby cities all joined in a marching column of earnest men." At the new church pontifical high mass was conducted by His Grace, Archbishop Moeller, of Cincinnati, assisted by ten priests, and the magnificent music furnished by the choir of St. Joseph's church at Hamilton, Ohio, added greatly to the beauty and solemnity of the sacred occasion. The festal sermon was delivered by Rev. Dennis A. Hayes, pastor of St. Charles church, of Coldwater, Michigan.

Not until the year 1867, was there a Catholic organization in the little town of Franklin. So few were the number that mass was at first said in private homes, but as the number of devoted followers were increased, the city opera house was used for a gathering place and once a month they knelt at the celebration of the mass. Great was the happiness of the congregation when it was decided that the time had come for building a new church. For over thirty years the members had worshipped in a frame building erected on a lot north of Franklin. Poor, indeed, was this first place of worship owned by the Catholic brethren of Franklin, unplastered and without pews. But ever before them was the determination and purpose of worshipping in a beautiful edifice; their prayers, economy and sacrifice were rewarded, and on the first day of the last month of the year of 1912, they beheld with devout joy the laying of the cornerstone of the present handsome church of St. Mary's, by Father Crowley, St. Mary's first resident priest, on the lot next to the parish house on the corner of First and Main streets. Both the parish house and church are beautiful architectural additions to the village of Franklin. The Rev. Father Nicholas Schneider, who for over six years, has looked after the interests of St. Mary's parish, is still in charge of its manifold responsibilities, and has the love and confidence, not only of his people, but of the entire community.

Public Library. Franklin is fortunate in possessing one of the finest selection of books of any town of its size in any state, and it speaks well for the intellectual culture and broad range of thought of the people of the Miami valley. It is located on the second floor of the Odd Fellows' building, and attractively fitted up with all that is needed for the convenience and comfort of the reader. The present librarian is Rachel Hartley, who finds constant pleasure in her work, and proves herself an authority upon the best books, which is eminently satisfactory and helpful to the patrons of the library.

Limitation of space forbids the enumeration of all the Franklin boys who have "made good" in the professional and commercial activities of the great world outside of the environs of the pretty village of Franklin. The list is a long one. Only a few of those whose achievements have lifted them into the limelight of an admiring public can be given.

In the high position of head master of the National Cathedral school for boys in Washington city is La Mont Gregg, whose fitness for a professorship in one of the leading boys' schools in the United States, was made possible by preparation at the University of Michigan and prior experience as an instructor in Racine college.

Mr. Edward Peck is connected with the official government of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and associated with some of the great paper manufactories in the name of Mr. W. S. Warner, and in the same business, as inventor and superintendent, Mr. Perry E. Taylor has for years been occupied; and so widely has the reputation of Mr. Taylor for thorough understanding of his work extended, that he was requested by the Chinese government to superintend the activities of a large mill in the celestial kingdom.

Commercial Activities of Franklin

Thirkield Dry Goods Store. In the year 1833, was organized a mercantile company, that for over three-quarters of a century has held a pre-eminent place over similar establishments in towns far larger than the village of Franklin. With a floor space of nearly 12,000 feet, with two frontages, one 163 feet, the other of 50 feet on two of the principal streets of the town, brilliantly lighted with the most modern electric equipment, it can challenge any town between the two great metropolitan cities, Cincinnati and Dayton, to show any establishment that can equal it in attractiveness and up-to-date goods, which range from a point lace handkerchief to an oriental rug. So satisfactory is this modern place of business, that it has but little "chance" trade, for the chance buyer always becomes a steady purchaser. For both the quality of the purchase, and the price, are equally satisfactory. In the year 1918 the firm did a business of over $180,000.

The Franklin Board and Paper Company. At the head of the paper mills of the county, stands the Franklin Board and Paper company. Not a flaw can be found in the men who control it, in their integrity, fair dealing and quality of their output. Organized in October of the year 1903, backed by plenty of money, the story of the company has been one of constant prosperity. No mill throughout the length and breadth of the land is better equipped for good work than this mill in the Miami valley. The machinery comprising the paper-making outfit is modern and up-to-date in every particular, and may perchance be equaled, but cannot be surpassed by the equipment of any mill in the United States. The fact that it comes from the great machine shops of the Moore & White company of Philadelphia is a voucher for its perfection. The motor power is furnished by two great steam engines of 200 or 250 horsepower which stand in the center court of the mill. In the large beater room four Jordan engines grind the pulp and half a dozen beater engines carry on the work. Over the two tiers of dry rolls, each of which are 250 feet long, is a perfect ventilating system, in connection with which is a battery of five boilers of 150 horsepower each, driving one 300 horsepower and one 150 horsepower Corliss engine. When the press of orders demands night work the big manufactory is illuminated by a powerful electric light plant. The output of this immense factory is the tremendous amount of forty tons of product daily, and the fact that the tracks of the Big Four railroad run closely by the side of the mill, renders the shipping of its product an easy problem.

Strange to relate, and yet most complimentary to the county seat of Greene county, all the officers of the Franklin Board and Paper company are from Xenia. Mr. Albert F. Hagar, president of the plant, is a New York attorney, but his home is with his mother and sisters who are residents of Xenia; Mr. George Little, only son of the late Hon. John Little, at one time attorney general of Ohio and also representative of his district in congress, has a beautiful home in an attractive residence street in Xenia, holds the office of vice-president of the company; Mr. Karl Bull, secretary, hails from

the same well known little city, and Mr. Fred B. Zartman, treasurer and general manager, is one of the most highly regarded and efficient young men that Greene county ever sent out into the business world.

The Franklin Coated Paper Company. One of the thriving industries of the village on the banks of the Great Miami river, is the Franklin Coated Paper company, whose plant is located in the west end of Franklin across the river. It is a mill which operates a modern three-coating machine, and is splendidly equipped with the latest and best machinery for perfect work. Electricity is the motive power which drives the machinery. The drying system of the plant is almost absolutely perfect, in the fact that there is no danger of over-drying, thus avoiding a large percentage of water, that is so often found in many coating plants.

The mill has only been in operation a little over eleven years, but the company has established a splendid record for "putting out the goods," and won a fine business reputation.

It is doubtful if any business activity in Warren county is more widely or popularly known than the Brown & Carson company of Franklin, who yearly furnish to the retail mercantile trade of the country at large, literally tons of outer winter clothing such as ear muffs, knee protectors, overgaiters, leggings, etc. Those who personally control this important industry are Messrs. B. A. Brown, sr., president; B. A. Brown, jr., vice-president; M. F. Brown, treasurer; H. C. Eldridge, secretary.

The Shartle & Bevis Machine Company. Near the Big Four railroad, on Sixth street, in Franklin, is located a plant that has far more than a local reputation for doing a big business. It is the Shartle & Bevis Machine company. Its work is always up to standard requirements, and the management possesses the entire confidence of the people of the Miami valley, and there is wide appreciation of its thorough business methods. The company is not a corporation, but is owned and operated by Mr. R. E. Bevis.

The Franklin National Bank. One of the strongest banks in the Miami valley is the Franklin National, organized under the successful management of the following officers: H. J. Catrow, president; Wm. Michael, vice-president; Ralph B. Parks, cashier; R. C. Adams, assistant cashier. Board of directors, N. J. Catrow, Wm. Michael, Fred Moery, Wm. A. Mays, Frederick Gwinner, Geo. E. Riley, Abel Hoover.

The bank at the present time is under the same official management with the exception that the place of vice-president is held by Mr. H. S. Conover, changes in the board of directors are that of the original board only the names of Messrs. Catrow and Riley are found, the new members comprising Messrs. H. S. Conover, Carl J. Miller, Geo. W. Byers, Wm. H. Albresht, Ralph B. Parks.

The Miami Valley Chautauqua. "A great people's university," is what Dr. Gunsaulus, one of the eminent thinkers, orators and preachers of the middle west, called the chautauqua circles that now attract, like irresistible magnets, the dwellers in crowded hot cities, to delightful resorts and camps on mountain sides, or by lake or river, or in the cool, refreshing green of shady grove. The forma-

tion of the International Chautauqua Alliance and of the Chautauqua union was a wonderful step in the progress of the literary, social, political and religious life of the United States. They have been the direct agencies through which the best of the world's culture, along all lines, had been brought to the villager as well to, perchance, the more highly favored person who lives in a metropolis that nightly has a program of interest to offer him.

It would be difficult to find a more entrancing place for an assembly of any kind, than the beautiful and picturesque spot on the banks of the Great Miami river, between the towns of Franklin and Miamisburg. With nearly a mile of river frontage, under the shade of century-old forest trees, in hot midsummer days, gather from all parts of the adjoining country, hundreds and hundreds of people, anxious to forget the humdrum cares and biting anxieties of life's daily living, in the new outlook which the Chautauqua always brings to them. For, from the Chautauqua platform come messages from those who have learned the spiritual value of things, words of encouragement from men and women who have been conquerors over all the evils to which human life apparently is heir. Political issues are discussed on broad lines of true Americanism. Travelers lead their audiences to new points of pleasure, while artists and musicians open rare vistas of beauty for thought, and the business man and tired housewife go home after ten days of bodily rest and transformed mind, ready and willing to take up their daily tasks again in the place where life has set them. The benefit received is not all purely spiritual and mental uplifts. Fishing, boating, bathing, are ever present attractions at the Miami Valley Chautauqua, with athletic amusements so popular to young people of both sexes.

The advantages accruing to the people of the Miami valley from yearly having the Chautauqua assembly in its midst, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The influence for good that reaches out in many directions, is far deeper and richer than any money value received, and like the widening circles of a pool deeply stirred, spreads and widens beyond all human estimation.

Maineville. Only nine miles south of Lebanon, in Hamilton township, at the intersection of two roads, lies the little village of Maineville, a hamlet of pretty homes, grassy lawns, cement sidewalks, so attractive in every way that any city many times its size might be glad to include it within its suburban area.

As is readily seen, its appellation indicates that the name of the village is in honor of the most eastern state in our republic, from which the majority of the settlers came. It was first dubbed Yankeetown, but its legal christening by the name it now bears took place March 23, 1850, when by enactment of the state legislature it was incorporated as the town of Maineville in Warren county.

The first clearing in the township is said to have been made by a man named Wilson, but from unknown reasons he decided to locate elsewhere. Not until the War of 1812 was over, were permanent settlements made. Mr. Howe, in his Ohio history, states that Dr. John Cottle, an educated physician, who, in 1818, announced to the settlers in Warren county that he was qualified to heal all physical ills, was Maineville's first comer; but Mr. Josiah

Morrow, who for long years has devoted his time and interest to the records of Warren county and is the most reliable authority that can possibly be found, asserts that Moses Dudley ante-dated the settlement of Dr. Cottle by three years. A farm of 200 acres was purchased by Mr. Dudley, and he enjoyed the pleasant privilege of residing in the first frame house erected in that locality. Both Mr. Dudley and Dr. Cottle, with their families, made the long pioneer journey from Maine to the Miami valley. Mr. Morrow also states that a man named Carr, a blacksmith by trade, was one of the very earliest settlers.

In 1822, Benjamin Tufts, father of Benjamin, Moses and Seth G. Tufts, whose names are prominent in the prosperity of the little village, joined the settlement as fellow-pioneers from the same far-off state, and they were soon followed by others from the same corner of the republic. A small trade and early industries thrived, among them a wagon-maker's shop owned by Robert Blackstone and Josiah Greeley was a welcome craft in the business of the village.

In common with all immigrants from the New England states, the church and schoolhouse were pre-eminent in the minds and intents of the settlers at Maineville, and in eleven years after the coming of Moses Dudley he was pastor over a small congregation of Free Will Baptists, that held their first meetings in a schoolhouse that stood in the neighborhood of the village cemetery; the edifice was known as the Salt Spring church, and erected its first brick structure in the year of 1840. As to education, no township in the county equaled the settlers in this pretty corner of Hamilton township in aspiration to give the best possible educational attainments to their children, and plans were formed for its accomplishment. The year 1840 witnessed the formation of a joint stock company, whose progressive ideas and efficiency took form so rapidly that on Monday, September 25, 1848, the Maineville academy was an actuality; pupils were entering its doors to be under the instruction of Mr. John F. Foster, recently graduated from Kenyon college, as principal. The bell of the school was summoning its young people before the little village was in possession of a legal name, postoffice or graveled road. Financial aid came from settlers for many miles around. The public spirit of Gov. Morrow was shown in his large subscription to the erection of the academy, and acceptance of the presidency of its first board of trustees. So popular did the school become that for years its attendance of pupils came from all parts of Hamilton township, and it continued longer in existence than any other academy ever built in Warren county.

But the firm establishment of the public school system, and also of free high schools, closed the doors of nearly all the academies in the country at large, and in the year 1874 the building was purchased by the Maineville special school district. The village was given a postoffice under the governmental care of Col. James Ford, first postmaster.

No factory whistles are ever heard in Maineville, consequently no tall chimneys are dark blots against the sky, or pour forth clouds of thick black smoke to sully and begrime the many attractive

homes. In some things the village is ahead of far larger towns, as was shown in the passing of an ordinance by the village council in the year 1855, forbidding the owners of certain animals known by the un-euphonious name of hogs, to permit them to use the village streets for promenading.

Harveysburg. If, on a hot summer day, the little village of Harveysburg is entered from the east and one rides up the long street under the great over-hanging trees to the comfortable hotel, the impression will be that a new haven of peace is welcoming the visitor; new, because fresh paint and whitewash are so strongly in evidence. But it seems to be an unwritten law in the civil ethics of the pretty town, that each spring must witness the beautifying and freshening of weatherworn houses with paint, back fences clothed with fresh coats of snow-like whitewash, vines artistically trained, and lawns kept as smooth and clean as a parlor rug. If Harveysburg is approached from the north, a hill, over whose side the ascending road curves like an immense "S," must be climbed before the village is gained; and the traveler, if he is a lover of scenic beauty, will turn, when the summit is gained, for a backward look over the road that brought him from the railroad station at Waynesville, five miles distant. A landscape of wondrous beauty and extent will meet his eyes. Right and left, reaching to the bending horizon, will stretch field after field of waving grain, the gold of waving wheat blending with the green of swaying corn, diversified by clumps of darker woodland, among which are scattered comfortable, luxurious homes, all telling the beauty and fertility of this corner of the Little Miami valley and the wealth of its owners.

The land on which this little hamlet stands was entered by Col. Abraham Buford in the year 1787, but later purchased by Rhoden Ham, who built his home cabin upon it in March, 1815. Twelve years later it came into the ownership of William Harvey, whose name was given to the settlement whose primitive homes overlooked the sparkling waters of Caesars' creek that flows around the base of the hill. Mr. Harvey purchased the land in the year 1827, and the next year platted and laid out the village, recording it as a town in January, 1829.

At one time in its history, Harveysburg, small as it is, was one of the most active business centers of Warren county. In the sixties the pork-packing activities of the Antrim brothers was a concern that did an immense business that, perchance, was not surpassed by any other firm in southwestern Ohio. But today its trade is local, its stores and groceries do the snug, comfortable business that keeps worry from those engaged in it, and maintains a village spirit of common interest, too often lacking in places of larger size. This kindly spirit has been characteristic of the village since its founding, and it is not strange that in slavery days it was a station on the underground railway, and many a poor, frightened black face has welcomed the lights of Harveysburg as joyfully as the tired-out prodigal did the sight of his father's house.

Many are the names on tombstones in the Waynesville cemetery and country churchyards that are associated with the develop-

ment of this beautiful section of Warren county: Hatton, Dakin, Welsh, Haines, Collett, Shidaker, Sabin, Mercer, Hadley, Antrim, Wales, Harlan, Johnson, King, Wilson, Macey, MacDonald and others are interlinked with the progress and promotion of all that led to the prosperity of Harveysburg and its vicinity.

The village has always been a strong Republican stronghold, and Warren county's first supreme offering to the preservation of the Union in the great civil contest, was the life of Jabez Turner of Harveysburg, who was killed at the battle of Scarcy Creek, West Virginia, July 17, 1861.

The public spirit of the little town is plainly evident in the organization known as the Women's league, formed in the fall of 1914. The town was poorly lighted, and the first step of progress taken by the league was constant jogging of the minds of the masculine part of the community in favor of lighting the town with electricity. It took two years of unceasing labor on the part of the women to accomplish their object. But discussion and publicity brought out a vote in favor of a bond issue, and now not only are the village streets lanes of light, but many of the citizens are enjoying its convenience and brilliancy in their homes. The members of the Women's league were not only propagandists, but contributors as well, the neat sum of $200 being given by them to the good cause; they also helping to the extent of $130 towards the electric lighting of the Harveysburg town hall, and likewise buying a piano for the room. Aware that if pleasure was not furnished the young people in their home town, it would be sought elsewhere, the league has supplied the citizens with two fine lecture courses, home talent plays, and entertainments of various kinds, all first class.

The league has a splendid record for patriotism in its work for humanity during the recent attack of Germany upon world liberty. This organization, numbering only forty-five members, with no electric or railroad line connecting it with business centers, has kept splendidly in touch with all agencies for the alleviation of the sufferers in Belgium and France, and also contributing to the comfort of our boys who crossed the sea to show the world what it meant to fly America's Stars and Stripes. Among the many avenues of help extended by the league there is a credit of constant work and donations to the Red Cross, including a gift of $166.91; a donation of $50 to the work of the Young Men's Christian association overseas, bed comforts to the distressed people of Belgium, and sweaters to the Warren county boys at Camp Sheridan—a record of patriotic kindness, characteristic of the people of pretty little Harveysburg. And yet, even greater offerings of loving patriotism have come from this comparatively isolated little town. A service flag, dedicated Sunday, June 2, 1918, bore twenty-five blue stars, attestations of the loyalty of twenty-five young men willing to give their lives, if need be, that others might possess what every son of America enjoys —Liberty!

Waynesville. This pretty hilltop town, with its thriving population of nearly nine hundred people, is no inconsiderable factor in the social, intellectual and financial progressiveness of Warren county. There is something wonderfully attractive about the little

village, as one climbs the hills to the streets upon which stand the inviting, comfortable homes that tell of refined, cultured home-life. One might fancy that the beautiful, kindly spirit of the Friends, who formed a large majority of the first settlers of Waynesville, still rested in gentle benediction upon the town.

In the sketch given of Samuel Heighway is told the story of the coming of the first colonists to this attractive corner of Warren county, that is bordered by the clear waters of the Little Miami river. But this same stream, that flows so quietly under the overhanging trees and reflects a million stars when the shades of evening fall, is capable of very angry moods, and has been known to sweep over its banks, washing away bridges and sending its swirling waters even into the village.

Perchance, the wealth of a community can be estimated by the standing of its banks, and Waynesville is justly proud that the Waynesville National bank is rated today as the sixth honor bank in the state of Ohio. While the commercial life of the village is always good, its stores and activities of all kinds doing a steady, unfluctuating business, the main deposits and sound investments are made by the wealthy farming population whose fertile, magnificent farms encircle the village. And what is but just to tell, the management of the Waynesville bank from its inception has been so wise, so prudent, so firm in its honesty to its depositors, that it is regarded by the surrounding community as a very Gibraltar of trustworthiness. This was plainly shown in the panic of the year 1893, when other banks were shaken to their deepest foundation, the Waynesville National bank serenely breasted the storm without being compelled to rediscount a single bill.

The bank was founded in December of 1874, and in the following month directors were elected, men whose names are prominent in the constantly increasing prosperity written in the history of the village: S. S. Haines, Joel Evans, Jonas Janney, B. A. Stokes, S. W. Rogers, A. P. O'Neall, and E. A. Brown. The direct management of the organization was placed in the hands of S. S. Haines, president; S. W. Rogers, vice-president; Joel Evans, cashier; W. H. Allen, assistant cashier. On the first day of the ensuing February the bank was formally opened for business. Mr. Haines was retained in the presidency of the bank until his death in 1895. In the year 1882, Mr. Allen was advanced to the office of cashier, and thirteen years later made a director and vice-president, while still having the responsible duties of cashier resting upon his shoulders. In the year 1903, the death of Mr. Rogers brought Mr. Allen the occupancy of the president's chair, a position which he still holds at the present time. The business of the bank is transacted in a handsome brick and stone building, that would find a conspicuous place in towns much larger than the village of Waynesville.

For some years there was a private bank in Waynesville under the presidency of Mr. Israel Harris, who should have mention in the story of Waynesville, by reason of his fine collection of curios that for value gained a national renown. Two departments of his museum, if it may be so called, were his assemblage of ante-historic pottery, which eventually found a place in the Smithsonian institu-

tion at Washington, D. C. The most unique collection of Mr. Harris' were the beautiful pearls found in the waters of the Little Miami river that flowed so near his door. Gems that the leading jewelers of the largest cities in the country pronounced as perfect and valuable as those gathered from the waters of the Orient, and for which he was offered large prices.

The trade industries of Waynesville are few, the leading ones being a large flour mill employing about twelve men, and the Waynesville canning factory, which gives about two hundred people steady work for three months in the year. But its up-to-date progressiveness shines out in the electric lighting of its streets and many of its homes, the power coming from the Dayton Power and Light company. For about twenty years the village operated a power plant of its own, but as it only furnished a morning and evening current it was abandoned in favor of the greater and more constant power.

Waynesville keeps abreast of the times intellectually, possessing a public library which is supported by the township, assisted by a state library. The latest books along all lines of thought are found upon its shelves, and the librarian, Miss May Wright, pleases all the patrons and visitors to the library by her efficiency, familiar acquaintance with the best literature and always pleasing address.

The current news, both foreign and home, comes weekly to the people of Waynesville through the columns of the Miami Gazette, a weekly journal edited and published by Mr. I. D. L. Crane, whose childhood's home was near the village where he is now giving his energies to bringing to his numerous friends and neighbors items of interest from all sources. The Gazette was established about eighty-one years ago by Messrs. Sands and Sweet, the latter becoming in time its sole proprietor. It then passed into the editorship of Mr. T. J. Brown, who most ably filled its columns for thirty years. Mr. Crane in his boyhood was connected with the paper, but later was in the employ of the Farm and Fireside, published at Springfield, Ohio, but in the spring of 1908 became the editor and publisher of the enterprising Waynesville journal, which he keeps up to a degree of efficiency that makes it a welcome visitor in the homes of its subscribers. Mr. Crane is ably assisted in his editorial labors by his wife, whose fondness for good literature is well known.

But, haply, the thing that brings Waynesville most prominently and favorably before a wide public is an institution known as the Friends' home, maintained by the Friends of the Indiana Yearly Meeting. It was founded fourteen years ago, and has constantly grown in the appreciation and high regard of all acquainted with the organization. It is not a charitable institution, but the spirit that pervades it is one of true, sweet Christian kindliness. Throughout all southwestern Ohio the Friends' home at Waynesville has enviable renown as a model home, not alone for the fine executive ability of its board of directors, but more for the happiness that is brought in a quiet gentle way to all residing under its roof. Mr. and Mrs. Howell Pierce are the administrative force, and the home is most prosperous under their very capable management.

THE STORY OF BUTLER COUNTY

By Clayton A. Leiter

ON MARCH 24, 1803, by special enactment of the Ohio legislature, Butler county was organized. Previous to this time Ohio had suffered from a lack of organization of its counties and to meet these difficulties, the legislature created at this time not only Butler county, but also Columbiana, Franklin, Galia, Greene, Montgomery, Scioto and Warren counties.

Butler county, as then created, comprised approximately four hundred and eighty square miles of territory. The court of quarter sessions, which met May 10, 1803, with Judges James Dunn, John Greer, and John Kitchell, as associate judges of the Common Pleas court, on the bench, created Fairfield, Liberty, Lemon, St. Clair and Ross townships. There was no change in the number of townships until December 2, 1805. As originally created, Fairfield township embraced the present Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Hamilton; Madison was a part of Lemon township; Union a part of Liberty; Wayne, Milford, Reily and Hanover, parts of St. Clair; and Morgan was a part of Ross.

Wayne and Milford became townships December 2, 1805, from territory taken from St. Clair. On December 8, 1807, Reily township, named for John Reily the first clerk of the courts of the county, was separated from St. Clair. Madison became a township May 7, 1810, being taken from Lemon. Morgan was taken from Ross March 4, 1811; Oxford from Milford, August 5, 1811; Hanover from Reily and St. Clair, December 2, 1811. Union township, the last to be created, was taken from Liberty in 1823.

The first tax duplicate of Butler county was made by John Reily in 1805, and reached a total of $871.64; and upon this there was collected the first taxes, which had been levied in 1804. This duplicate, which is still in existence and covers twelve pages of foolscap paper, contained a list of all the taxable property of the county, while the duplicate of today covers more than five hundred pages of a ledger and is all typewritten. Showing the growth of Butler county in material wealth from the time of its organization until today, the tax duplicate of the county for 1920 reaches a total of $142,554,000 for all property returned for taxation—both real and personal. The original tax duplicate showed that sixty-four non-residents owned 29,727 acres of land; while three hundred and ten residents owned 87,398 acres, making a total of 117,125 acres owned by only 374 individuals. The largest owner of land in Butler county was Elias Boudinet, for whom Boudinet street, now Park avenue, in the city of Hamilton, was named. Mr. Boudinet was the owner of Sections 13, 14, 20, 21 and 25 in Lemon township. Other

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large non-resident land owners were Elijah Bursh, 1,065 acres in sections 8, 9, 16, 17, Lemon township; John N. Cummins, 1,240 acres in Fairfield township; William Henry Harrison, later a president of the United States, 640 acres in Union township; Henry Rhea, 1,895 acres in St. Clair township; Benjamin Scudder, 640 acres in Liberty township; John Cleve Symmes, 640 acres in Fairfield township; Jonathan Dayton, for whom Dayton street in the city of Hamilton was named, 2,130 acres in Liberty and Fairfield townships.

Resident owners of Butler county land then included David Beatty, 855 acres in Fairfield township and Hanover township; Daniel Doty, 2,955 acres in Lemon; Samuel Dickey, 400 acres; Samuel Dickey, of Elk Creek, 370 acres; Ralph W. Hunt, 2,600 in Lemon; Mathew G. Hueston, 1,543 acres in Fairfield; Thomas Kyle, section 28 in Lemon; Solomon Line, 834 acres in Fairfield; Ennos Potter, 640 acres in Lemon; and Joel Williams, 2,505 acres in Ross and St. Clair.

The payer of the smallest amount of taxes levied on the first duplicate was John Reily, who owned lots in Hamilton, Williamsburg, Cincinnati and Deerfield, his Hamilton holdings consisting of a lot now bounded by High, South Second and Court streets and Journal square on a portion of which the Rentschler building, Hamilton's first building of pretentious proportions, now stands. Upon all this property Mr. Reily paid the enormous tax of two cents and seven mills. The largest taxpayer of the county at that time was Celadon Symmes, whose total taxes were $21.67.

When Butler county was established in 1803, its southern boundary as set forth in the act of the Ohio legislature was such as to cut directly through about the center of the north tier of sections in Hamilton county. This resulted in much confusion but was finally remedied in 1808, when the present boundary line between Hamilton and Butler counties was established. The line between Butler and Preble counties was established in February, 1808, but later, in 1815, a portion of Butler county extending north along the Miami river was transferred to Warren county and became Franklin township in that county, where the village of Franklin is now located.

Butler county was named after General Richard Butler, a soldier of the Revolutionary war who had distinguished himself in an heroic manner on numerous occasions. General Butler was a native of Pennsylvania. He lost his life when General St. Clair met defeat at the hands of the Indians.

On April 5, 1803, the Ohio legislature named a commission consisting of James Silvers, Benjamin Sites and David Sutton to select the seat of justice for Butler county. This commission met in Hamilton in July, 1803, and considered the several places suggested. One of these was situated on the Great Miami river four miles north of Hamilton on a tract of land owned by William McClellan and George P. Torrence. Jacob Burnet, John Sutherland, Henry Brown, James Smith and William Ruffin, who owned land on the west side of the Great Miami river opposite Hamilton, later known as Rossville, suggested their land for the establishment of the seat

of justice. Israel Ludlow, for whom later Ludlow street and Ludlow park in the city of Hamilton were named, submitted a proposition to give to the county a square in the town of Hamilton for public buildings. All proposals were carefully examined and after due deliberation the commissioners accepted the proposition of Mr. Ludlow and established the seat of justice in Hamilton. This decision was reported to the court of common pleas, then in session, on July 15, 1803. Israel Ludlow, however, died January 21, 1804, before carrying into execution his proposition; but later Charlotte Chambers Ludlow, John Ludlow and James Finlay, administrators of his estate, petitioned the common pleas court for leave to complete the contract. At the December term, 1808, the court granted the prayer of their petition and in pursuance of this decree the administrators conveyed by deed to Butler county the square of ground now occupied by the court house, and also a square of ground to be used as a burying ground, for a consideration of $200.

The first terms of court held in Butler county were held in the house of John Torrence at North Water and Dayton streets, now North Monument avenue and Dayton street. The old Torrence tavern stood at this corner until the summer of 1919, when it was torn down by the Miami Conservancy district to make way for flood prevention work. Just prior to its destruction it had been used as a laundry. The first session of the common pleas court in Butler county was held in the Torrence tavern, Tuesday, July 12, 1803. The Supreme court for Butler county held its first session at the same place October 11 of the same year. After this the sessions of the court were held in one of the buildings of Fort Hamilton, situated near the east end of the present High and Main street bridge. This building was of frame construction, forty by twenty feet, one story in height and built roughly of undressed boards and without either filling or plastering. This building rested upon blocks, while under it the hogs and sheep of the village found shelter from the storms of winter and the heat of the sun in summer. The judges' seat was a rough platform of unplaned boards at the north end of the room, while a long bench, much like those used by carpenters, was used by the members of the bar for a table alongside which rough hewn benches provided seats for them. Clients, witnesses and spectators occupied the remaining section of the room. Here court was held until 1810, when a stone building, assigned also for a jail, was erected on the south side of the public square and was used until 1817, when Butler county's second court house was built. This second building was used until 1884, when it was torn down to give way to the present imposing stone structure. The present building has continued in use since then, except for the period of about a year following the disastrous fire of March, 1912, after which a new tower was placed upon the building and the interior of the structure rearranged to provide greater room and more conveniences for the various county offices.

In 1803 the court selected the old powder magazine of Fort Hamilton as a county jail. This building stood on what is now South Monument avenue, directly in the rear of the present United Presbyterian church, until 1906, when it was purchased by the late

Oliver Morton Bake and presented to the John Reily chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This organization moved the building to the east end of the High and Main street bridge and converted it into a chapter house. Here it stood until the disastrous flood, which swept it away on the morning of March 25, 1913. Incidentally it might be said that Butler county's first jail was very insecure. It was a building only about twelve by sixteen feet and was built of hewn logs, with floor and ceiling of the same material. The roof was hipped on all four sides, coming to a point in the center, this point being surmounted by a huge wooden ball. The door was made of oak planks and in its center was an aperture shaped like a half moon to admit light and air and permit the feeding of any incarcerated persons. Escapes from this primitive prison were almost as numerous as the commitments which were made to it. This building was used as a jail until 1809, when the stone building on the south side of the public square came into use. The office of the clerk of the courts was at first located in a small log house, originally a sutler's or trader's place, adjoining the Fort Hamilton garrison. It stood just south of the present United Presbyterian church and faced the north. In this building, which was two stories high, were also located the commissioner's office, the recorder's office and the postoffice. In 1809 the clerk's office was removed to the south room of the home of John Reily, where it remained until a brick office was built in 1821 on the public square.

Shortly after the seat of justice for Butler county was established in Hamilton, it was decided to erect a new jail; and the citizens of the county made subscriptions of "money, whiskey, grain, stone, lime, brick, mechanical work, labor, and hauling" for this purpose. In October, 1804, Benjamin F. Randolph and Celadon Symmes were named to collect these subscriptions, some of which, however, remained unpaid as late as 1815. On September 30, 1805, Ezekiel Ball, Mathew Richardson and Solomon Line, the commissioners, contracted with John Torrence and John Wingate to build a jail on the south side of the public square. This building was to be of stone, twenty by thirty-three feet, two stories high and to be finished by September, 1806, for a consideration of $1,600. When the building was completed it was finished interiorly, at an additional expense, for the purpose for which it was intended. On February 2, 1807, William Squier was contracted with to erect an exact duplicate immediately to the east of the original structure at a cost of $1,690. While this structure was to be completed by December 1, 1807, still it was 1810 before it was ready for occupancy by the jailor and his family. The two buildings were then used jointly. The west half of the first floor remained the prison, while the east half became the home of the jailor and his family, a hall, running north and south, separating the two sections. The upper floor over the jailor's quarters was used for a court room from 1815 until 1817 and it was here that Judge Dunlevy held court.

It was on March 4, 1846, that the county commissioners contracted with Alexander P. Miller for the erection of the present jail for the sum of $8,581. This structure was built of solid lime stone, the facing being hand cut. As originally planned the front of the

building was arranged in apartments for the accommodation of the sheriff and his family. Under these apartments were built two secure cells for the temporary confinement of offenders. On the second floor there were two rooms for the confinement of females and minor offenders. The main prison was placed in the rear portion of the building and here the cells were arranged. The windows were nineteen feet above the floor of the prison. The cells were built of iron plates, sunk in stone masonry, while the doors were gratings of heavy iron. At this time the Butler county jail was a fine example of jail construction as to both security and convenience. This prison continued in use until 1897, when, upon orders from the state board of charities, extensive improvements were made at a cost of $15,000. Modern steel jail equipment was then installed. The walls of the jail now, more than a century after its construction, remain as solid as the day they were built, without a crack or flaw.

The contract for Butler county's second court house was made with John E. Scott November 20, 1813, for $9,000, the building to be completed by the year 1816. This building was of brick on a stone foundation, two stories in height and fifty-four by fifty-four feet. On the first floor was the court room, while the second floor was given over to the grand and petit jury rooms. At the completion of this building, the contractor represented that he had lost money on the work, and by special enactment of the Ohio legislature the commissioners were authorized to make an additional allowance of $1,000. The first session of court in the new building was held at the April term, 1817. When first built, a tower was placed upon this structure and in this tower was placed a bell. This bell was used not only for the assembling of court but on various public occasions. For many years it was rung at 9 o'clock in the morning and evening and at noon each day by a person paid by public subscription to do so. It was soon found that the building as then arranged was inconvenient and finally, in 1836, the commissioners contracted with William H. Bartlett to superintend a number of alterations agreed upon. When this work was finished in 1837, the court house was in the shape in which it remained until torn down in 1885. It was fifty-four by forty-four feet, with a portico of ten feet projection on the north side facing High street. The portico was fastened to four columns of Grecian-Ionic design, thirty-two feet in height and supporting a cornice and pediment of the same design. On the north end of the building was a cupola surmounted by a figure of Justice holding the scales of justice and a sword. The court room was then placed on the second floor, with the judges' bench at the south end of the room and a gallery at the north end. The first floor was converted into offices for the sheriff and coroner together with jury rooms. This work cost $15,915. The building was slightly remodeled in 1850, just prior to which a fine clock, now in the tower of St. John's Evangelical church, with four faces, had been placed in the cupola. This clock, which cost $1,000, was paid for by popular subscription.

In addition to the court house, which occupied the center of the public square, two office buildings had been built, one to the east and one to the west of the temple of justice. In February, 1820, the

commissioners contracted with Pierson Sayre for these two buildings, each forty feet long, twenty feet wide and twenty feet high, the contract price being $2,486. They were completed in 1822. In 1836 the west building was extended twenty-three feet and made two stories high. Thomas Moore did this work at a cost of $1,500. In 1837 the east building was improved in a similar manner, Jacob H. Elrick doing the work at a cost of $1,825. These buildings were occupied by the clerk of the court, treasurer, auditor, recorder, probate judge, coroner and commissioners. They continued in use until the completion of the new court house in 1889.

In 1885, through the efforts of Senator George F. Elliott, the commissioners of Butler county were authorized by enactment of the Ohio legislature to issue bonds for the erection of a new court house. The abandonment of the old court house was at once planned, and on Saturday, June 6, 1885, Judge Alexander F. Hume presiding, a farewell session of the common pleas court was held in the building. A building committee consisting of Thomas Slade, Eli Long, L. N. Bonham, county commissioners, and Col. James E. Neal and C. B. Johnson was appointed by the court and on February 16, 1885, organized with Col. Neal as chairman, and Joseph B. Hughes auditor-clerk. On March 30 D. W. Gibbs & Co. of Toledo were employed as architects and on April 21 plans for the building were adopted. On June 19 the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Freeman Compton at his bid of $182,127.93, while the contract for the heating system went to Isaac D. Smead & Co. of Toledo for $26,890. Finally work had progressed so far that on October 29, 1885, the cornerstone of the new structure was laid by the grand officers of the Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, S. Stacker Williams of Newark, grand master. The new court house was completed and accepted February 4, 1889, and had cost, complete with its furnishings, $304,886.43.

The first step toward the erection of an infirmary in Butler county was taken June 4, 1831, when the county commissioners named Daniel Millikin, Jonathan Pierson and Caleb DeCamp to receive proposals for a site. As a result of their investigation the site where the present county infirmary now stands was chosen. This land, consisting of ninety-nine and one-third acres, was purchased August 2, 1831, from Thomas Espy for $1,800, half in cash and half in one year. In December of the same year James McBride prepared plans for an infirmary building and on July 6, 1832, Daniel Doty, who had received the contract, began work on the structure.

In 1835 Daniel Beaver erected a "mad house" of brick on the infirmary farm at a cost of $900. In 1856 William B. VanHook erected the stone building, still standing, for the insane inmates. An attempt was made in 1883 to sell the infirmary property and erect a new infirmary building on cheaper ground near McGonigle. The proposition was submitted to a vote of the people and was overwhelmingly defeated.

D. W. Gibbs & Co. of Toledo were employed in 1884 to prepare plans for a new infirmary building. A contract was let to Freeman Compton, on the plans accepted, and the present structure was erected. It was accepted and dedicated in 1885.

Butler county has always been an active political center. For years it was known as the Gibraltar of the Democracy of Ohio. However, practically at all times, efficient and conscientious officers have been chosen by the people of the county to serve them in the public duties required. Butler county has been honored by three of its sons being elected to the governorship of the state—the Hon. William Bebb, who was governor from 1847 until 1849; the Hon. James Edwin Campbell, who was governor from 1890 until 1892, and Governor James Middleton Cox, who was governor from 1912 until 1916 and was again elected in 1917 for the term beginning January 1, 1918, being Ohio's World War governor.

Josiah Scott, a Butler county man, was a member of the Supreme court of the state from 1847 until 1872, while John Woods was auditor of state from 1845 until 1852, and John M. Millikin was treasurer of state from 1876 until 1878. James B. Vance and Elijah B. King were members of the constitutional convention from May 6, 1850, until March 10, 1851; Lewis D. Campbell a member of the constitutional convention in 1873, and David Pierce of the constitutional convention of 1912. Elijah Vance was the speaker of the Ohio senate during its thirty-fifth session, 1836-1837, while the Hon. James E. Neal, later United States consul to Liverpool, England, was the speaker of the house of representatives of the sixty-third general assembly, 1878-1880. James B. King was a member of the state board of equalization in 1853.

Butler county since its organization has been in either the first, second, third or seventh congressional district of Ohio, but has always been represented by able men who made their mark in the halls of congress. When Butler county was organized, the whole state was one congressional district, but in 1812 it became a part of the first district; in 1832, a part of the second district; in 1853, a part of the third district; in 1882, a part of the seventh district; and again in 1884, a part of the third district which now comprises Butler, Preble and Montgomery counties. Butler county was represented in congress from 1803 until 1813 by Jeremiah Morrow, Warren county, Federal; 1813 until 1816, by John McLean, Federal of Warren county; 1816 until 1819, by William Henry Harrison, Federal, Hamilton county; 1819 until 1823, by Thomas R. Ross, Whig, of Warren county; 1823 until 1825, by Thomas Ross, Whig, Warren county; 1825 until 1829, John Woods, Whig, of Butler county; 1829 until 1821, by James Shielas, Democrat, Butler county; 1821 until 1833, by Thomas Corwin, Whig, of Warren county; 1833 until 1839, by Taylor Webster, Democrat, Butler county; 1839 until 1845, by John B. Weller, Democrat, Butler county; 1845 until 1847, Francis A. Cunningham, Whig, of Preble county; 1847 until 1849, David Fisher, Whig, Clinton county; 1849 until 1853, Lewis D. Campbell, Whig, Butler county; 1858 until 1863, Clement L. Vallandigham, Democrat, Montgomery county; 1863 until 1871, Robert C. Schenck, Republican, Montgomery county; 1871 until 1873, Lewis D. Campbell, Democrat, Butler county; 1873 until 1875, John Q. Smith, Republican, Clinton county; 1875 until 1877, John S. Savage, Democrat, Clinton county; 1877-1879, Mills Gardner, Republican, Fayette county; 1879-1881,

John A. McMahon, Democrat, Dayton; 1881-1883, Henry Lee Morey, Republican, Butler county; 1883-1889, James Edwin Campbell, Democrat, Butler county; 1889-1891, Henry Lee Morey, Republican, Butler county; 1891-1894, George W. Houck, Democrat, Montgomery county; 1894-1897, Paul J. Sorg, Democrat, Butler county; 1897-1901, John L. Brenner, Democrat, Montgomery county; 1901-1905, Robert J. Nevin, Republican, Montgomery county; 1905-1911, James M. Cox, Democrat, Montgomery county; 1911-1921, Warren Gard, Democrat, Butler county.

Prosecuting attorneys of Butler county have been Daniel Symmes from 1803-1804; Arthur St. Clair, 1804-1808; William Corry, 1808-1810; David K. Este, 1810-1816; Benjamin Collett, 1816-1820; John Woods, 1820-1825; Jesse Corwin, 1825-1835; John B. Weller, 1835-1839; Elijah Vance, 1839-1843; John Woods, part of 1843; Thomas Millikin, 1843-1844; Oliver S. Witherby, 1844-1848; Michael C. Ryan, 1848-1852; Isaac Robertson, 1852-1856; Z. W. Selby, 1856-1860; Fred Van Derveer, 1860-1862; Samuel Z. Gard, 1862-1866; Elijah Vance, 1866-1870; John W. Wilson, 1870-1871; S. Z. Gard, 1871-1872; Henry Lee Morey, 1872-1874; James L. Vallandigham, 1874-1876; James E. Campbell, 1876-1880; John F. Neilan, 1880-1885; William C. Shepherd, 1885-1888; Culbertson J. Smith, 1888-1894; Edward E. Hull, 1894, died before taking office; W. K. Rhonemus, 1894-1895; Culbertson J. Smith, 1895-1898; Warren Gard, 1898-1904; Robert S. Woodruff, 1904-1908; M. O. Burns, 1908-1912; Ben A. Bickley, 1912-1918; Isaac C. Baker, 1918-1920.

The sheriffs who have served Butler county are William McClellan, 1803-1807; John Wingate, 1807-1809; William McClellan, 1809-1813; James McBride, 1813-1817; Pierson Sayre, 1817-1821; Samuel Millikin, 1821-1825; John Hall, 1825-1829; Pierson Sayre, 1829-1831; William Sheely, 1831-1835; Israel Gregg, 1835-1839; John K. Wilson, 1839-1843; William J. Elliott, 1843-1847; Ferd Van Derveer, 1847-1849; Aaron L. Schenck, 1849-1851; Peter Murphy, 1851-1856; Joseph Garrison, 1856-1860; A. A. Phillips, 1860-1864; A. J. Reese, 1864-1868; Robert N. Andrews, 1868-1872; William H. Allen, 1872-1876; Marcellus Thomas, 1876-1880; Frank D. Black, 1880-1884; George W. St. Clair, 1884-1888; Isaac Rogers, 1888-1892; Frank Krebs, 1892-1896; William Bruck, 1896-1900; Peter Bisdorr, 1900-1904; Luke Brannon, 1904-1908; Andy Graf, 1908-1912; Harry A. Metcalfe, 1912-1916; Frank E. Pepper, 1916-1920.

The clerks of the court of Butler county have been John Reily, 1803-1842; Taylor Webster, 1842-1846; James McBride, 1846-1852; M. C. Ryan, 1852-1858; John McElwee, 1858-1864; Edward Dalton, 1864-1866; Patrick Gordon, 1866-1873; Jarvis Hargitt, 1873-1879; Barton S. James, 1879-1880; W. S. Caldwell, 1880-1881; R. B. Millikin, 1881-1887; A. J. Welliver, 1887-1893; Christian Pabst, 1893-1899; John L. Huffman, jr., 1899-1905; Larwence M. Larsh, 1905-1908; Charles Bronson, 1908-1912; John F. Heath, 1912-1916; A. W. C. Huffman, 1916-1922.

The first auditors of Butler county held an appointive office, but since 1832 they have been elected by a vote of the people. Those who have served this capacity are as follows: John Mc-

Clure, 1820-1831; James O'Conner, 1821-1832; James B. Cameron, 1832-1843; James B. Cameron, jr., 1843-1844; Ludwig Betz, 1844-1847; Alfred Thomas, 1847-1848; Franklin Stokes, 1848-1850; Wilson H. Layman, 1850-1852; William S. Phares, 1852-1858; James Daugherty, 1858-1860; Henry H. Wallace, 1860-1862; William C. Hunter, 1862-1866; S. A. Campbell, 1866-1870; Adolph Schmidt, 1870-1874; H. P. P. Peck, part of 1874; Henry H. Wallace, 1874-1876; S. B. Berry, 1875-1881; Joseph B. Hughes, 1881-1885; Richard Brown, 1885-1888; S. A. Campbell, 1888-1889; Richard Brown, 1889-1892; Frank X. Duerr, 1892-1898; Henry C. Gray, 1898-1901; Christian Pabst, 1901-1907; Joseph E. Brate, 1907-1911; W. W. Crawford, 1911-1915; Quincy A. Davis, 1915-1919; Harry J. Long, 1919-1921.

As with the auditors, the office of county recorder was at first appointive, but finally in 1831 was made elective with terms of three years. The recorders of Butler county have been John Reily, 1803-1811; James Heaton, 1811-1820; Isaac Hawley, 1820-1821; Charles K. Smith, 1821-1835; William S. Ingersoll, part of 1835; Isaac T. Sanders, 1835-1841; Israel Gregg, 1841-1844; James George, 1844-1847; John H. Gordon, 1847-1853; Henry H. Wallace, 1853-1859; John H. Gordon, 1859-1863; William Russell, 1863-1869; Samuel Davis, 1869-1875; Peter Bender, 1875-1878; Alexander Getz, 1878-1884; Henry C. Gray, 1884-1887; Robert M. Elliott, 1887-1890; Henry C. Gray, 1890-1896; William J. Becker, 1896-1902; John C. Braun, 1902-1909; Homer D. Gray, 1909-1913; Walter J. Braun, 1913-1917; Henry Tiemeyer, 1917-1921.

While the office of county treasurer was at first appointive, it became an elective office in 1827 and has so remained ever since. Butler county's treasurers have been Joseph F. Randolph, 1803-1811; Hugh B. Hawthorn, 1811-1812; Hugh Wilson, 1812-1827; Charles K. Smith, 1827-1836; William Hunter, 1836-1844; Richard Easton, 1844-1848; Dr. Robert B. Millikin, 1848-1850; Henry Traber, 1850-1853; Franklin Stokes, 1853-1854; John W. Snyder, 1854-1858; Elias H. Gaston, 1858-1862; N. G. Oglesby, 1862-1864; David W. Brant, 1864-1868; John D. Lindley, 1868-1870; Seldon A. Campbell, part of 1870; John C. Lindley, part of 1870; William Russell, 1870-1872; David Yeakle, 1872-1876; Hugh H. Jones, 1876-1880; William B. Oglesby, 1880-1882; James T. Gray, died before taking his office in 1882; Harry Engle, 1882-1883; Frank W. Whitaker, 1883-1887; William W. Boyd, 1887-1891; Thomas M. Boyd, 1891-1895; Joseph Sloneker, 1895-1899; Wilmer S. Brown, 1899-1903; Harry E. Engle, 1903-1907; John G. Somers, 1907-1911; Harry J. Long, 1911-1915; Fred W. Engle, 1915-1919; Louis T. Nein, 1919-1921.

The men who have served as coroners of Butler county were Samuel Dillon, 1803-1805; Joshua Delaplane, 1805-1807; David Beatty, 1807-1815; Samuel Dillon, 1815-1817; John Hall, 1817-1819; Joseph Wilson, 1819-1821; James B. Cameron, 1821-1825; William Blair, 1825-1831; William Hunter, 1821-1833; James S. Greer, 1833-1835; William J. Elliott, 1835-1839; John M. Flagg, 1839-1840; 1840-1843, no record; John Crane, 1843-1846; B. F. Raleigh, 1846-1848; Clement Clifton, 1848-1852; Joseph L. Garrison, 1852-1854;

Jacob Troutman, 1854-1856; J. Longfellow, 1856-1858; S. L. Hunter, 1858-1864; Thomas Reed, 1864-1866; William Spencer, 1866-1870; Thomas Knox, 1870-1872; William Spencer, 1872-1885; Thomas B. Talbott, 1885-1891; John R. Brown, 1891-1892; Charles Krone, 1892-1897; O. P. McHenry, 1897-1901; Thomas D. Sharkey, 1901-1905; August Schumacher, 1905-1909; Dr. John A. Burnett, 1909-1913; Henry Krone, 1913-1917; Edward Cook, 1917-1921.

The early surveyors of Butler county were appointed, the office finally became an elective one. Under appointment, James Heaton served from 1803 until 1822; and was then succeeded by George R. Bigham, 1822-1836; Ludwig Getz, 1836-1842; Benjamin F. Raleigh, 1842-1849; Mathew R. Shielas, 1849-1856; Alexander King, 1856-1863; Abram C. Marys, 1863-1871; Mason S. Hamilton, 1871-1874; John C. Weaver, 1874-1882; T. E. Crider, 1882-1884; Benjamin F. Finch, 1884-1886; William Brannon, 1886-1887; John C. Weaver, 1887-1895; Louis A. Dillon, 1895-1914; Fred M. Hammerle, 1914-1920.

About half of Butler county, that portion which lies east of the Great Miami river, is part of the original Symmes purchase. On August 29, 1787, Judge John Cleve Symmes of New Jersey submitted to the congress of the United States a proposition for the purchase of one million acres of land, more or less, lying between the Great Miami and Little Miami rivers. The exact boundaries of the Symmes purchase were fixed by congress at Philadelphia on April 12, 1792. The deed for three hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres, approved by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and signed by George Washington, president of the United States, is dated September 30, 1794. The consideration was given as $165,063.42. In October, 1795, Symmes began the transfer to other purchasers parts of the land which he had thus acquired and this year no doubt saw the beginning of the settlement of the Great Miami valley and of Butler county.

At this time the Great Miami valley was inhabited principally by the Miami Indians, while to the north were the Piquas, and to the east and northeast were the Ottawas. Adventurous immigrants attempted settlements in the territory, but the hostile Indians prevented this until under the act of congress in 1791 General Arthur St. Clair, with General Richard Butler second in command and Colonel Darke leading the advance, left Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, and on September 17 reached a point twenty-five miles from Fort Washington, on the east bank of the Great Miami river. Here they halted and erected the first of a chain of forts, naming it Fort Hamilton, in honor of the secretary of the United States treasury, Alexander Hamilton. To this fort it was that General St. Clair retired after the defeat at Greenville on November 4, 1791. Practically all of the buildings and stockade of Fort Hamilton were built by Captain Armstrong, who had been left in command of the fort by General St. Clair. The defeat of General St. Clair caused him to resign, January 8, 1792, although the congress, after a thorough investigation, had absolved him from any blame whatsoever. On January 28, 1792, General Wilkinson, who had been made the suc-

cessor of General St. Clair, started from Fort Washington for Fort Hamilton. William Henry Harrison, later a president of the United States, and John Reily, who became one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Hamilton, were members of this expedition. They arrived at Fort Hamilton the next day, crossed the river, and followed the trace road cut through the forests by General St. Clair. They returned February 5, having recovered the bodies of seventy-eight soldiers, who had fallen in the battles with the Indians, and one piece of artillery. Later General Anthony Wayne, "Mad Anthony," as he was known, was ¡laced in the Miami country with an army of five thousand men and through his vigorous work and his victory in "The Battle of Fallen Timbers" on August 20, 1794, near Fort Recovery, the savage menace was practically removed. Major Jonathan Cass was then in command at Fort Hamilton.

Darius E. Orcutt, a soldier in the army of General St. Clair, married Sallie McHenry at Fort Hamilton and erected a log cabin just beyond the confines of the fort. It is thus believed that he practically became the first settler of Hamilton. Israel I udlow had purchased from Jonathan Dayton, an associate of John Cleve Symmes, the site and the surroundings of Fort Hamilton. The first purchasers of lands from Ludlow were John Greer, Isaac Wiles, Benjamin Randolph and John Torrence. In June, 1795, when Wayne's volunteer army was disbanded, quite a number of the officers and the men who had been located at Fort Hamilton purchased lots and built homes. On August 3, 1795, the treaty of peace between the United States government and the twelve tribes of Indians was signed by General Wayne and the chiefs of the several tribes. John Sutherland then purchased a tract of land, erected a building and opened the first store in Hamilton, on the spot where the McNeely home still stands on North Front street, just north of Market street. Fort Hamilton was abandoned in the fall of 1795, and the stores and property were sold at auction.

The first house on the west side of the river was built near what is now North B street and Park avenue by Archibald Tolbert, who operated a fêrry across the river at that point. Later Isaac Falconer, the father of Dr. Cyrus Falconer, erected a building and opened the first public house on the west side of the river, opposite Fort Hamilton.

The first white woman to locate in Butler county was perhaps a Mrs. Potter. The late Benjamin Sweet, of Liberty township, whose parents brought him to Butler county, in 1813, stated on numerous occasions before his death that he remembered a Mrs. Potter, who was acknowledged in his youthful days as the first white woman to locate in Butler county, near Hamilton. The first white man to settle in Butler county is not known, but David Gregory was among the first, and his wife, Margaret Gregory, is admittedly the second white woman to live within the present confines of Butler county. In a graveyard on the farm of Peter Shepherd, in Liberty township, is the tombstone of David Gregory, who died July 9, 1802, aged 34 years. In the same graveyard is the tombstone of his wife, Margaret Gregory, who died August 12, 1821, aged 66 years. From this it would seem that Mrs. Gregory was twelve years the senior of her

husband. However, engraved upon this woman's tombstone is this inscription:

Here lies the woman, the first save one,
Who settled on the Miami above Hamilton.
Her table was spread, and that of the best,
And Anthony Wayne was often her guest.

From a population so small and so uncertain, less than a century and a half ago, Butler county has become closely settled, villages have sprung up in every locality, cities have developed and today Butler county boasts of Hamilton, with its population of sixty thousand; Middletown, with a population of twenty thousand; Oxford, with a population of four thousand, and a number of smaller villages ranging in population from two hundred to one thousand. Butler county as a whole has a population today of approximately one hundred and twenty thousand people.

Manufacturing Industries of Butler County

Hamilton is essentially a manufacturing city. Situated in the heart of the beautiful Great Miami valley, with ample rail connection with the outside world, it is ideally located for this purpose. The growth and success of Hamilton's industries have been due to the fact that their employees are everywhere recognized as the most skilled in the world. As a general rule, too, the conditions of employment and wages have been such that industrial disturbances, although occurring occasionally, have never been chronic nor of long duration, so as to seriously affect the productiveness of the plants. Another feature of Hamilton's industries is that it is an acknowledged fact that more Hamilton workmen own their own homes than in any other city of similar size and such great employing capacity in the entire United States. With such ideal conditions existing, Hamilton's industries stand pre-eminent in their various lines. The products of the city's manufacturing plants go to every quarter of the globe. Its paper-making machinery has ever found a ready sale in Japan; its Corliss engines can be found in China, Russia and Australia; its machine tools are used in every factory of importance throughout the civilized world; its safes protect the wealth of thousands of homes, offices and banks; its stoves cook the meals in thousands of homes; its furnaces give comfort when the blasts of winter come; while every postal card bearing the stamp of the United States postoffice service department is made in Hamilton.

Into such a world-wide market go the products of the factories of Hamilton that the city's chamber of commerce has adopted for its slogan, "Known in the World's Markets." In Hamilton and its immediate vicinity there are one hundred and forty-one factories, many the leaders in their lines, but all of more or less importance. These factories give employment to fifteen thousand operatives and have an aggregate weekly payroll of $250,000. The normal annual output of the industries of Hamilton is conservatively estimated at

$11,250,000. The capitalization of Hamilton's factories reaches a total of approximately $14,500,000, representing property holdings of over $24,000,000.

Among the chief products of Hamilton's varied industries are farm tractors, Corliss engines, gas engines, bank vaults, safes, sugar mills, plate glass machinery, frogs and switches, automobile accessories, sanitary appliances, coke, pig iron, castings of all kinds, machine tools, stoves, punching and shearing machinery, agricultural implements, woodenware, paper, cans, tobacco, wood-working machinery, woolens, felts, beer, leather, books, catalogues, wire and grille work, furnaces, knit goods, sifting and mixing machinery, mops, wringers, music stands, autographic registers, asphalt paving, malt, computing scales, tanks, music-roll punching machinery, carbon paper, typewriter ribbon, flour and hundreds of other products. Hamilton has fifteen splendid foundries and is the third city in Ohio in melting capacity.

Hamilton's newest industry is a tractor plant erected by Henry Ford & Son, Incorporated, of Detroit, Mich. This plant was completed during the summer of 1919 and began operations about January 1, 1920. When operated at full capacity and complete in all its details, the Ford plant will give employment to five thousand skilled workmen. The coming of the Ford tractor plant to Hamilton has given a great impetus to the other manufacturing plants of the city, many of which have erected and are now erecting large additions which will mean increased production and a greater satisfactory employment to the workmen of the city. With Henry Ford owning six hundred acres of land adjacent to the Ford plant, which will permit of a vast extension of this industry, and the construction by him of an hydro-electric plant that will assure every manufacturing concern an ample supply of electric power, Hamilton's industrial future is as bright and promising as its past is secure.

Hamilton became a manufacturing center in its earlier days through the establishment of an hydraulic system which assured cheap power. The system of hydraulics—one on the east side, with two branches, and one on the west side—was constructed by the Hamilton and Rossville Hydraulic company, which was incorporated March 24, 1841. The first water for power was supplied January 27, 1845, to Hunter, Erwin & Hunter, who operated a flour mill at the west end of High street. Great impetus was at once given manufacturing in Hamilton and soon the following mills and factories lined the hydraulic on the east side: Miller, Campbell & Co.'s sawmill, Owens, Lane & Dyer machine shop, William Bebb's and L. B. Campbell's cotton mill, William Beckett's paper mill, McGuire, Klein & Erwin's paper mill; Burnett's sawmill, Shuler & Benninghofen's woolen mill, the Hydraulic Sash factory, John W. Erwin and William Hunter's flour mill; Aaron Potter's Marble works, Charles F. Eisel's planing mill, Samuel K. Leiter's planing mill, Peter Black's Machine shop, the Long & Allstatter factory, the Deinzer, Stephan & Co.'s hub and spoke factory and the Hamilton River mills. On the west side power was furnished to Joseph P. Wilson's sawmill, William A. Elliott's flour mill, the West Hamilton mills, the West Side tanneries and the Kennedy Brush factory.

From the earliest days progress has been the watchword of Hamilton's industries. From the start made when water power was cheap and abundant, the plants of Hamilton kept up with the advance in manufacturing, accepted every assured development and today they stand pre-eminent in their various lines.

One of Hamilton's earliest, now one of its greatest, industries is the plant of the Niles Tool Works company. This plant removed to Hamilton from Cincinnati in 1871, the people of Hamilton donating a part of the ground and the material for the plant. At first the plant was operated by a partnership, but in 1892 the Niles Tool Works company was incorporated, and later in the same year a reorganization took place and the capital stock was increased to $2,000,000. The company then possessed a number of valuable patents that placed its machine tools far in advance of those of its competitors. Branch offices were maintained throughout the world. Later, in 1901, there was a merger of machine tool interests and the Niles-Bement-Pond company was formed, although the Niles company maintained its independent organization. For many years the products of the Niles works have been accepted by the United States government as standard. The officers of the company are: J. K. Cullen, president; S. D. Fetton, vice president; J. L. Blair, secretary; John B. Cornell, treasurer.

Sohn & Rentschler for a number of years conducted a very successful foundry at North Fourth and Vine streets, but the flood of 1913 wrecked the plant and Henry Sohn and George Adam Rentschler, the proprietors, decided to discontinue the business, while its contracts were turned over to the Hamilton Foundry and Machine company, controlled by the Rentschler interests

The year 1918 saw the passing of another industry which in its day had stood pre-eminent in its line. It was the factory of the Bentel & Margedant company on North Fourth street, where wood working machinery was made. In 1918, however, all persons interested except the Margedant family disposed of their holdings, the plant was sold to the Long & Allstatter company, and then the Margedants placed all their interests in the Central Foundry company, with Captain A. W. Margedant as president and treasurer; Carl E. Margedant, vice president, and William C. Margedant, secretary. A large gray iron casting foundry was erected on the east side of Mill road between Dayton and Heaton streets.

The H. P. Deuscher company is one of Hamilton's oldest concerns; and its products have gone into every state of the Union. It was in 1879 that H. P. Deuscher started business in a small way operating the Variety Iron works. In 1888 the business was incorporated as the H. P. Deuscher company with $50,000 capital stock. It then manufactured the Barbour corn drill; white castings were made for the Fashion school desk and the Norris Brothers' implement works. A number of other implements which gained a wide sale were manufactured. In 1893 the company began the manufacture of heating and ventilating appliances. In August, 1910, the entire plant was destroyed by fire. It was immediately rebuilt but along the most modern lines and the manufacture of gray iron castings made the exclusive business of the company.

A company that has achieved great success and which has brought fame to Hamilton as a manufacturing center is the Hoovens, Owens & Rentschler company. It was incorporated in 1880 with a capital of $250,000, which has since been increased to $2,000,000, to manufacture the Hamilton Corliss engine. The success of the business was almost instantaneous and rapid progress was made from the very start. Many additions have been built to the plant until today it occupies more than three city blocks and employs two thousand skilled workmen and furnishes a product known in every quarter of the globe. With the outbreak of the World war the company took up the manufacture of marine engines for the Emergency Fleet corporation and achieved a far greater success than most of the concerns which attempted to aid in the winning of the war through their products. Great credit for the wonderful success achieved by the Hooven, Owens & Rentschler company, not only in its great war work but along all lines of progress, is due to Gordon Sohn Rentschler.

Occupying a distinct position in the paper manufacturing world is the Champion Coated Paper company. This company began operations in June, 1895, in a small building forty by two hundred feet, operating but one paper making machine. Today the plant of the company covers the space of ten city blocks and its output of coated paper far exceeds the output of the combined competing mills. It was the Champion Coated Paper company that first developed the process of coating paper on both sides in one operation. In December, 1902, the coating mill of the company was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of over $1,000,000, partially covered by insurance. Again during the flood of 1913 the west paper mill, sorting room, warehouse and a portion of the finishing mills were destroyed by fire, while all other portions of the mill were damaged so that the loss from fire and water reached a total of $2,500,000. However, the mills were rapidly rebuilt and again placed in operation. All the postal card paper used by the United States postoffice department is manufactured by the Champion Coated Paper company.

The Estate Stove company is another industry that has brought fame to Hamilton and success to itself. This company was originally the F. & L. Kahn Brothers. The nucleus of the present mammoth establishment was the foundry of Martin, Henderson & Co. at Hanging Rock, Ohio, established in 1842. The plant was removed to Hamilton in 1884, with Felix, Lazard and Samuel Kahn at the head of the establishment. The company's business has increased most rapidly and today its products of one-register furnaces and gas stoves are sent to all parts of the world where gas, either natural or artificial, is burned. During the World war thousands of the smaller field kitchens used by Uncle Sam's fighting forces were made by this company in Hamilton. The present officers of the company, which was incorporated December 31, 1905, are Felix Kahn, president; Lazard Kahn, vice president; Samuel Kahn, treasurer; David F. Kahn, secretary; E. W. Hake, assistant secretary.

Another long established manufacturing concern of Hamilton is the Black-Clawson company, engaged principally in the manufacture of paper-making machinery. Started originally by Peter

Black as a general machine shop, it finally, under the direction of his son, the late Frank Xavier Black, began to specialize in the manufacture of paper-making machinery and finally the Black-Clawson company was organized with $50,000 capital stock by Mr. Black and Linus P. Clawson. Later other interests entered the concern, which was re-incorporated February 27, 1903, with $1,000,000 capital stock. The company today has for its officers Frank Trowbridge, president; A. C. Shinkle of Covington, Ky., first vice president; Herman L. Kutter, secretary, and H. Robert Dilg, treasurer.

Engaged originally, when organized in 1874, in the manufacture of farm implements, the Long & Allstatter company has had a long and successful career, expanding its business from time to time until it is now engaged in the manufacture of trip hammers, hydraulic presses and some of the heaviest machinery placed upon the market. So greatly had the business of the company expanded that in 1918 it acquired the property of the Bentel & Margedant company for a foundry and an additional machine shop, while the abandoned plant of the MacNeale & Urban Safe company on Millville avenue, in West Hamilton, was taken over to be devoted exclusively to the manufacture of farming implements. A sale of the interests of the Long family in the company in 1918 resulted in a reorganization of the company, with the capital increased to $800,000. The present officers of the company are William M. Rumely of Chicago, Ill., president; F. Pierce Long, vice president; R. A. Pfau, secretary, and R. E. Clark, treasurer.

The Advance Manufacturing company, with a plant on North B street, is another of Hamilton's older manufacturing plants. It is the outgrowth of the Owens, Lane & Deyer company of half a century ago and later the business of the late William Ritchie. It is engaged in the manufacture of gas engines and appliances. The company was incorporated with $50,000 capital stock October 28, 1887. Oscar N. Ritchie is the present manager of the concern.

The American Foundry and Machine company, engaged principally in the foundry business, however, making stoves and heating plants, has a large factory in East Hamilton. The company was incorporated July 20, 1905, with a capital of $100,000. The officers of the company are Abraham Ballinger, president; Aaron Jacobs, secretary.

The Automatic Electric Sterlinzer company is one of Hamilton's newest manufacturing concerns, having been incorporated in July 1917, with $25,000 capital stock. Its officers are C. J. Koehler, president and treasurer; J. H. Reichart, vice-president and S. B. Koehler, secretary. It is engaged in the manufacture of electrical specialties at South Seventh and Walnut streets.

The American Frog and Switch company is engaged in the manufacture of frogs and switches for railways. It is one of the important industries of Hamilton and has seen quite a rapid growth since the incorporation of the company in June of 1901. Its large plant is located on West Main street. The company is incorporated for $400,000 with C. E. Hooven, president; Don Hooven, secretary; Eugene S. Griffis, treasurer; William H. Raabe, engineer; L. F.

Phipps, chairman of the board of directors. These men together with Charles E. Heiser constitute the board of directors.

The Carr Milling company, engaged in the handling of wheat and the manufacture of high grade flours, was incorporated in April of 1897, with a capital of $50,000. This business has been in existence since the early sixties of the nineteenth century and is the outgrowth of the former Carr and Brown Flour mill, at one time situated at North Fifth and Dayton streets and operated by water power. W. Barton Carr is the president; Jessie J. Carr, vice-president; and F. E. Barker secretary of the company.

One of Hamilton's newer industries is the Ceramic Machinery company, operating an extensive shop on the Middletown pike opposite the fair grounds. This company was incorporated November 22, 1907, with a capital of $100,000. Its officers are Fred E. Goldsmith, president; Anthony H. Walburg, of Middletown, vice-president; Frank B. Yingling, secretary and treasurer.

The Cincinnati Brewing company, now engaged principally in the manufacture of ice, in its large plant at South Front and Sycamore streets, is the outgrowth of the beer manufacturing business of the late Peter Schwab. The company, with a capital of $250,000, was incorporated in 1882. The company officers at present are Ferdinand Schwenn, vice-president and treasurer; and Edward Stephen, secretary, practically all of the members of the Schwab family having passed away.

The Columbia Machine Tool company, whose factory is at Fair Grove and Wilby avenues, sprang into existence in December, 1916. It is engaged in the manufacture of lathes and other machine tools. This company is capitalized at $100,000 with F. E. Goldsmith, president; Eugene S. Rich, vice-president; and Frank B. Yingling, secretary and treasurer.

The Cullen and Vaughn company was incorporated in December, 1913, and took over the business of the Bender company which a number of years ago succeeded J. F. Bender & Brothers, general contractors and builders. The company for several years operated a large planing mill at North Fifth and Dayton streets, but its principal holdings are now a large lumber yard on the south side of Dayton street at North Fifth. The main offices of the company have been removed to Columbus.

The plant of the Eagle Woodenware company was removed from Zanesville to Hamilton in 1912 and is engaged in the manufacture of buckets, baskets, mops and similar articles of family use. The plant is located on Dayton street just east of the Miami and Erie canal. The company was incorporated in 1912 and has F. M. Fritsch, president and treasurer; and L. B. Fritsch, secretary.

The W. P. Eaton Packing company, incorporated in September, 1918, has proven very successful. With a capital of $80,000 when incorporated it increased its capital to $180,000 in August of 1919, and took over the plant of the George Rupp Packing company on South Monument avenue, one of the oldest meat packing industries in the Great Miami Valley. Thomas E. Slade is president; and W. P. Eaton, secretary and treasurer of the company.

The Fischer Can company occupies the buildings formerly used by the defunct Columbia Carriage company on Central avenue opposite South avenue and is engaged in the manufacture of tin cans and other kinds of tin containers. The company was incorporated in 1916 and has for its officers Charles Fischer, president; Carl H. Albrecht, secretary and treasurer.

Two large concerns are engaged in the milk and dairy business in Hamilton, taking a great portion of the milk supplied by the farmers of the county. The Frechtling Dairy company was incorporated in 1908 with a capital of $10,000. It operates a plant on South Front street. The officers of the company are: Arthur Frechtling, president; Walton S. Bowers, vice-president; Carl Frechtling, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The Hamilton Milk company was incorporated in January, 1901, with a capital of $25,000. It has a large plant at the northwest corner of the Baltimore & Ohio railway and Walnut street. Howard T. Mallon is president of the company.

A small but important concern in the manufacturing world of Hamilton is the Hamilton Brass and Aluminum Castings company. It was incorporated in December, 1917, and operates in the rear of 704 South Eighth street. Charles W. Cork is president; and Charles E. Koehler, secretary and treasurer.

The brick making industry was at one time an important one in and around Hamilton. The Stillwaugh and Durrough plants occupied an important place in the industries of the city. At the present time, however, but one such plant is in operation, that of the Hamilton Brick company, incorporated on February 5, 1895, with $50,000 capital stock and operating a large plant along the Miami and Erie canal north of Heaton street. J. F. Bender, sr., is president and treasurer of the company; with F. W. Bender, vice-president and Thomas Eickelberger, secretary.

The Hamilton Caster and Manufacturing company, with a capital of $20,000, being incorporated in May, 1910, has its plant at Hanover street and Central avenue. John A. Weigel is president and treasurer; Anthony Krogman, vice-president; and D. Louis Weigel, secretary.

The Hamilton Construction company is engaged in the general contracting business and has been very successful since its incorporation in February, 1916. It has a capital of $25,000 with George Georgenson as president; William J. Hartman, vice-president; and William C. Shafer, secretary and treasurer. Its general offices are at 231 Court street.

Occupying an important place in the manufacturing world in general and especially among the industries of Hamilton is the plant of the Hamilton Foundry and Machine company in East Hamilton. The progress of this company has been almost phenomenal, while its plant has of necessity been increased from time to time until it is now one of the largest in the city. The company is engaged in the manufacture of castings and also machine tools. It is incorporated for $150,000 with George Adam Rentschler, president; Gordon Sohn Rentschler, vice-president and manager; and Henry A. Rentschler, secretary and treasurer.

Hamilton's chief cold storage plant is operated at North Sixth street and the reservoir by the Hamilton Ice and Cold Storage company, an organization incorporated with $100,000 capital stock July 7, 1904. The officers are Frank J. J. Sloat, president; and E. J. Heiser, secretary.

The Hamilton Lumber company does mill work and deals in lumber and builders' supplies. It has a plant at 940 Central avenue and has been in existence since January 11, 1906, when it was incorporated for $100,000. Its officers are John I. Griesmer, president and treasurer; William F. Blaut, secretary and assistant treasurer.

The Hamilton Machine Tool company operates a large plant in Lindenwald giving employment to many men and turning out a product of machine tools that has had a wide sale. The company has been incorporated with $350,000 capital since January, 1903, although it operated prior to that time for a number of years. The present officers of the company are Charles F. Hilker, president and general manager; M. L. Milligan, vice-president; and J. Kenneth Hilker, secretary and treasurer.

Mattresses are made in Hamilton by the Hamilton Mattress company with a plant at South Sixth and Rigdon streets. This company was incorporated in September, 1912, with a capital of $10,000 and has for its officers J. Reuben Schantz, president; John Kaefer, vice-president; Chris W. Kaefer, secretary and treasurer.

The Hamilton Moulding Sand company has had a prosperous career owning large deposits of moulding sand along the Great Miami river near Trenton. The company, with a capital of $30,000, has been in existence since September 30, 1911, with William B. Mayor, president; Capt. James A. Murphy, vice-president and treasurer; and Margaret Murphy, secretary.

The Hamilton Otto Coke company for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of coke at a large plant at Cokeotto, but recently has unfortunately had some financial difficulties. It is a corporation with a capital of $595,000. J. C. Thoms of Cincinnati, who died August 28, 1919, was the president.

The Hooven Automatic Typewriter company manufactures a device for making any number of duplicate copies of a typewritten letter. It has a plant at Central and Kruger avenues. C. E. Hooven is president and manager of the company.

The Iron City Foundry company was incorporated January 4, 1918, and at once added its product to the many gray iron foundries of Hamilton and vicinity. The company has $50,000 capital with A. D. Stucky, president; C. E. Freeman, vice-president; and F. Gilford Traber, secretary and treasurer.

The Leabarjan Manufacturing company makes music rolls for player pianos and also the machinery with which these rolls are manufactured. The company has been in existence since 1911 with Charles Bartels, president; Franz Jansen, vice-president and treasurer; and Leo F. Bartels, secretary. The plant is located at 521 Hanover street.

Dealing in paper stock and having a clientele throughout the entire country is the Leshner Paper Stock company, incorporated for $50,000. It operates a large plant on Central avenue. Nathan

Leshner is the president; and Henry C. Henn, secretary and treasurer.

Another of the newer manufacturing plants of Hamilton is that operated by the Liberty Machine Tool company at Weller and Zimmerman avenues in Lindenwald. This company was incorporated in December, 1917, with a capital of $100,000 and has for its officers Peter Benninghofen, president; Abraham Ballinger, vice-president; Brandon R. Millikin, secretary; and Charles E. Heiser, treasurer.

With the advent of prohibition on July 1, 1919, the plant of the Martin Mason Brewing company was at once turned over to the manufacture of near-beer and in this line has scored a phenomenal success. The company has been incorporated since 1896, although the brewing business had been conducted by the Mason family for many years prior to that time. William O. Schlosser is president of the company; Otto W. Myer, vice-president; and Roy H. Schlosser, secretary and treasurer.

Perhaps no greater variety of product is turned out by any Hamilton Manufacturing concern than is produced in the plant of the Fred J. Meyers Manufacturing company in East Hamilton, which was removed to this city in 1883 from Covington, Ky., after the company had been incorporated for $125,000. Such articles as rat traps, fancy grill work, all kinds of kitchen utensils and practically any article made of tin or iron for home use or office is made by this concern. Its officers are: Fred J. Meyers, president; John A. Wulftange, vice-president; George C. Bramlage, secretary; Joseph Wulftange, treasurer; Fred L. Meyers, cashier. The company's large plant is located in East Hamilton.

The Miami Iron and Steel company, with a capital of $625,000 for a time operated the steel plant at Cokeotto, but was finally succeeded by the Hamilton Furnace company.

A successful business, with a wide-spread demand for the products of its plant on South Eighth street, has been built up by the Miami Valley Knitting Mills company, engaged in the manufacture of underwear and other knitted garments. This company has a capital of $175,000 with Henry Niederauer, president; William Niederauer, vice-president; E. G. Ruder, secretary; and Ida Niederauer, treasurer. This company was the outgrowth of a knitting plant established by the Niederauer family a number of years ago.

A large and successful plant, which has added much to the prestige of Hamilton as a manufacturing center, is that of the Mosler Safe company on Grand Boulevard in East Hamilton. The Mosler Safe company has been incorporated since 1895, with a capital of $1,300,000. Its chief production is burglar proof safes and bank vaults and in this line it has a world-wide reputation. The management of the affairs of the company are at present in the hands of Gustav M. Goldsmith as secretary and Edward A. Glaeser as assistant secretary.

Tobacco is the product of the Louis Newburgh Tobacco company operating a large tobacco plant in East Hamilton, where each year thousands of tons of tobacco are prepared for the market. S.

M. Newburgh is the president; Henry Newburgh, vice-president; Alex Pappenheimer, secretary; and Murray A. Newburgh, superintendent.

The Slifer Packing company is the result of careful business methods and a personal attention to business affairs. The company is the outgrowth of the meat business of the Slifer brothers. It was incorporated January 21, 1907, with a capital of $20,000 and conducts large packing plant and abattoir at South C and Millikin streets, together with a number of retail meat markets. Ross R. Slifer is the president; Emma Slifer, vice-president; and Fenton G. Slifer, secretary and treasurer.

The Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe company has since coming to Hamilton from Cincinnati added considerable prestige to Hamilton as a manufacturing center. Its large plant, just modernly equipped, is located on Grand boulevard, East Hamilton. Its chief products are safes and bank vaults, but during the great world war its production was given over almost entirely to the government and steel hatches for the famous submarine chasers became the product of its shops. William F. Forepaugh of New York is the president of the company while Elmer Ellsworth Watson is the resident supervisor.

Innumerable manufacturing plants of greater or less importance are scattered throughout Hamilton. Many of them are not incorporated and are conducted on a small scale, but have the possibilities of growing into large and prosperous concerns. The dawn of a new day in the industrial world of Hamilton has come. No longer does the city through its Chamber of Commerce or other organizations seek the company desiring a location for its plant; but the rather, companies with capital invested, ready to erect plants and start operations, stand knocking at the door seeking locations. The conditions under which the manufacturing plants have come to be conducted are ideal from every standpoint—from the success they have achieved, from the working conditions granted to their employees; and from the financial strength they have shown when conditions were not favorable for even ordinary production. "Made in Hamilton" stamped upon machine tools, written upon safes, engraved upon any product stands for quality, excellent working conditions, and satisfied workmen.

Middletown is also essentially a manufacturing city and as such it has gained a world-wide reputation from the products of its factories—especially the product of the plants of the American Rolling Mill company—Armco iron.

Middletown's earliest industries were engaged in the manufacture of paper and tobacco. A water supply of easy access made the manufacture of paper a possibility, while the great tobacco-growing territory near to Middletown attracted those men who desired to locate their plants near the source of the supply of their raw material. Both these industries grew and flourished in the early days of industrial Middletown and for years the names of Wrenn, Harding, Wardlow, Thomas, Harvey, Tytus, and Gardner were known wherever paper was used; while the tobacco world was familiar with the names of Sorg, Wilson, and McCallay.

Gradually, however, other industries found Middletown a desirable location—the great American Rolling mills were secured and the industrial future of Middletown assured. Today Middletown has thirty-six manufacturing plants, giving employment to nine thousand men, with an aggregate weekly payroll of two hundred thousand dollars and an aggregate annual value of their products of seventy-five million dollars.

Without disparagement to any other industrial concern, it can be said that Middletown's greatest industrial asset is the American Rolling Mill company operating two large plants in Middletown, one at Zanesville and one at Columbus. This company has carried the fame of Middletown into all parts of the world with its famous rust-proof product—Armco iron. The company also has its own coal mines at Marting, West Virginia; and its own ore mines in the Lake Superior District.

The American Rolling Mill company, with a capitalization of forty-one million, five hundred thousand dollars, has a wonderful organization with George M. Verity, president; Joseph H. Frantz, C. R. Hook, vice-presidents; N. W. Collard, treasurer; R. C. Phillips, secretary; and W. S. Horner, Samuel M. Goodman, Frank H. Simpson, J. M. Iseminger, J. M. Hutton and Paul Sturtevant, directors.

The American Rolling Mill company began operations in Middletown in March, 1901, just about the time the United States Steel corporation came into existence and absorbed practically all of the rolling mill companies which were then manufacturing sheet iron and steel. Prior to that period the iron and steel business of the country was divided into a large number of distinct branches. The sheet metal business was carried on by such manufacturing companies as The American Steel Roofing company of Cincinnati, whose business was absorbed by the American Rolling Mill company in 1900; the Cincinnati Corrugating company, owned by J. G. Battelle and J. H. Frantz, and others, later owners of the Columbus Iron and Steel company. The galvanizing of sheet metal, making the product known commercially as "galvanized iron," was carried on by such companies as The American Galvanizing Works, Cincinnati. The American Rolling Mill company was one of the first to bring together all of these various branches of the industry. The company's original conception included an open hearth furnace department, which manufactured steel ingots; a bar mill department, which reduced these ingots to billets for sheet bars; a sheet mill department, which converted the sheet bars into sheets ready for market as black iron or steel bars; a galvanizing department, which coated certain percentage of the black sheets making galvanized iron and steel; and a factory department, where both black and galvanized sheets were used in the fabrication of sheet metal building materials of all kinds. The progress of the company from the time of the location of its plants at Middletown was rapid. Production increased far beyond expectations, while demands exceeded the capacity of the company to produce. This resulted in 1910 in the erection of the new East Side plant at Middletown. In 1916, the company gave up its New Jersey charter and became incorporated un-

der the laws of Ohio and later absorbed the plant of the Columbus Iron and Steel company. Today the American Rolling Mill company stands pre-eminent in its line of manufacture. The growth of its business has been due not only to the commercial value of its products, which have always been maintained at a high standard, but also due to the sterling manhood of the company's president, George M. Verity and his able associates. Mr. Verity is not only the directing genius of the American Rolling Mill Co., but he is a patriotic energetic citizen of Middletown, devoted to the city's progress, purity, betterment and enlargement. He has done great things for Middletown and is wholly unselfish in his service, while a more loyal organization never stood behind any man than does the American Rolling Mill Co. behind George M. Verity.

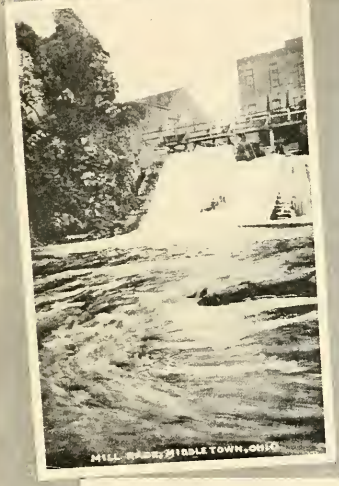
During the great world war the plant of the American Rolling Mill company was promptly given over to the manufacture of war material. The company and the men displayed every evidence of loyalty and devotion and no demand of the government failed to meet with a prompt and hearty response.

One of the most noted features of the war work of the American Rolling mills was the equipment of the famous Armco Ambulance corps which did such a noble work in France. A complete history of this noted organization will be found in the chapter covering "Butler County in the World War."

Aside from its vast manufacturing industries, the American Rolling Mill company maintains its own hospital, its own welfare department, its home gardens, and every feature that may interest, help and inspire its thousands of satisfied workmen.

The Crystal Paper company, located at Amanda, is one of Middletown's distinctive plants. This company was incorporated July 6, 1894, with a capitalization of $60,000; and although the business has grown to vast proportions and many improvements and enlargements of the plant have been made, this capital has not been increased. The company started with two small sixty-inch machines with a total production of four hundred pounds of light weight tissue in twenty-four hours. The company is today operating one sixty-inch machine, one eighty-inch machine, one one hundred-inch machine and one one hundred and twenty-inch machine, with a total production of thirty thousand pounds of light-weight tissue every twenty-four hours.

A feature of the tissue industry is the coloring phase. The Crystal mill specializes in colors and shades. A color expert is a necessary adjunct of the business. Matching shades is a task requiring extreme patience and a keen and discriminating eye. It also entails much loss of time and money in experiments. The shades are produced by combining dyes, and great care must be exercised in the developing of these various shades. At the Crystal mills, American dyes are used exclusively. Prior to the world war, the German product was used, but war conditions stimulated the industry in the United States. No matter what the German industry may attempt, the Crystal Paper company considers the American dyes the equal of anything Germany has ever produced and will continue the use of American dyes.



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The affairs of the Crystal Paper company are in capable hands, the president being J. W. Van Dyke; vice-president, Z. W. Ranck, and D. E. Harlan, secretary, treasurer, and manager.

Barkelew Electric Manufacturing company is one of Middletown's newer but most successful concerns, engaged in the manufacture of Barkelew knife switches, motor starting switches, woven wire brushes, fuse blocks, fuse holders, bar copper and other specialties. The company was organized in 1904, under the laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of $15,000. The officers of the company are C. W. Denny, president and treasurer; W. O. Barnitz, vice-president; and G. E. Denny, secretary.

The Interstate Folding Box company is an example of what persistency and determination will do. This company was organized by S. Bergstein in 1912, with a capital of $10,000, but in 1913 it sustained a loss due to the flood, followed almost immediately by a fire which destroyed the entire plant, which reduced the assets of the company to less than $2,000. The banks and the paper mills of Middletown immediately extended deserved credit and in August of 1913, operations were resumed on a small scale. The present capital stock of the company is $75,000, and the business has reached a volume of $350,000 annually. The officers of the company are S. Bergstein, president and treasurer; E. Wertheimer, vice-president; and E. M. Bergstein, secretary.

The Colin Gardner Paper company was incorporated in 1900; the Gardner Harvey Paper company in 1908; the Gardner Paper Board company in 1916; and the Enterprise Machine company in 1917.

The Colin Gardner Paper company, incorporated in 1900, was the original company. It prospered from its very first inception and in 1904 more than doubled the capacity of its mill by adding another large machine. This made a two-machine box board mill at the plant of the Colin Gardner Paper company, which condition remains today. When in 1908, the Gardner-Harvey Paper company was organized, a very large board machine, trimming one hundred and twenty-five inches, was installed in this plant for the manufacture of paper board. In 1916, the property of the old National Box Board company was purchased and the Gardner Paper Board company was organized to take over this mill.

These three companies have prospered and are running today under their three separate names, but the sales and purchasing departments are operated by a company known as the Gardner-Harvey company. With these three mills and four large board machines in operation, these concerns have a capacity of two hundred and twenty-five tons every twenty-four hours.

The Enterprise Machine company's plant was built originally to take care of the repair work of these companies' mills and other paper mills in the Great Miami valley; but when the war came on, the machine shop was put on a ninety-five per cent war production, and so continued until the spring of 1919. The machine business is steadily increasing and is proving quite an asset to the Gardner-Harvey interests.

The officers of the Colin Gardner Paper company, the Gardner-Harvey Paper company and the Gardner Paper Board company are exactly the same: E. T. Gardner, president; Colin Gardner, jr., vice-president; R. B. Gardner, treasurer; and M. S. Johnston, secretary; the only difference being that George H. Harvey is the general manager of the Colin Gardner Paper company, while Tom Harvey is the general manager of the Gardner-Harvey Paper company and the Gardner Paper Board company. The officers of the Enterprise Machine company are George H. Harvey, president; E. T. Gardner, vice-president; Colin Gardner, jr., secretary; and M. S. Johnston, treasurer.

The C. C. Fouts company, with its capitalization of $75,000, is one of Middletown's progressive manufacturing concerns. Among the products of its factories are a portable copper-iron supply tank, grain bins, hog houses, crude oil storage tanks, and oil wagon tanks. In 1918, the company doubled its capacity, with every indication that by 1920, the same things will again be accomplished. The officers of the company are C. C. Fouts, president, and P. W. Fouts, secretary and treasurer; with C. C. Fouts, P. W. Fouts, F. A. Fouts, P. H. Rogers and H. F. Rogers, directors.

The Wrenn Paper company was established in 1858 and produces blotting and filter papers. The present capitalization of the company is $75,000, while the officers are John Gibson, jr., president and treasurer; Austin Smith, vice-president; and J. J. Hollowell, secretary.

The Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper company operates a wax paper mill in Middletown, its home offices being in Nashua, New Hampshire. The products of the Middletown plant consist of waxed papers which are used in wrapping bread, candy, chewing gum, soap and other food and household products. The management of the Middletown plant is under the direction of L. C. Anderson. The company has been in existence for a great many years; its present officers being James Richard Carter, of Boston, Massachusetts, president; Winthrop L. Carter, of Nashua, New Hampshire, treasurer; and George L. Lowe, of Boston, Massachusetts, secretary.

The Paul A. Sorg Paper company is an Ohio corporation, incorporated in December, 1899. Its present capital stock is $1,000,000, of which $750,000 is common stock and $250,000 preferred stock. The officers of the company are J. A. Aull, president; M. T. Hartley, vice-president and treasurer; A. F. Smith, vice-president; L. C. Anderson, secretary; H. E. Johnson, assistant treasurer, and C. E. Aull, assistant secretary.

The company has three machines, and most of its products are in the line of specialties. The numbers one and three machines make large quantities of paper for waxing purposes, while the number two machine makes rope, jute and sulphite specialties.

The O. K. Paper Pail company has been incorporated since 1906 and is engaged in the manufacture of paper pails such as are used for oysters, beans, kraut, pickles and ice cream; also cake and clothing boxes. The company has a capitalization of $55,000, with

W. D. Oglesby, president; and M. E. Thompson, secretary and treasurer.

The Wardlow-Thomas Paper company is one of the older paper manufacturing plants of Middletown, being devoted to the manufacture of rope and manila papers. The officers of the company are Mark A. Thomas, president; James Lawrence, vice-president; and E. C. Woodward, secretary and treasurer.

The Advance Bag company is engaged in the manufacture of paper bags. The officers of the company are Morris W. Rennick, president; E. Leibee McCallay, secretary; C. S. Jackson, treasurer; and C. T. Elliott, vice-president and sales manager.

The Kit Paper Box company is operated by practically the same company.

The Raymond Bag company is an old concern established in 1868 and incorporated March 5, 1897. It was located in Cincinnati until August, 1910, and up until that time was controlled by several brothers by the name of Raymond. During 1910 the Lawrence Bag company was organized, but later this company was dissolved and the Raymond Bag company, with a capital of $250,000, taken over. The factory was then moved to Middletown. The company now has the following officers: President, James Lawrence; vice-president, A. H. Walburg; secretary, W. F. Lawrence; and treasurer and general manager, George Brown. The company manufactures rope bags for the packing and shipping of flour, meal and the products manufactured by flour mills; also rope bags for the packing and shipping of cement, lime, plaster, talc and clay. The company also manufactures rope, Kraft fuel bags and plain Kraft flour bags.

The Shartle Brothers Machine company was incorporated in 1912 and makes a specialty of paper mill machinery. The company has been very successful in this line of work and has enjoyed much prosperity, owing to the careful management of its affairs. The company is capitalized for $100,000, and Charles W. Shartle is president and treasurer; H. D. Martinedale, secretary; and G. Kaffenberger, as vice president.

One of Middletown's newest industries, incorporated in the fall of 1919, is the Mid-West Castings company, with Carl J. Jack, president; F. C. Wittlinger, secretary and treasurer; and Moran Wittlinger, general manager. The company at once began the erection of a factory along the Big Four railway tracks, in the W. O. Barnitz addition to the city.

The Middletown Artificial Ice company is engaged in the manufacture of ice. The company was incorporated in 1914 with a capital of $100,000. The company late in 1919 increased its capital to $200,000, and installed equipment which would increase the product of its plant to one hundred and fifty tons of ice a day. The officers of the company are H. B. Hanger, president; L. B. Weisenburgh, treasurer; and J. L. Glass, secretary and manager.

The Miami Cycle company originated a number of years ago with the Sorg interests and is engaged in the manufacture of Raycycles and ordinary bicycles, together with a number of specialties.

It is one of Middletown's largest manufacturing plants and for a number of years its business was conducted by a board of managers, consisting of Harry S. Wise, J. S. Ash and C. R. Miller. Under their management great progress was made. In 1918 Mr. Miller resigned to go to a Detroit, Michigan, concern. Recently Mr. Ash acquired the holdings of Mrs. S. Jennie Sorg and Mrs. Ada Sorg Pritchett in the company and thus passed into supreme control of the concern. Following this Mr. Wise tendered his resignation. The company is strong financially and holds contracts for many thousand bicycles a year, one contract alone calling for the delivery of fifty thousand wheels a year.

Among the other manufacturing concerns of Middletown are the Cullman Brothers company, of which Joseph F. Kullman, of New York, is president; the Denny Lumber company, Charles E. Denny, president; the F. O. Diver Milling company, Charles E. Diver, president; the Harding Paper company, with a large mill at Excello, of which T. A. Jones is manager; a branch factory of the P. Lorillard company, manufacturers of tobacco, with H. C. Boykin as the resident manager. The Ohio Corrugated Culvert company, with C. T. Goldman president; the Waite Clock and Manufacturing company, with J. L. Waite, president.

The Medical Profession of Butler County

Perhaps no profession has had within its circle so many men of eminence as that of the medical profession in Hamilton and in Butler county. The name most familiar in this profession is that of Millikin. Dr. Daniel Millikin was Hamilton's first physician. In later years he was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Millikin and later by a man of the same name, Dr. Dan Millikin, who attained a national reputation as a diagnostician and general practitioner. He in time has been succeeded by Dr. Mark Millikin, his son, who is not only a physician but also a surgeon of some note. Dr. Mark Millikin served during the world war in France as a captain in the United States army medical corps.

The early physicians of Hamilton were naturally those who came in the early days of settlement, some to spend the remainder of their days, others merely as transients who later sought fame and fortune elsewhere. Dr. Jacob Lewis, who located in Hamilton in 1802, practiced but a short time until he became the surgeon of the First regiment, Ohio militia. Later, in 1805, Dr. J. Laurier practiced in Hamilton, followed in 1810 by Dr. Charles Este and later by Dr. John Slayback and Dr. John Reily. Other practitioners who located in Hamilton during its early days were Dr. Alexander Ramsey, Dr. A. Green, Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey, who lived in Rossville, and Dr. John C. Dunlevy, a native of Lebanon.

It was in 1824 that Dr. L. W. Smith, Dr. Henry Baker and Dr. Samuel Wood located in Hamilton, followed in 1826 by Dr. Laomi Rigdon, a native of Pennsylvania, who became not only a leading physician but also a religious and social leader, and for whom Rigdon street was later named. Dr. Rigdon was for ten years a practicing

partner of Dr. John C. Dunlevy and later was associated, until his death, with Dr. Cyrus Falconer.

In still later years, Dr. H. Symmes opened an office over Latta's drug store, followed shortly afterward by Dr. William Kelley and Dr. Joel B. McFarland, who was a member of the Ohio state legislature in 1841-1842. Dr. Samuel Miller was also a practitioner in Hamilton during the late 30's, while Dr. Otho Evans came to Hamilton in 1839 and rapidly built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Eli Vance conducted a drug store and a general practice for several years succeeding 1846, while Dr. Riddell established himself in Rossville in 1838.

It was in 1838 that Dr. Andrew Campbell located in Hamilton, having offices in the Hamilton house, then standing at the northwest corner of Second and High streets. Drs. Baldridge and Goodall were practicing physicians in Rossville during this period, while Dr. Samuel Millikin had a large practice. A man who left a deep impress upon Hamilton by his personality and his influence was Dr. Jacob Hittel. He came from Pennsylvania in 1842 and was engaged in active practice until 1865, when he returned to his birthplace, where he died in 1878. Another physician who became a man of great influence in the community and a religious leader, especially among the Baptists, was Dr. William H. Scobey, who located in Hamilton in 1842, and continued the practice of medicine until 1884, when he retired. Men whose names for years were household words in Hamilton because of their success in the practice of their profession were Dr. Cyrus Falconer, Dr. Hanbury Smith, Dr. William Huber and Dr. R. B. Millikin, while Dr. F. D. Morris, who died in 1866, had been rewarded with a large general practice.

In 1866, Hamilton possessed twenty-one practicing physicians, many of whom are still well remembered by the older citizens. These physicians were Henry H. Mallory, W. W. Caldwell, Cyrus Falconer, George Dick, J. W. Gale, William Huber, Henry Krone, Jacob Hittel, Christian Forster, J. B. McDill, F. W. Major, Joseph S. McNeely, J. M. Dudley, Constantine Markt, S. H. Potter, J. M. Parks, Max Schaller, William H. Scobey, Alanson Smith, George Wyman and S. B. Wolf. In later years and up until 1880, Drs. Lee Corbin, H. Beauchamp, John R. Brown, John Cass, A. N. Ellis, C. H. VonKlein, J. Trepold, and J. F. Stricker practiced in Hamilton. Dr. Samuel L. Beeler, William C. Miller and Aaron Myers were graduate physicians, but never engaged in practice, devoting their time to conducting drug stores. Other physicians who have practiced in Hamilton in recent years and who attained reputations for conscientious work, but who have passed to their rest, are Doctors Henry H. Mallory, George Trebel, J. L. Kirkpatrick, Constantine Markt, O. P. McHenry, Thomas D. Sharkey, S. M. Schell, James H. Roll, Minor M. Jacobs, W. O. Mayer, William Huston, C. L. Ferris and William C. Huston.

Practicing physicians in Hamilton today are Doctors Malcolm Bronson, H. L. Burdsell, John A. Burnett, Frank M. Barden, A. C. Carney, Edward Cook, J. B. Cowen, George M. Cummins, Francis M. Fitton, Merle Flenner, John Francis, Louis H. Frechtling, Henry Lee Good, John A. Grafft, G. A. Hermann, C. T. Hull, Charles N.

Huston, Leon R. Iutzi, Corliss R. Keller, Henry Krone, Clarence S. Latham, M. P. Manning, J. D. Marshall, J. L. McHenry, Mark Millikin, James W. Overpeck, P. M. Sater, J. O. Scheel, Hugh D. Schell, John B. Scott, Elmer C. Sill, George C. Skinner, Daniel Millikin Skinner, Victor P. Urbain, Clarence C. Wasson, H. L. Wilkinson, Georgette Williams, Mark F. Vereker, Frank P. Zerfass, Walter Brown, Frank G. Hornung, Herbert E. Twitchell, C. D. Smedley, A. L. Smedley.

A number of physicians in the early days of Butler county located in settlements which were destined to become the villages and smaller communities of the county. One of the first men to do this was Dr. Littell, who located in Venice in 1808. Dr. Benjamin Clark, a native of New York, located in Venice in 1814. It was Dr. Clark who laid out Venice, giving it at that time the name of Venus, which was later made Venice, although the postoffice is Ross, to avoid a duplication of postoffices of the same name in the same state. Dr. Clark continued his practice in Venice until his death in 1826. Another early practitioner in Venice was Dr. John Wood, also a native of New York, who located in that village in 1816. Tradition says that he was a firm believer in the use of the lancet and in the letting of blood in all cases in which the patient's condition became acute. Dr. Wood removed to Illinois in 1828 and was immediately succeeded by Dr. Blackleach, a native of Warren county. He remained in Venice until 1839, his successor then being Dr. Prather, who is said to have been of a rather pugnacious nature, especially to other physicians. Finally, in 1853, he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. P. Lamb, who practiced in the village until his death in 1847. Drs. Bradford, Cogley and Haines were also practitioners in Venice in the 40s, while in 1847 Dr. Scott located there. He practiced in the village for four years, when he removed to Paddy's Run, later New London, but now Shandon, where he met with great success until he retired to his farm near Venice. Another early practitioner at Venice was Dr. Waterhouse, who located there in 1854, but who soon turned his attention to theology and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was in 1858 that Dr. Stevens came from Lebanon, Ohio, to locate in Venice, where he remained until the civil war, when he left to become a surgeon in the Union army. Following the war Dr. Stevens located in Princeton, Liberty township, and then in West Chester, Union township. Following the Civil war, Dr. Phelps located in Venice, but died suddenly in 1866. He was succeeded by Dr. Morris, who had a wide reputation as an operator in surgical cases. He sold his practice in 1871 to Dr. Joseph Iutzi, who remained in Venice until 1878, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, remaining there until his death in 1902. In 1871, Dr. S. K. Hamer, who had also been an army surgeon, located in Venice and built up a large practice especially in the vicinity of Shandon. However, in 1880 he went to Denver, Colorado, to enter the real estate business. Doctors C. E. Hoover and M. O. Butterfield both located in Venice in 1882 and soon enjoyed large practices. Dr. Hoover died in April, 1893, while Dr. Butterfield died in May, 1904. Later Dr. O. J. Smith located in Venice, while in more recent years Doctors

J. C. Craig and John F. Bausch became the practicing physicians of the village. Dr. O. J. Smith is the present practicing physician of the village.

Dr. Ellis was the first physician to locate in Jacksonburg. He left there in 1820 and was succeeded by Otho Evans, who located there in 1821, remaining until 1827, during the period when Middletown had but two physicians; Hamilton, four; Trenton, one; Oxford, one; Camden, one; Eaton, one; Germantown, one; Franklin, two; but few physicians for such a large territory at a time when there were but few bridges and the roads at most seasons of the year almost impassable. Dr. Evans had quite a number of students, including Lewis Evans, Johnson I. Phares, John C. Fall, John P. Haggott and Pliny M. Crume. Dr. Evans removed to Franklin in 1837 and then in 1839 took up his residence in Hamilton, where he died in 1848. Of those who studied medicine under Dr. Evans, Dr. Lewis Evans located in Middletown, then in Indiana, and finally in 1849 went to California, where he died in 1878. Dr. Pliny M. Crume opened his office in Astoria, Madison township, but later went to Eaton, where he died in 1869. For several years he was professor of obstetrics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. John P. Haggott was located in West Chester from 1828 until 1830, when he removed to Franklin, where he remained for twelve years, when he removed to Sidney, where, in 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the 57th Ohio Volunteer infantry. He was stricken with illness following the battle of Shiloh and died on April 30, 1862, in St. Louis, Mo. Dr. John C. Fall located in Lewisburg, Preble county. Dr. William Miller opened an office in Jacksonburg in 1834, where he remained until 1855, when he removed to Minnesota, where he died in 1876. Dr. Lurton Dunham located in Jacksonburg in 1837, but later went to Camden. Dr. Smiley was located in Jacksonburg for several years following 1845, while about the same time Dr. Ayers located on Gregory creek, near Jacksonburg. Dr. Lowder located in the village in 1848, but died during the cholera epidemic of the following year, as did Dr. Hibbard, who had located in Sevenmile. Dr. John Corson was located in Jacksonburg in 1850, remaining until 1863, when he located in Middletown. Dr. W. A. McCully, who became associated with Dr. Corson in 1862, became an army surgeon and at the close of the Civil war located in Trenton. Dr. J. B. Owsley was the successor of Dr. Corson and continued in practice until his death.

The pioneer physician of Middletown was Dr. Carlton Waldo, who located there just after the War of 1812, remaining until his death in 1831. In this year Dr. Andrew Campbell located in Middletown, having studied medicine under Dr. Otho Evans in Franklin. Dr. Campbell remained in Middletown until 1848, when he located in Hamilton, where he died in 1851. Dr. Campbell was the father of the Hon. James E. Campbell, the former governor of Ohio. In 1819 Dr. Peter Van Derveer, a native of New Jersey, located in Middletown, where he remained until his death in 1861. In succeeding years Doctors T. D. Dickey, John T. Sutphin, D. P. Bundy, Thomas Reed, S. R. Evans, George Lummis, George Evans, Byran Sharkey, S. L. Stewart, and A. Wannewich have practiced in Middletown.

Dr. Joshua Stevens was one of the earlier practitioners of Butler county, locating at Monroe in 1820, where he remained until 1847, when he removed to Lebanon. At Bethany Dr. James McCready located in 1859, continuing there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he entered the army as an assistant surgeon. In 1864 Dr. McCready died in Oxford. His son, Dr. J. L. McCready, graduated from Miami university and later took up the practice of medicine in Cincinnati.

Oxford's first practicing physician was Dr. James R. Hughes, he locating there in 1818, remaining there for more than twenty years. He was succeeded by Dr. James M. Corey, who had removed to Oxford to educate his children in Miami university. In the succeeding years, Doctors Pliny M. Crume, Joel Fithian, and Edward Schiel practiced in Oxford, while from 1840 until 1850, Dr. Thomas Boude, Dr. Waters, Dr. Joseph Waterman, Dr. Benjamin M. Corey, Dr. A. McDill, Dr. James Garver, Dr. Alexander Porter, Dr. C. G. Goodrich and Dr. J. H. Morrison practiced in the village. From 1850 until 1860 among the Oxford physicians were Dr. R. C. Huston, Dr. Henry Sanders, Dr. H. Bodman, Dr. E. L. Hill, Dr. A. Burnet, Dr. R. Brooks and Dr. John Parks. From 1860 until 1870, the Oxford physicians were Dr. John Gilchrist, Dr. Judah Hinckley, Dr. Daniel Trimbley, Dr. John Garver, Dr. George Munns, Dr. Pinkerton and Dr. Smith, while succeeding these came Dr. James M. Saunders, Dr. James B. Porter, Dr. Bradley and Dr. H. D. Hinckley.

Dr. William H. Scobey, who later located in Hamilton, was the first practitioner in College Corner, in 1836, being succeeded in 1841 by Dr. Huston, who took as an associate, in 1842, Dr. R. D. Herron, who later located in Millville. Dr. A. D. Hawley located in College Corner and has been succeeded in his practice by his son. Dr. R. O. Campbell has been located in the village since 1897.

In the early days of the nineteenth century, Dr. Dan Millikin and Dr. Greenlief of Hamilton had a large practice in Reily township, but finally Dr. Andrew King, a native of Ireland, located in the township on Indian creek, on a farm now owned by his son, Samuel King. Dr. Corey, who lived in Millville, practiced in Reily township from 1820 until 1830, while in 1840 Dr. Kerr located in the village of Reily. Dr. Gilchrist, who later lived in Oxford, practiced in the village for fifteen years. Dr. James N. Robinson located in Reily in 1866, where he remained until his death in 1882. Dr. J. W. Bell, of Morgan township, practiced with Dr. Robinson for several years, being succeeded by Dr. Dill. Dr. David D. Borger practiced in Reily from 1876 until 1896, when he went to his native farm in Indiana, later returning to Butler county and locating on a farm near Oxford, where he died suddenly in November, 1918. Dr. John M. Trembly practiced in Reily just prior to the Civil war, but soon retired to a farm east of the village, where he died in 1903. Dr. H. H. Smith, now located in Oxford, located in Reily in 1886, being succeeded by Dr. Dill, who remained in the village until 1904, when he also went to Oxford. Dr. Walter J. Smith then became a resident practitioner in Reily.

One of the first physicians to locate in Morgan township was Dr. Benjamin Morris, who took up his residence near Okeana about

1847, and continued in practice for nearly thirty years. Dr. Eli Parkhurst, who later located in Cumminsville, where he died in 1881, was a student under Dr. Morris. In the early 80's, Dr. Armstrong located in Okeana, while, a little later, Dr. Newton came from Mt. Carmel, Indiana, to the village. In 1885 Dr. Scott located in Okeana, but remained only a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. H. H. Smith, while later came Dr. Frank J. George, while Dr. Bertinshaw of Drewersburg, Indiana, has for many years had an extensive practice in the vicinity.

For many years, Dr. A. B. James, who resided across the Indiana line, had an extensive practice in the vicinity of Scipio. Dr. Chitwood and Dr. Boyd were also practicing physicians at Scipio about 1840-1850, while in 1838 Dr. Carnahan, who believed in the efficacy of steam in the treatment of disease, located there.

Shandon's first resident physician was Dr. Thomas, who was succeeded by Dr. Scott. For a number of years, Dr. C. T. Hull, now a resident of Hamilton, had a very extensive practice in the vicinity of Shandon. Dr. Clark now enjoys the village practice.

Dr. James Corey located in Millville in 1825, while three years later Dr. Lot Cooper located there. Later Dr. Kingslee and Dr. Arbuckle were residents of the village, being succeeded by Dr. Herron and Dr. Battenburg. In later years Dr. W. B. Hair and Dr. A. Hancock had their offices in Millville, while Dr. W. D. Hancock took up the practice of medicine with his father and still continues. Drs. Dodd and Long practiced in the village from 1882 until 1896. Dr. J. D. Cochran is now also a practicing physician in the village.

For more than sixty years Dr. Silas Roll practiced medicine in Hanover township, living at McGonigle. Later his nephew, Dr. James H. Roll, took up the practice of medicine in the township and continued until 1893, when he removed to Hamilton, where he died suddenly in 1918.

Fairfield township, being located so close to Hamilton, has had but few resident physicians, although for half a century Dr. R. C. S. Reed, living at Stockton, enjoyed a wide practice. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. William S. Reed, who still has his office at Stockton, while another son, Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, became one of the most noted physicians and surgeons of Cincinnati. Dr. Elbert Armstrong was another Fairfield township physician, being located at Symmes Corner for several years succeeding 1876. Dr. Alfred Heinemann now has an office at Stockton.

The village of West Chester, in Union township, has had Doctors Richardson and Haggott as its early practitioners, who were later succeeded by Dr. A. S. Stevens, Dr. John Reed and Dr. Bishop. Doctors J. C. Hutzelman and G. M. Meek are now practicing in West Chester, with Dr. C. J. Chamberlain.

Sevenmile's first resident physician was Dr. Joseph Hippart, who located there in 1848, but who became a victim of cholera in 1849. In more recent years, Doctors Halderman and Berchard, Dr. John Irwin, Dr. D. H. Kumler, Dr. N. E. Broombaugh, Dr. Haynes, Dr. William Davis, Dr. Prior, and Dr. Wesco practiced in the village.

Physicians who early settled in Collinsville were Doctors Robinson, Kline and Smiley, but none remained for any length of time. The first physician to locate in this village and remain was Dr. E. C. Wooley, who went to Collinsville from Symmes Corner. Later he removed to Paris, Illinois. Rev. John G. Wooley, who was the candidate of the Prohibitionists for the presidency in 1900, was a son of Dr. Wooley and was born in Collinsville.

The first physician to locate in Darrtown was Dr. Yeaman, going there in 1825 from Hamilton. He remained but two years, and then went to Crawfordsville, Indiana. Dr. Wilson came from New England in 1833 and, after remaining in Darrtown for five years, removed to Rushville, Indiana. In 1832 Dr. Cruikshank, who had been living in Cheviot, Ohio, took up his residence in Darrtown, where he remained for eight years, at the end of which time he sold his practice to Dr. Mack, who practiced in the village for twenty-five years. Dr. C. R. Shaffer, who afterward practiced in Hamilton for a number of years, was a practicing physician in Darrtown until succeeded by Dr. A. B. Wilkie.

Somerville's first physician was Dr. Brown, who was succeeded by Dr. Williams, who located there in 1825 and remained for three years. In 1828, Dr. Waugh located in Somerville and remained for three years. Later Doctors Adams and Mendenhall located in the village. Dr. Easton, who had been living in Cincinnati, located there in 1860. Then Doctors Ferguson and Hair were residents of the village, while during the period immediately following the Civil war, Doctors Creighton, Simpson, Miller, Brown and Cook were practitioners in this village. Dr. O. P. McHenry, who afterward became coroner of Butler county and who ultimately removed to Hamilton, practiced in Somerville until 1894, when he was succeeded by his brother, Dr. J. L. McHenry, who, in 1909, also removed to Hamilton. At present Dr. J. B. Grothaus is practicing in Somerville.

Butler county's first medical society was formed at a meeting held in Hamilton, January 1, 1836. The first officers of this organization were Dr. Dan Millikin, president; Dr. J. Fithian, vice-president; Dr. G. W. Riddell, secretary. A reorganization of the society took place December 26, 1848, at a meeting held in the office of Dr. Cyrus Falconer. It was then given the name of the Hamilton Medical society. At a meeting of this society, February 17, 1849, the code of ethics of the National Medical association was adopted, together with a fee-charge as prepared by Doctors Falconer, Rigdon and Millikin. Dr. L. Rigdon was then president of the organization.

Beginning with October 3, 1849, it was decided to hold quarterly meetings of the society, while at the annual meeting held in January, 1850, Dr. L. Rigdon was elected president; Dr. George Wyman, vice-president; and Dr. William Huber, secretary. In 1850 Doctors Falconer and Millikin were the delegates of the society to the meeting of the National Medical association. On January 1, 1851, Dr. Rigdon was again elected president, with Dr. Scobey, vice-president. Doctors Huber, Wyman and Millikin were then appointed to draft a petition to the legislature of Ohio, asking for the erection of two additional asylums for the insane, one of which

should be located at Hamilton. Doctors Scobey, Huber and Rigdon were named a committee to investigate the influence of the dams in the Great Miami river on the health of Hamilton and Rossville. In July, 1853, the society adopted a constitution and changed its name to the Butler County Medical society, a name it still holds. In 1865 Dr. Laomi Rigdon, who had been president since 1848, passed away, and Dr. J. A. Coons was elected president, which office he held until 1867, when he was succeeded by Dr. Cyrus H. Falconer.

It was in July, 1867, that an invitation was accepted to meet with the Union Medical society in Oxford. This society consisted of the medical organizations of Preble county, Ohio, and Fayette and Union counties, Indiana. This meeting proved such a success that these district meetings have been held twice a year ever since.

In 1868, the Butler County Medical society had some trouble with the Ohio Medical society and withdrew its affiliation because of "gross incivility shown in defiance of its own rules and all courtesy." The state society ultimately made proper amends and the former amicable relations between the two organizations were renewed. It was in 1876 that the meetings of the society were changed from quarterly to monthly affairs. In 1894 it was decided to make the meetings evening instead of afternoon affairs, to be held on the first Wednesday of each month; but this was found impracticable and at the annual meeting in 1896 it was decided to meet at 3 p. m. on the last Wednesday of each month. Except for a short period in 1898, when quarterly meetings were held, this rule of monthly meetings still remains in force, and the society meets on the third Wednesday afternoon of each month in the auditorium of the Hamilton Y. M. C. A.

A reorganization of the Butler County Medical society took place in 1902 to conform to the provisions of the American and Ohio State Medical societies. Under the rules then adopted, any legally qualified physician of any school of medicine whatsoever, residing in Butler county, could become a member of the society. The society has seen but few changes since that time and it is now representative of the medical profession in Butler county, holding its meetings regularly and deriving much good for its members from its organization. The present membership of the society is as follows:

Hamilton: Frank M. Barden, Malcolm Bronson, Walter Brown, H. L. Burdsell, A. C. Carney, Edward Cook, J. B. Cowen, George M. Cummins, Francis M. Fitton, Merle Flenner, John Francis, Louis H. Frechtling, Henry Lee Good, W. E. Griffith, G. A. Hermann, Frank G. Hornung, C. T. Hull, Charles N. Huston, Corliss R. Keller, Henry Krone, Clarence S. Latham, Mary P. Manning, Mark Millikin, P. M. Sater, J. O. Scheel, Hugh G. Schell, Elmer C. Sill, Mark F. Vereker, Clarence C. Wasson, Georgetta Williams, H. L. Wilkinson, Dan Millikin Skinner, John A. Grafft, Frank P. Zerfass, George Calvin Skinner, A. L. Smedley, C. D. Smedley.

Middletown: E. O. Bauer, F. W. Brosius, D. B. Bundy, O. M. Corson, A. J. Dell, T. A. Dickey, Mabel Gardner, D. F. Gerber, L. S. Krauss, G. D. Lummis, L. R. Mundhenk, Bryan Sharkey, W. T. Shipe, Harry M. Silver, C. A. Spitler, E. T. Storer, W. M. Warner, H. H. Smith.

Oxford: R. Harvey Cook, H. M. Moore, Hazlitt Moore, H. H. Smith, Wade McMillan.

Other Communities: At Ross, John F. Bausch; at West Chester, C. T. Chamberlain; at Okeana, F. J. Gerber; at Trenton, James G. Grafft; at Somerville, J. B. Grouthaus; at Millville, W. D. Hancock; at Reily, Francis Smith; at Morning Sun, W. T. Stewart; at Bethany, Homer Williamson.

The present officers of the Butler County Medical society are: Dr. James Grafft, Trenton, president; Dr. Francis M. Fitton, Hamilton, secretary and treasurer; Dr. H. H. Moore, Oxford, first vice-president; Dr. T. A. Dickey, Middletown, second vice-president; and Dr. Pyrle M. Sater, Hamilton, third vice-president.

Incorporated Towns of Butler County

Besides the cities of Hamilton and Middletown, which have been extensively dealt with elsewhere in this context, there are seven incorporated towns in Butler county.

College Corner, Oxford township, situated in one of the most fertile agricultural regions in the United States, has always been an important trading center from the first years of its foundation. The village was platted by Gideon T. Howe on May 5, 1837, and as originally laid out was entirely within the confines of Butler county. However, the natural growth and development of the town have gradually extended its limits into Preble county, Ohio, and Union county, Indiana. These later additions to the town have made necessary a dual government, the town being incorporated in both Indiana and Ohio, and to meet the requirements of the laws of incorporation, two municipal governments are maintained.

Some of the early settlers in the village were Jacob Bake, David Bonner, James Huston, Samuel Huston, Samuel McDill, Tobias Miller, John Patterson, and Peter Ridenour, and although the town was not officially platted until 1837, there was a considerable settlement existent many years earlier. Thus in 1811 appeared the first building—a log hemp mill, and this was soon followed by the first store which was operated by Thomas Forbes. In 1835, Ambrose E. Burnside lived in the village working at the trade of tailoring—the same man who later became famous as a general in the Civil war, governor of Rhode Island, and United States senator from that state.

In the earlier years of the town, separate school systems were maintained, but this being found impracticable, a fine high school building was erected several years ago, part of which is in each state, and this school is under the control of a joint committee representing both school boards, the teachers of which schools hold licenses in both states. The support of the school is contributed to equally by both corporations, and the unification plan has been found to be highly successful. College Corner has establishments of almost every representative business, including a marble works, and has a population of 379 in the Ohio corporation only. The matter of transportation is adequately taken care of by the C. I. & W. railroad, which also brings many visitors to the famous Tallewanda Mineral Springs near the town.

BIRTHPLACE OF GOV. JAMES M. COX, JACKSONBURG, O.
BUILT BY HIS GRANDFATHER, GILBERT COX, IN 1

Jacksonburg, the oldest town in Wayne township, and near the highest ground in that township, is an important trade center west of the Miami river in Butler county. The town's first settlers were John Baird, John Craig, Benjamin Van Cleve, and Henry Weaver, by whom the town was laid out on February 16, 1816. John Baird built the first tavern, and the town soon attained the high water mark in its prosperity. It was on the main highway from Cincinnatti to Preble and Darke counties, and in 1824 as many as fifty teams were put up in the town in a single night. But the building of railroads which did not enter the town, and the construction of a bridge across the Miami river at Middletown, started the decline of Jacksonburg, until now it is the smallest incorporated town in the state, having a population, according to the Thirteenth United States Census, of 55, but in spite of its lack of size, Jacksonburg has a complete municipal government under the village plan.

Monroe, Lemon township, early became an important trade center in that section of Butler county. The country around the present site of the village was settled as early as 1800, and in 1817 Nathan Sackett and John H. Piatt platted the town of Monroe. Some of the early settlers, besides the two men who laid out the town, were John Baker and John P. Williamson. Monroe was a promising and thriving community before the days of the railroads, but, as was the case in Jacksonburg, the advent of steam transportation and the overlooking of Monroe, inhibited the further prosperity of the town. In the early days it was one of the favorite stopping places on the stage route between Cincinnati and Dayton, and great hopes were then maintained for the future greatness of the village, but as it is now, Monroe is a pretty, peaceful country village with a population of 255.

Oxford, Oxford township, with a population of 2,017, is the third largest incorporated town in Butler county. The town was laid out by direction of the Ohio legislature. According to the law passed February 6, 1810, the board of trustees of Miami university met at Hamilton on the first Monday in March, 1810, and appointed a committee as follows: Thomas Irwin, William Ludlow, John Reily, Ogden Ross and Joseph Van Horne. This committee was to select a suitable tract one mile square on which to lay out the town of Oxford, and on March 29, 1810, proceeded to Miami county and chose S.E. quarter section 22, S.W. quarter section 23, N.W. quarter section 26, and N.E. quarter section 27. James Heaton platted the first portion of the town consisting of one hundred twenty-eight inlots, and on the south side of the inlots, forty outlots, in the eastern part of the town was laid off sixty-six acres designated as University square. Lots were disposed of in a public sale in Hamilton by trustees, the first sale being conducted on May 22 and 23, 1810, when odd numbered lots already laid out were sold.

Among the first settlers were Seth Bates, Ethan S. Weston, Thomas Craven, Robert Morris, George Davis, William Ludlow, John C. Irwin, and many others. The first house was erected by Samuel McCullough on Lot No. 1. The first bank in Oxford made its appearance in 1869 and was known as the Citizens bank, and this was followed the next year by the Oxford bank. Oxford has

had a newspaper since 1854, the first one being the Oxford Citizen. The first school erected was built on the university campus in 1811. The town of Oxford was incorporated February 23, 1830, and was governed by a president and a trustee until 1855, when the first mayor, Peter Sutton, was elected.

Seven Mile, Wayne township, was laid out in 1841 on land owned by Samuel Brand, who was also the proprietor of a mill and a distillery. The first lot was purchased by F. B. Landis, and the sale of lots continued until all those originally platted had been disposed of, and it became necessary, in 1851, to lay out additions to the town. Seven Mile was on the turnpike leading from Eaton to Hamilton, and great hopes as to the future of the town were entertained. The growth of the town was sufficient in its early years to induce a stock company to establish an academy there in 1858, of which Mr. I. N. Hughes was the first principal. After a life of eight years the building and grounds were sold to the Seven Mile special school district for $3,500. One more attempt to conduct a private school was made in the year 1870 by Prof. B. Starr, the last principal of the above academy, who founded and for several years conducted a select school for boys. Seven Mile was incorporated in 1875, and is now a prosperous trading center in that part of the county, boasting a hotel and several business establishments, and having a population of 340.

Somerville, a flourishing little town in Milford township, was platted in 1831 by Jacob F. Rowe. The first merchants to establish themselves in business here were John and Marsh Williams, and so rapid was the initial development of the town that in 1832, the first year after its platting, it was incorporated under the state law with Thomas Martin the first mayor. Its growth has not been rapid, and yet it is now a business center of some importance, and has a population of 349.

Trenton, the largest village in Madison township, has had an interesting history. In 1800 Michael Pearce and Stephen Gard, both natives of New Jersey, led a number of pioneer settlers to the Miami country, and selected the present site of Trenton as an excellent place to end their wanderings and settle down. In 1815 the village was platted and given the name of Bloomfield in honor of Governor Bloomfield of New Jersey, but when, in 1831, a postoffice was established in the town, it was discovered that there was another town in Ohio already bearing the name of Bloomfield, and the village was, therefore, given the name of Trenton. The first tavern in the town was conducted by John Smith, and the first storekeepers were Squire Littell and Stephen Gard. Trenton was incorporated in 1898, and since the construction of the Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Traction road the growth of the town has been rapid, until now it has a population of 564.

Butler County's Financial Institutions

The strength of a community is best shown by the condition and stability of its financial institutions. Butler county has seventeen banks, all of which are strong financially and command the confidence of the public in general. Seventeen banks in the cities and

Oxford College, Oxford, Ohio.

Peabody Hall, Western College, Oxford, Ohio.

villages of the county are the storehouses of the financial wealth of the people of the several communities. These banks have a total capitalization of $1,275,000, a combined reserve fund of $1,494,349, while the combined resources of these banks reach a grand total of $21,586,465, according to their last statements as required by the federal and state banking departments. Few communities, rurally essentially agricultural, and with cities no larger than Hamilton and Middletown, can boast of financial institutions of such strength and possessing the universal confidence of the people.

Earlier days, however, especially before the establishment of national banks, did not always display this confidence—a strong contrast between the present day and the early days of banking. Nevertheless, there was never anything spectacular in the annals of Butler county's financial institutions. The bankers of the county have always been men of integrity and conservative judgment and today none of the financial agencies are in stronger or more conservative hands than are the banks and trust companies of Butler county.

Hamilton's first financial institution was the Bank of Hamilton, incorporated by an act of the Ohio legislature in 1817, with John Reily, James McBride, Jesse Corwin, William Blair, John Woods, Andrew McCleary and James Rossman as directors. The banking house was located in the Hittel property on High street, opposite the court house. This bank had a paid-up capital of $35,000, and its first officers were John Reily, president, and William Blair, cashier. In 1818, unfortunately, this bank suspended specie payment and, owing to bad loans became so crippled that it had to close its doors. The organization, however, was maintained by the annual election of directors, so as not to surrender the charter, until 1835, when additional stock was subscribed, new directors chosen, and the bank again opened for business in the room on High street now occupied by Charles Diefenbach, the jeweler. Again financial reverses overtook the institution, and in February, 1842, it was again forced to close its doors.

A few years later, the Shepherd and Curtis bank was opened and continued in existence until 1882, when it finally liquidated its affairs and closed after a long and honorable career.

Dr. John P. P. Peck opened a private bank at South Third and Court streets in 1857, with John B. Cornell as cashier. The bank was quite successful until the outbreak of the Civil war. Dr. Peck was a war Democrat and also the publisher of The Telegraph. His attitude towards the war and other questions caused a run upon his bank which forced him to close its doors.

Hamilton's first financial institution under the national banking laws was the First National bank organized July 21, 1863, with a paid-up capital of $50,000, which was later increased to $100,000, and still later to $500,000, at which figure it still remains. The first officers of the First National bank were: Micajah Hughes, president; James Beatty, vice-president; John P. P. Peck, cashier; and John B. Cornell, assistant cashier. Within six months, however, Mr. Cornell was made the cashier and served in this capacity until his retirement thirty years later, when he was succeeded by Samuel

D. Fitton, the present president of the bank. Hamilton's First National bank was one of the very first banks of the country to avail itself of the privileges of the national banking laws and its advent into financial circles of the city at a time when such an institution was sorely needed was an event which marked the beginning of the great progress which Hamilton has since made. Ever since its organization, the First National bank has stood as a tower of strength and it has proven one of the most potential factors in the growth and industrial development not only of the city of Hamilton but of the entire county. Perhaps its most patriotic act was the acceptance of the bonds of the city of Hamilton for the erection of the municipal gas plant, when the Hamilton Gas Light and Coke company was waging a battle that was carried to the supreme court of the United States against such a venture. Men of integrity and the highest financial and moral standing have always composed the directorate of this bank. On August 14, 1914, the strength and scope of the First National bank was greatly extended when it took over the assets and business of the Miami Valley National bank. Today, with a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $250,000, together with assets and liabilities according to its last statement of $6,256,357.64, the First National bank is in strong, competent hands. The present directors of the First National bank are Peter Benninghofen, Frank M. Hughes, James K. Cullen, Christian Benninghofen, James Fitton, Samuel D. Fitton and E. G. Ruder; the officers of the bank being S. D. Fitton, president; Peter Benninghofen and Charles E. Mason, vice-presidents; E. G. Ruder, cashier; and John M. Beeler, Don W. Fitton, Edward B. Hughes and Ernst M. Ruder, assistant cashiers.

The Second National bank of Hamilton was organized January 16, 1865, and was at first located in the old Hamilton house, on Second and High streets, later removing to the Beckett block, where it remained until 1875, when the building on High street which is now its home was erected. The Second National bank has had a steady growth and has always had the confidence of the public. The management has always been liberal but conservative, a policy which makes for sound and successful banking. The present capital and reserve of the Second National bank is $493,574, while its resources and liabilities, according to its last statement, are $2,719,522.05. The directors of the Second National bank are Oakey V. Parrish, Charles Sohngen, John E. Heiser, George P. Sohngen, and Charles E. Heiser, with Charles E. Heiser, president; George P. Sohngen, vice-president; Oakey V. Parrish, vice-president; John E. Heiser, cashier; and Clinton L. Gebhart, assistant cashier.

One of Hamilton's newer but progressive banks which has won phenomenal success since its organization, April 8, 1897, is that of the Hamilton Dime Savings Bank company. It opened for business in a room in the Gordon building at the northwest corner of Main and A streets on July 1, of the year of its incorporation. From the first day the doors of this bank were opened, its success was assured. On March 14, 1904, business had so increased and opportunities for enlargement became so pronounced that the bank was removed to the west room of the Reily block on High street, which

quarters it still occupies. On May 23, of the same year, the capital was increased from $50,000 to $100,000. Substantial merit has continued to bring to the Hamilton Dime Savings bank deserved success; and today it occupies a position of eminence in the banking world. The able hands in which the affairs of this bank have always been placed are among the most convincing reasons for its present standing. The directors of the Hamilton Dime Savings Bank company are: George P. Sohngen, Charles E. Heiser, Clarence Murphy, Edward C. Sohngen, G. A. Rentschler, Charles Diefenbach, jr., and Charles Sohngen; with George P. Sohngen, president; Clarence Murphy, vice-president, and William J. Becker, cashier.

Hamilton's newest and yet one of its most substantial banks is that operated by the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust company in the Rentschler building on South Second street. This company was organized June 6, 1906, and has had a phenomenal growth of its banking business. This is shown by the fact that its present resources are $1,446,222; and is due to the fact that the affairs of the institution have always been most carefully managed in the hands of progressive but yet conservative business men. The company is capitalized for $125,000. One of its most attractive features is its Christmas Savings club, which has over fifteen thousand depositors who, just prior to Christmas of each year, are paid their savings together with interest. The directors of the Citizens' Savings Bank and Trust company are such well known men as Henry A. Rentschler, Allen Andrews, William L. Huber, George C. Bramlage, George Adam Rentschler, Dr. Charles N. Huston, Clark R. Brown, Charles I. Anderson, Louis A. C. Long and Judge John B. Connaughton. The officers are H. A. Rentschler, president; Allen Andrews, vice-president; W. L. Huber, secretary; Charles I. Anderson, cashier; and E. B. Ferguson, assistant cashier.

Hamilton has a clearing house, organized by its four banks. The officers of the Hamilton Clearing House association are: George P. Sohngen, president; Charles E. Heiser, vice-president; S. D. Fitton, treasurer; and Charles I. Anderson, secretary.

Like Hamilton, Middleton has banks which have proven the bulwark of the community. Its financial institutions have been marked by careful management and have always been in the hands of business men who understood the needs of the community and yet used careful judgment in the handling of funds entrusted to their care. Middletown has five banks, three state banks and two national banks, although late in 1919 the First and Merchants' National banks were merged, making an exceptionally strong financial institution.

The First National bank of Middletown was organized in 1865, and since that time has enjoyed a continued and substantial growth. Its affairs have always been in the hands of men whom the community trusted to the utmost. With resources of $1,750,980, the strength of this bank is shown. Its present capital is $100,000, while its surplus is $110,000. The present directors of the First National bank of Middletown are Morris W. Rennick, Edward L. McCallay, Charles J. Brooks, George M. Verity, Charles R. Hook, W. H. Johnson and G. N. Clapp. The officers of the bank are M. W. Rennick,

president; E. L. McCallay, vice-president; and Charles J. Brooks, cashier.

The Merchants' National bank of Middletown has been in existence since 1872, when it was organized under the federal banking laws. Its career has been marked by a conservative progress that has placed it in the foremost of the banking institutions of the Great Miami valley. With resources of $1,526,656.73, a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $120,000, the Merchants' National stands as a bulwark of security. The directors of the institution are L. C. Anderson, J. A. Aull, John W. Boyd, John Gibson, J. C. Holloway, C. B. Niederlander, C. J. Stahl and Anthony J. Walburg. The officers are J. W. Boyd, chairman of the board; C. B. Niederlander, president; W. H. Walburg, vice-president; C. J. Stahl, cashier; and F. E. Troutvine, assistant cashier.

Middletown's first state bank was the Oglesby and Barnitz company, which was established in 1850. This bank has always had the confidence of the people of Middletown and vicinity, which is shown by the fact that ever since its organization it had stood the test of every adverse condition and fully met every demand made upon it. The company is capitalized for $50,000, while the reserve fund is $100,000. The resources of the bank are in excess of $1,000,000. The directors of the company are William O. Barnitz, W. D. Oglesby, J. W. Shafor, C. Edward Sebald and Joseph M. Issenminger. The present officers are W. O. Barnitz, president; W. D. Oglesby, vice-president; J. W. Shafor, cashier; C. E. Sebald, assistant cashier.

The American Savings bank of Middletown was opened for business January 21, 1911, as a commercial and savings bank; but in 1916 the trust company feature was added and the name of the organization changed to the American Trust and Savings bank. Although a comparatively new institution, this bank has won and holds the confidence of the public and its career has been a success even greater than had been anticipated by those responsible for its organization. The company now has a capital, surplus and undivided profits of $142,320 while its resources are scheduled at $1,527,285.92. The first officers of the institution were Paul A. Sorg, president; John W. Boyd, vice-president; C. B. Niederlander, secretary; at the present time (1919) the directors are C. B. Niederlander, A. H. Walburg, L. C. Anderson, J. C. Holloway, J. A. Aull, John Gibson, jr., C. J. Stahl and J. W. Boyd. The officers are C. B. Niederlander, president; A. H. Walburg, vice-president; Carleton Eldridge, cashier; and J. F. Mulligan, assistant cashier.

The First Savings bank is another of the financial institutions of Middletown. Morris W. Rennick is president; C. J. Brooks, vice-president; and R. R. Wolverton, cashier.

In the villages outside of Hamilton and Middletown, Butler county also has several financial institutions which have had long and honorable careers, while in even the smaller communities in more recent years national banks have been organized to meet the immediate needs of these communities. Each holds a place of security in the confidence of the people and each has achieved success

according to the opportunities offered it in the community where it is located.

The Oxford National bank has been in existence since December 21, 1901, when its charter was granted to several of the successful and substantial business men of the village. The bank is capitalized at $50,000 and has a surplus and undivided profits of $35,000. The directors are W. F. Baughman, R. J. Brown, G. Burkhardt, R. Harvey Cook, G. C. Welliver, C. T. Jones and G. C. Munns, while the officers are G. C. Welliver, president; G. C. Munns, vice-president; C. A. Shera, cashier; W. M. Shera, C. A. Shera, jr., and Phillip D. Shera, assistant cashiers. The other financial institution of Oxford is the Farmers' State and Savings bank, of which Samuel E. Fye, is the president; H. M. Moore, vice president; J. G. Welsh, cashier; and A. L. Johnson, assistant cashier.

The Farmers' National bank of Seven Mile has been organized since October 1, 1909, when it came into existence to meet the needs of a prosperous community. Men of known integrity were interested in the project and gave to it their whole-hearted support. The bank has a capital of $25,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of $13,736. The directors of this bank are C. K. Jacoby, C. A. Kumler, E. L. Laughlin, A. B. Hunter, W. L. Shaeffer, Jacob Stock and James E. Bell. Its present officers are C. K. Jacoby, president; C. A. Kumler, vice-president; James E. Bell, cashier, and Anna K. Bell, assistant cashier. According to the last statement of the Farmers' National bank of Seven Mile, its resources reached a total of $268,069.41.

Organized February 4, 1908, the Bank of Trenton has always met the needs of a community which prior to that time had been forced to do its banking either in Hamilton or Middletown. The people of the village and vicinity recognized the opportunity given them and gave this institution the support which it deserved. The bank has a capital of $25,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of $7,500, while its resources reach a total of $193,008.47. The directors of this bank are such well known men as R. J. Kennel, A. K. Augspurger, O. I. Ehresman, W. O. Dimmitt, F. H. Berk, John J. Kennel and T. H. Bell. These are organized with R. J. Kennel, president; A. K. Augspurger, vice-president; and T. H. Bell, cashier.

The Monroe National bank is another of Butler county's community banks, situated in the village of Monroe in the eastern part of the county. It was organized October 13, 1905, by Austin T. Smith, the present cashier, with a capital of $25,000. The success of this bank resultant from the confidence of the people of Monroe and vicinity, is shown by the fact that since its establishment it has accumulated a surplus of $21,000 besides paying dividends of eight per cent. Its present resources amount to $350,000. The directors of the Monroe National bank are W. H. Compton, W. M. Stewart, H. Q. Gallaher, Sam K. Hughes, Charles S. Longstreet, William P. Henderson and Austin T. Smith; while its officers are W. H. Compton, president; W. M. Stewart, vice-president; H. Q. Gallaher, second vice-president; Austin T. Smith, cashier; and Beulah M. Boyd, assistant cashier.

The Somerville National bank has a capital of $25,000. Men of the community direct its affairs and have by their influence and the faith of their neighbors in them brought success to the institution. The bank now has a surplus of $4,250 and undivided profits of $3,250, while its resources have reached a total of over $250,000. The directors of the Somerville National bank are W. T. Hancock, J. W. Cummings, Charles Kapp, Oliver Keller, Charles F. Finlay, George P. Swope, W. C. Huffman, Frank M. Crist, and John H. Lamm. This bank was organized May 24, 1915, and has as its present officers W. T. Hancock, president; J. W. Cummings, vice-president; Charles Kapp, second vice-president; W. B. Bell, cashier; and Bessie Brenan, assistant cashier.

The First National bank of Okeana was organized and opened for business on July 3, 1910. Men of high standing in the community were instrumental in the organization of the bank, which met a long-felt want as it was located in a community not of easy access to a city or village of any size where a banking institution was located. At the present time the bank commands resources of $256,757.62, while it has a capital of $25,000 and a reserve of $13,292.47. When the bank was first organized Charles Wagner was president; F. W. Earnshaw, cashier; and J. A. Butterfield, Edwin Heap, G. W. Jefferies, J. J. Boutcher and Frank George, directors. On January 9, 1919, F. W. Earnshaw, the cashier, died; and on May 13, 1919, Charles Wagner, the president, died. J. A. Butterfield was then elected president; R. E. Earnshaw, cashier; W. R. Wagner, assistant cashier; and G. E. Jefferies, G. E. Handley, Fred Walthers, and Edwin Heap, directors.

The Farmers' State bank of College Corner is one of the strong financial institutions in the western section of Butler county. Organized October 1, 1895, with a capital of $50,000, it today, by careful methods but generous treatment of its patrons and the public in general, has accumulated a surplus of $51,000 and commands resources of over $750,000. The success of this bank is an example of what can be accomplished by men of a community in whom the people of that community have faith, and who are possessed of sound business judgment. The present directors of the Farmers' State bank of College Corner are H. L. Bake, Aaron Gardner, W. H. Hawley, I. S. Hart, Albert Ardery, A. F. Bell, Carey Toney and D. A. Dorrell. The officers are H. L. Bake, president; Aaron Gardner vice-president; J. D. Pultz, cashier; and W. R. Pultz, assistant cashier.

The College Corner Banking company's place of business is also located in College Corner. Its president is J. W. Cramer, while Charles Stout is cashier; and L. B. Douglas is assistant cashier.

The Miami Valley National bank was for a number of years one of Hamilton's financial institutions. It was organized March 10, 1888, but finally, on August 14, 1914, was taken over by the First National bank. The first president of the Miami Valley National bank was the late Peter Murphy, who was succeeded by Fletcher S. Heath, Frank W. Whitaker and Oliver Morton Bake.

The Schools of Butler County

The first school in Butler county was established soon after Fort Hamilton was abandoned in 1795. The old powder magazine of the fort, which had also been used as a jail, was the first school building, so far as now known, in the entire county. It stood on what is now South Monument avenue, near the present site of the First United Presbyterian church. The education given the few children of the community at this time was rather meager, but gradually the demand became more insistent that a bigger and a better school be established. In answer to this demand, early in 1809 a school was established on Front street by a Mr. Richie, followed in 1810 by a school opened on Court street opposite the present site of the First United Presbyterian church, by the Rev. M. G. Wallace. The higher branches were taught in this school as well as the rudimentary branches. Benjamin H. Pardee, located in Hamilton in 1815 and taught school in a small building on North Second, near Heaton street. In the same year, Alexander Proudfit organized a new school located on the north side of Heaton street, between North Second and North Third streets. About the same time a Mr. Elder organized a school in Rossville.

The Hamilton Literary society, organized a few years previously, erected a building on the west side of North Third street, just south of Dayton street, in 1818. In the lower story of this building, the Rev. Thomas McMechan and Henry Becker established a school. Ellen A. McMechan, the first woman teacher in Butler county, established a school at North Third and Buckeye streets in 1819. Rev. Francis Monfort taught school in a frame building at Third and High streets in 1821; and from 1825 until 1830, Benjamin F. Raliegh engaged in educational work in Hamilton.

The Hamilton and Rossville academy was opened in 1835, with Miss Maria Drummond as the first teacher. Later Nathan Furman, who was quite a noted educator in his day, took charge of the academy and practically all the young people of those years received their higher education under his personal direction. He later established a school at Furmandale, four miles south of Hamilton, planning to establish there a great educational center, but this venture did not prove a success. The buildings were finally used for manufacturing purposes, then as storehouses, and finally in 1899 were destroyed by fire.

It was finally on February 21, 1849, that the legislature passed the first law which has developed the present excellent public school system of the Buckeye state. This law provided that "cities and towns may be formed into one district to be governed by a board of six directors and three examiners." In April, 1851, at a special election, the people of Hamilton decided to take advantage of this law. On May 1, of the same year, the six directors and three examiners were chosen and on June 21 the first school levy of one and a half mills upon the taxable property of the town was made. In 1852 the work of establishing the graded school system was begun. F. N. Slack and J. Jenkins were appointed principals of the schools.

When Hamilton and Rossville were consolidated in 1854, it was stipulated that a high school building be erected and perpetually remain on the west side of the river. A proposition by Thomas Rhea to donate two acres of land on Prospect hill, however, was rejected, and the building was erected at what is now South B street and Ross avenue, the site of the present Adams grade school. Eventually when the Fourth ward, now the Jefferson building, was built in 1878, it was made a branch of the high school and later, in 1882, the entire high school was transferred to this building. Here it remained until 1892, when the Central high school building at South Second and Ludlow streets, now the eighth grade or grammar school, was completed. The high school eventually outgrew even these commodious quarters and then in 1916 the present modern structure at North Sixth, Dayton and Butler streets was built at a cost of practically $300,000.

The progress of the public schools of Hamilton has been rapid. Every advantage for organization and improvement permitted by the state laws of Ohio or existing circumstances was promptly taken advantage of. The newest methods of instruction were adopted, until today the schools of Hamilton, with the advanced studies of the high school, manual training, domestic science and military training, stand second to none in the great state of Ohio.

Able men have ever been chosen to the superintendency of the public schools of Hamilton. These men have been D. W. McClung, from 1857 until 1858; George E. Howe, 1858-1859; F. W. Hurt, 1859-1860; J. R. Chamberlain, 1860-1862; H. T. Wheeler, 1862-1863; John A. Shank, 1863-1864; John Edwards, 1864-1867; E. B. Bishop, 1867-1871; Alston Ellis, 1871-1879; L. D. Brown, 1879-1884; L. R. Klem, 1884-1887; Alston Ellis, 1887-1892; Charles C. Miller, 1892-1895; Samuel Lee Rose, 1895-1903; Darrell Joyce, 1903 until the present time.

From a teaching force of two men in 1851 the faculty of the public schools of Hamilton has grown until today it numbers one hundred and four instructors, eight supervisors, many special teachers and an office force of several women. Darrell Joyce has proven himself progressive in matters educational. Public spirited, vigorous, himself an able instructor, he has surrounded himself, through the approval of the board of education, with an able and efficient corps of assistants. So high is the standard of education in the public schools of Hamilton today that the graduates of the high school are admitted to most of the colleges of the United States without further preparation and without examination. Today fourteen modern buildings shelter the more than six thousand children in the public schools of Hamilton. The affairs of the schools of Hamilton are now in the hands of a board of education elected at large upon a non-partisan ticket. The board of 1919 consisted of Captain Robert M. Sohngen, president; Captain August W. Margedant, vice president; Dr. John A. Burnett, Edward B. Hughes and Dr. Charles N. Huston, with Charles F. Holdefer as clerk. The chief assistants to Superintendent Joyce are Miss Augusta Pfau, supervisor of domestic science; Howard G. Carter, supervisor of manual training; Will H. Lebo, supervisor of music; Josephine

Slater, supervisor of drawing, with William C. Musch superintendent of buildings and John W. Conboy truant officer. The twelve grade schools of Hamilton are named for the first twelve presidents of the United States.

Middletown's first school was a pay institution, established in 1805, in one of the rooms of the Vail mills at the west end of Third street and on the east bank of the Great Miami river. A Mr. Boers, who later located in Darke county, opened this school. In 1806 Marsha Wilson opened a pay school in a log cabin on what is now known as "The Smoothing Iron," a small tract of land at what is today the juncture of Yankee road and Main street. This building was used for some time for school purposes, the teachers being Ephraim Gray and Joseph Worth. Mr. Ward, Mr. Piper and Mr. Perry also conducted schools in a small building on the south side of Third street almost opposite the Vail mills.

It was in 1815 that Stephen Vail erected a brick building on his land to be used exclusively for school purposes. So far as known Jeremiah Marston was the first instructor to teach in this building. He taught there from 1821 until 1824. In 1827 school district No. 3 was created so as to include Middletown and much of the adjacent country. Funds for the support of the schools were rather uncertain and at times those able to do so paid a tuition charge to aid in keeping the schools open.

The first free school in Middletown was established in 1837 with Joseph Gailbreath as the instructor. But financial troubles ensued and it again became necessary to depend upon private funds to keep the school in operation.

The smaller children of Middletown received their instruction prior to 1840 from Joseph Elliott, who taught in a one-story brick building on Third street, just west of where the Oglesby and Barnitz bank is now located. In this house also, Miss Josephine Anderson (later Mrs. James Mitchell) and Miss May Gibson taught the smaller children. These classes were eventually moved to "The Barracks," which then occupied the present site of the Odd Fellows' temple. The Misses Alice Ketcham, Virginia Howland and Susan McQuity were teachers also in this school.

The older pupils were taught during these years in a building known as "The Old Brick" by James Pennell, James C. Waldo, Zacariah N. Brown, John McClellan, William S. Young, William Barnaby, Isaac Robinson, George Goble and Josiah Bridge.

In 1852 Middletown was separated from district No. 3 and became known as the Union school district, with W. B. Oglesby, S. E. Giffen, Edward Jones, Joseph Sutphin and W. W. Marshall as the members of its first board of education.

Finally, late in the '60s, through an enactment of the Ohio legislature, the board of education of Middletown was authorized to erect a building to meet the needs of the city's children. The board asked for $60,000, but twice the electors defeated the proposal. Finally, however, the necessary authority was granted and a tract of six acres of land, bounded by Main and Seventh streets and Yankee road, was purchased from the Arthur Lefferson estate, and the present South school building of twelve rooms, with an audito-

rium, was erected. It was first occupied in 1871. Eventually a building erected in 1854 had to be pressed into service until 1885, when the Central building and later in 1892 the North building were erected. Then in 1904 the East building on Sherman avenue was built. In 1919 Superintendent Solomon, after a careful study of the city's needs, submitted to the board of education a report showing the need of still more school room and suggesting a bond issue of $300,000 for the erection and equipment of new buildings.

In 1843, the school enumeration of Middletown showed 352 children of school age in the entire district, while today the enrollment in the schools passes the 3,500 mark. The schools of Middletown have always been in able hands and their progress has been fully commensurate with the needs of the city. The superintendents who have had charge of the public schools of Middletown since 1872 are A. G. Wilson, A. C. Tyler, F. J. Barnard, B. B. Harlan, James L. Orr, J. H. Rowland, J. W. Mackinnon, J. E. McKean, C. H. Minnich, Arthur Powell, M. B. Wilson and the present superintendent, R. W. Solomon.

Educational institutions in other portions of Butler county, other than Hamilton and Middletown, sprang up early in the nineteenth century. Private academies were established at Monroe and Seven Mile which had rather stormy careers, while in 1807 Miami university, still recognized as one of the great factors in advanced education, was established at Oxford. But about 1820 and 1821 public education began to receive the attention of the people and also the legislature of Ohio, which began the passage of laws that would foster public education. Gradually school districts were created throughout the rural communities of the county, and as the population increased these schools multiplied in number and many separate school districts in the several townships were established, each with its own board of education. This was a complicated system and there was little uniformity in the schools, especially as to the methods of teaching and the courses of study. There was also quite a conflict in the terms of the schools, some operating six months, others seven and eight months in the year, depending upon the community in which the school might be located. Finally, after many attempted revisions of the school laws of Ohio, all of which failed to accomplish the desired results, the uniform centralized school law was placed upon the statute books and became operative in May, 1914. The schools of Butler county were immediately organized under this law, which provides for a county board of education which employs a county superintendent under whose direction and management all the public schools in Butler county, outside the cities of Hamilton and Middletown, were placed. With the exception of Dr. W. S. Alexander, the first president, who died in 1916, there has been no change in the county board of education since its creation on May 22, 1914. The board now consists of Charles Aufranc of West Chester, president; Edward Marts of West Middletown, vice president; J. A. Butterfield of Okeana, secretary; Dr. Charles MacCredy of Monroe, and J. Gilbert Welsh of Oxford. The county superintendent is John Schwarz, a very able man, an excellent organizer and a man of deep learning.

Aside from the public schools, parochial schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic and Lutheran congregations of Hamilton and Middletown. These were established in connection with the various congregations and usually co-jointly with the congregation. In Hamilton the higher branches are taught in Notre Dame academy, conducted by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Notre Dame, and the Catholic high school conducted by the Brothers of Mary, both of which are well attended and privately supported. In Middletown parochial schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic parishes of Holy Trinity and St. John's churches. In Hamilton the Roman Catholic parishes of St. Ann, St. Joseph, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Stephen and St. Veronica each has a parochial school, while Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran and Zion Evangelical Lutheran churches also conduct private schools. The teachers in these schools are all well qualified. The attendance in the parochial schools is under the direction of the truancy officer of the city, so that children of school age are usually found in either the public or the parochial schools of the city, thus assuring at least the rudiments of an education being instilled into them.

Agriculture in Butler County

Butler county, outside the cities of Hamilton and Middletown, is essentially an agricultural county. Its development along agricultural lines has been rapid, while its farmers have always been known for their progressiveness. When Butler county was organized in 1803, all its lands, including those in Hamilton and Middletown, together with the several villages of the county of more or less importance, were owned by only 374 persons. Today, outside the incorporated cities and villages, there are 2,809 farms, ranging in size from thirty to 1,200 acres each. There are now 218,356 acres of farm land in Butler county, and of these 157,024 acres are under cultivation, 39,148 in permanent pastures, 12,144 acres in timber and 718 acres of orchards.

The lands of the Great Miami valley, especially those of Butler county, have always been noted for their fertility and for many years this county was known as one of the greatest agricultural districts of the great state of Ohio. That this fertility is being maintained, and that the farmers of Butler county are determined to uphold their prestige for the production of crops, is shown by the fact that in the year 1919 they spent $22,490 for 1,698,950 pounds of commercial fertilizer with which to keep their lands from deteriorization. The farms of Butler county are modernly equipped, conveniently arranged and located, easily reached by improved roads, in easy communication of each other and the cities and villages by telephone, while the farmers themselves are businesslike, progressive and successful and their homes are well kept and attractive.

Butler county shows but a small proportion of what is called poor or waste land. In this class 10,000 acres only are reported, leaving approximately 188,500 acres in wood or pasture land, or as susceptible of tillage. There is a wide diversity in the fruitfulness of the different portions of the county. It has been found

by experiment that even the lands considered poor possess hidden elements of strength and some of the farms now considered the best were purchased originally at a low price because of their apparent poverty in production. These farms have been found to possess an inherent virtue which needed only artificial means to awaken it to great productiveness. The upland soil is usually a sandy loam, which at the highest points changes to a clay. In the bottom lands, where the Great Miami has made its deposits, the soil changes to a deep black. However, for certain crops, the fertility of the uplands equals that of the bottom lands. The uplands are best suited for wheat, while the lowlands are most productive of corn.

Butler county possesses perhaps more small streams than any other county in the state; and its topography is such that the natural drainage has almost eliminated the necessity for the installation of artificial drainage. Its uplands abound in springs which, in season or drought, give out a constant supply of water. In many sections of the county underlying rock supports a sufficient depth of soil from deposits of verdure to insure richness and stability, while the underlying rock prevents too great an evaporation in drought.

As in practically all agricultural districts, wheat and corn predominate in Butler county as the products of the soil. At one time Butler county was especially noted for its production of corn, especially on the lowlands along the Great Miami river. Even today more corn is grown in Butler county than any other cereal. For the crop of 1919 the farmers of Butler county planted 55,827 acres to corn, which ought, under normal conditions, to yield almost 2,000,000 bushels. Wheat came second with a sowing of 39,926 acres, which, under ordinary conditions in Butler county, ought to produce about 1,000,000 bushels of the grain. A conservative estimate made by a man who keeps close watch upon the markets and the productiveness of Butler county farms estimated that the 1919 crops of corn and wheat would net the farmers of Butler county more than $3,300,000.

The wide range of the productiveness of the land of Butler county is shown, however, by the fact that for the harvest of 1919 there were also planted 1,249 acres to rye; 6,298 acres to oats; 328 acres to barley; 907 acres to ensilage corn; 542 acres to sugar corn; 1,439 acres to potatoes; 157 acres to tomatoes; while there was also produced upon the farms of Butler county, 4,000 bushels of peas, 10,800 tons of timothy hay, 4,600 tons of clover hay, and 6,700 tons of alfalfa hay.

Tobacco has in recent years become one of the chief products of the soil of Butler county, especially in the northern sections of the county. Eight thousand acres of land were planted in tobacco in 1919. This planting produced a total of 422,985 pounds of tobacco, which brought a revenue of over $140,000 to the producers.

While the soil of Butler county is exceptionally fertile, its farmers have not confined themselves entirely to the production of the crop of the field. The milk industry is widespread throughout the county and there is not a community that has not several large dairy farms. Practically every farmer possessed of reasonably good

pasture land keeps a number of cows, especially since the daily collection of milk by truck by the large dairy concerns of Hamilton and Cincinnati assures a good income without much added labor from this source. According to official reports for 1919, Butler county has over thirty thousand cows valued at approximately $1,500,000. These cows for the year 1919 produced 2,400,000 gallons of milk; over 420,000 gallons of cream; more than 422,000 pounds of butter and approximately 4,000 pounds of cheese.

As in all communities close to a central market, practically all of the farmers of Butler county raise hogs for the market. Being a great corn growing center this county naturally became a great hog growing center. This is shown by the fact that in 1919, there were reported in Butler county, 33,688 hogs. In recent years, the epidemic of hog cholera which at one time had made the raising of hogs a great uncertainty has been eliminated by the use of serums and modern methods of care, making this branch of agricultural endeavor very profitable financially. It is estimated that the annual production of hogs in Butler county reaches a value of $1,500,000.

Poultry raising with most farmers is a matter of both pleasure and profit. In recent years there has been a great development of well-bred stock in Butler county, which has resulted in an increased production of eggs and poultry of high market value. In 1919, there were reported 87,800 hens which produced over 760,000 eggs, while approximately 13,000 fowls were offered for sale in the markets and to meat dealers. There were, however, but 459 turkeys and 336 ducks in the county, while the number of geese was almost negligible.

Hamilton, so far as known, was the first city in the State of Ohio, to establish a free market, where no charge was made for the space used. This has encouraged a number of farmers to do truck gardening, especially those of easy access to the Hamilton market. Consequently many of those living rather close to Hamilton devote considerable of their ground and energy to the production of the vegetables with which the Hamilton market is supplied.

Other products from the farms of Butler county in 1919 were 9,900 bushels of apples from 286 orchards; 6,900 sheep which produced over 40,000 pounds of wool; while approximately 1,500 acres of land were planted in potatoes.

These figures are but general; they do not cover many of the minor farming operations in Butler county, but, taken all in all, Butler is one of the wealthiest in agricultural products in the state of Ohio.

One of the great aids and inspirations to the farmers of Butler county has been, especially in the earlier days, the great Butler county fair. This fair was one of the first in Ohio to award premiums for agricultural products. The first fair at Hamilton was held on Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27, 1831. In those early days the farm implements employed were of the rudest character. The wooden mould-board plow was then the most highly perfected implement used upon the farm, while the hoe, grain cradle, scythe and sickle were the common instruments of production and harvest then in use. Consequently the early displays of products

from the farms of Butler county were as nothing compared with those of today.

Butler county's first fair was given by the Butler County Agricultural society of which A. F. Chittenden was president, under the management of a committee consisting of John Woods, Robert Herves, Stephen Millikin, John Knox, C. K. Smith, Samuel Dick and Caleb DeCamp.

On April 4, 1832, the Butler County Agricultural society elected A. F. Chittenden, president; William Bebb, later governor of Ohio, first vice-president; Lewis West, second vice-president; Stephen Millikin, treasurer; Charles K. Smith, recording secretary; and John M. Millikin, corresponding secretary. An argument immediately developed as the members from the western part of the county wanted the fair of 1832 held at Oxford, while the citizens of other sections of the county insisted upon the fair being held at Hamilton. Finally a reorganization of the society was forced and the fair of 1832 was held on the streets of Hamilton. This continued until 1843, when a lot at North Fourth and Dayton streets, belonging to Dr. Jacob Hittle, was utilized.

Finally at a meeting of citizens held in the courthouse on November 25, 1850, with Aaron Schenck, chairman; and Richard McGee, secretary, a committee was named to prepare rules for the society. On January 1, 1851, the Butler County Agricultural society, as it now exists, was organized under the provisions of the state law and a fair was held October 2 and 3 of that year in the old oak grove lying between High street and the old Miami and Erie canal basin, and just east of South Fifth street. There were but few field crops displayed, but there was a fine showing of horses, cattle, swine and domestic articles.

In 1852, the fair was moved to Bigham's grove, now the east portion of Greenwood cemetery. The fair continued to grow in value and attendance until 1856, when it became necessary to seek still larger quarters and thirty-nine acres of land in Fairfield township, which became the nucleus of the present fair grounds, were secured by purchase. From this time on, the Butler county fair grew in interest, importance and success. Premiums offered attracted farmers and producers of surrounding counties. On February 11, 1871, 13.86 acres of land were acquired from August Hutzelman for $5,000 and added to the fair grounds. By 1873, the Butler county fair, in interest, attendance and exhibits, rivaled the Ohio State fair at Columbus. In 1876, the Butler county commissioners leased sufficient land to the society for the establishment of the present race course. Each year now saw increased interest and attendance. In 1887, there were 33,338 entries which in 1888 increased to 4,117 while in 1889 the entries reached a total of 4,762. The fairs of 1894 and 1895 were the greatest in the history of the society, the attendance on Thursday of each of the fair weeks of these years passing the 50,000 mark. However, the fair had drifted in financial troubles, and on August 18, 1896, Robert M. Elliott was appointed receiver and under his direction the fair of that year was held. On April 5, 1897, the receivership was vacated and at a special election on February 25, 1899, the people of Butler county

voted to authorize a bond issue of $20,000 for the benefit of the fair. The Butler county fair, still a great success and always largely attended, has, like all other county fairs, enjoyed its most successful days.

The Press of Butler County

Butler county can today boast of four daily newspapers—two published in Hamilton and two in Middletown, and three weekly newspapers all published in Hamilton. The newspapers of Butler county are today modernly equipped, progressive and representative of the communities in which they are published. While all are partisan in affiliation, still none is politically controlled nor politically offensive. Like all modern newspapers, the publications of Butler county are more representative of the spirit of progress in their respective communities than they are representative of any political party. On broad lines they are political in nature, but in affairs of material interest to their communities they hold above all else the progress, support, and well-being of the people whom they represent.

In Hamilton there are two daily newspapers—The Hamilton Evening Journal, Democratic in politics; and the Hamilton Daily News, Republican in politics. Both date their existence to the early days of the nineteenth century. The three weekly newspapers published in Hamilton are the Butler County Democrat, the weekly edition of the Hamilton Evening Journal; the Hamilton Telegraph, the weekly edition of the Hamilton Daily News; and the Butler County Press, the organ of organized labor in Hamilton and vicinity. Middletown's two daily newspapers are the Middletown Journal, published by the Naegele-Auer company; and the Middletown News-Signal, published by the News Printing company.

It was on June 22, 1814, that the first newspaper was published in Himilton—The Miami Intelligencer. The office was in the old log house at what is now North Monument avenue and Dayton street. The publishers were Colby, Bonnell & Company, the press and type being owned by James McBride. This publication had a rather varied career until October 5, 1819, when James B. Cameron and John L. Murray purchased it. It was on November 10, 1821, that Mr. Cameron became the sole editor and proprietor. At this time the office of publication was removed to a frame building at what is now High street and Journal square. In June, 1827, Mr. Cameron dropped the name Intelligencer and began the publication of a radical Jackson Democratic paper under the name of The Western Telegraph. In August, 1828, however, the name of the publication was changed back to the Intelligencer and Dr. John C. Dunlevy became the editor. In March, 1829, The Intelligencer again changed hands when John Woods became the sole owner. Shortly afterward, Mr. Woods sold a half interest to M. B. Sargent, his law partner, but again on June 21, 1831, Mr. Woods became the sole owner. At that time, L. D. Campbell who had learned the printing trade in Cincinnati, entered the office of The Intelligencer. When John Woods retired from the newspaper November 10, 1832, Mr. Campbell became the editor. He was not only the editor, but also

the compositor and proofreader. In 1834, L. B. Gibbons and D. B. Gardner aided Mr. Campbell in the publication of the newspaper, but on November 12, 1835, Mr. Gardner retired and on May 12, 1836, Mr. Gibbons retired, being succeeded by Isaac M. Walters. Having studied law, Mr. Campbell retired in November, 1838, and finally on February 27, 1840, William C. Howells purchased the paper and continued its publication until November 16, 1848, when he sold it to Charles and Boardman. Mr. Charles sold his interest to J. W. McBeth on May 17, 1849, and the firm name became McBeth and Boardman. This continued until April 24, 1851, when D. W. Halsey took over the interest of Mr. Boardman. Halsey and McBeth continued the publication of the paper until February 15, 1855, when Mr. Halsey bought the interest of Mr. McBeth and continued the publication personally until his death in 1857. The executors of Mr. Halsey's estate sold the property to Minor Millikin and D. W. McClung, but on June 30, 1859, it was sold to Jacob Morris of Lebanon who became associated with William Bunston as a joint owner. In May, 1862, the Intelligencer was purchased by Williams and Egry who merged it with the Telegraph.

James B. Cameron and Taylor Webster began the publication of the Western Telegraph in June, 1827; but on March 11, 1831, the name was changed to the Hamilton Telegraph, by which it is still known. The Hamilton Telegraph was issued in Rossville, but on October 28, 1836, the publication was suspended until November 18, of the same year, when its publication was resumed by Franklin K. Stokes, with John B. Weller as editor. In November, 1839, the office of publication was removed to Hamilton and on November 18, 1847, the paper was sold to Ryan and Witherby with the Rev. N. M. Gaylord and O. S. Witherby as the editors. Michael C. Ryan became its editor in 1847 and in 1849 Ferdinand Van Der Veer occupied the editorial chair, being succeeded in 1851 by Charles L. Weller.

Radical changes were made in the Hamilton Telegraph when it was purchased by William R. Kinder November 11, 1852, Mr. Kinder continued the publication until June 13, 1854, when he sold out to Charles L. Barker and James McCormick. Mr. Barker sold his interest to A. A. Phillips on November 8, 1855. Daniel R. Empson became the purchaser of Mr. Phillips' interest in April, 1856. It was on September 3, 1857, that James R. Webster purchased the Telegraph and continued its publication until 1861, when it passed, by purchase, to John P. P. Peck and John McElwee. In August, 1861, Mr. McElwee disagreeing with Mr. Peck, retired and began the publication of the True Telegraph, which was then printed in Oxford. The Telegraph passed into the hands of Frank Scobey, later into the hands of Fred Egry and finally on December 17, 1879, into the hands of Charles M. Campbell, now a resident of Washington, D. C.

On April 23, 1863, Stephen Crane and E. E. Palmer became the editors of the True Telegraph and continued to hold this position until July 21, 1864, when the True Telegraph company was organized and purchased the publication, making John E. McElwee the editor. On February 23, 1865, John A. Cockerill, later one of the most noted

editors of the New York Times, became the editor and on October 28, 1865, the Cockerill Brothers became the sole owners. They continued this proprietorship until July 2, 1867, when they sold to J. H. Long, under whose ownership Col. H. H. Robinson edited the paper. Finally, on January 13, 1870, Dr. John R. Nickel and L. B. De la Court purchased the True Telegraph and rechristened it as the Butler County Democrat, by which name it is still issued as the weekly edition of the Hamilton Evening Journal. Dr. Nickel retired May 11, 1871, and on December 21, 1873, Mr. De la Court sold the Democrat to Thomas H. Hodder of Marion. The paper was later sold to R. N. Andrews and company on April 15, 1875, with J. W. Short as the editor. Mr. Short was succeeded for a short time by James P. Caldwell. Harry C. Hume became the editor December 2, 1875, but ultimately the paper was sold to Daniel J. Callen of Celina, Ohio, who became financially embarrassed and the property was placed in the hands of N. E. Warwick as receiver. The publication, by direction of the court, was continued under the receivership until 1877, when Byran K. Brant, now a resident of California, purchased the property. Mr. Brant finally sold the property to the Butler County Democrat company composed of William M. Dingfelder, Christian Benningham, Frank W. Whitaker, George W. St. Clair and Christian Pabst. John K. Aydelotte was made the editor and under his direction much progress was made. With the growth of Hamilton becoming more marked each year and the opportunity for another daily newspaper becoming more apparent, the company decided to issue not only a weekly newspaper, but also a daily newspaper. And so on December 22, 1886, the first issue of the Hamilton Daily Democrat appeared upon the streets of Hamilton. While its success from the first was assured, still the publication passed through perlious times and had its periods of depression. However, at every serious situation, strong hands were found to guide its destiny and with the years it acquired strength and prestige. On January 26, 1891, John K. Aydelotte was killed in the pressroom of the company's new building at Court and Reily streets. He was succeeded by Homer Gard, who eventually went to Canton, Ohio. Mr. Gard was succeeded by Thomas M. Boyd, Sloane Gordon, Samuel Lee Rose and Charles Alf. Williams, but eventually Mr. Gard was recalled to the editorship of the paper. Finally in 1901, Mr. Gard, associated with L. R. Hensley, George E. Holdefer and Clayton A. Leiter secured by purchase the stock of the Butler County Democrat company, which was at once reorganized with Mr. Gard as president; Mr. Leiter, vice-president; Mr. Holdefer, treasurer; and Mr. Hensley, secretary. A few years later it was determined to abandon the name Democrat and the name of the corporation was changed from the Butler County Democrat company to the Journal Publishing company and the name of the daily publication changed from the Hamilton Daily Democrat to the Hamilton Evening Journal. In the past few years the progress of the Evening Journal has been very rapid. It now occupies its own building at Court street and Journal square—a model of perfection in arrangement for the purpose for which it is used—and is possessed of all modern equipment, having installed in the fall of

1919 additional linotype machines and a Goss perfecting press of the very latest model.

Hamilton's first daily newspaper, however, which survived the vicissitudes which usually mark at least the early career of most publications, was the Hamilton Daily News, published for a number of years as the Daily Republican News, but now again known as the Hamilton Daily News. It was soon after Charles M. Campbell had purchased the Hamilton Telegraph that he saw a good field in the city of Hamilton for a daily newspaper. Few shared in Mr. Campbell's vision, but he launched the enterprise and while it remained under his guiding hand, it held a place of wide influence in the community and achieved notable financial success. When Mr. Campbell came to Hamilton he was not without newspaper experience. Born in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 1, 1852, Mr. Campbell was a student at Cornell and the University of Wooster, Ohio. He learned the printing trade and became a half owner of the Cambridge, Ohio, News, and later the owner of the Washington, Pennsylvania, Observer. When Mr. Campbell decided upon the publication of a daily newspaper in Hamilton, he made Albert Dix, now living in Wooster, Ohio, the business manager, a position Mr. Dix held until October, 1896. The first city editor of the Hamilton Daily News was Frank H. Scobey, who was succeeded by Fred L. Rosemond, who later became an attorney and located in Cambridge, Ohio. The original reportorial staff consisted of Thomas Moore, still identified with the publication; Frank I. Whitehead, now located in Washington, D. C.; and Col. Lou J. Beauchamp, the eloquent and widely known Chautauqua lecturer. On July 1, 1888, a stock company was formed and took over the property for an unusually valuable consideration. Mr. Campbell continued in charge of the property for a short time, but then retired to locate in Washington, where he engaged in several successful business enterprises. Mr. Campbell was succeeded as the editor of the Hamilton Daily News by Thomas J. McMurray, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Mr. McMurray remained but a short time, however, and was succeeded by John M. Downey, who later became a successful practitioner of the law in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Downey retired January 1, 1896, and was succeeded by Thomas Moore, who held the position until June 15, when he was succeeded by Homer Gard, who remained with the publication until 1898, when he resigned to take the managing editorship of the Hamilton Daily Democrat. On March 21, 1898, the Hamilton Daily News and the Hamilton Daily Republican consolidated and shortly afterward Carl R. Greer became the editor of the publication then known as the Daily Republican-News. Mr. Greer retained this position until he resigned to become the secretary of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Greer was succeeded by Howard Egbert, now editor of the Dayton Daily News and the Springfield Daily News, the publications controlled by Governor James M. Cox of Ohio. Mr. Egbert was succeeded by Emerson Robinson, now located in Detroit, Mich., who in turn was succeeded by George Hahn, the present editor, who came to Hamilton from LaPorte, Indiana, in the spring of 1919. In October, 1919, the company installed a Hoe perfecting press and

added other equipment, and changed the name of the publication from the Daily Republican-News to the Hamilton Daily News, the name of the original daily publication.

The Republican Publishing company was incorporated on March 4, 1892, and published the first issue of the Hamilton Daily Republican on July 19, 1892. At that time William S. Osborn was business manager and Walter L. Tobey editor. Mr. Osborn resigned in March, 1893, and was succeeded by the late A. F. Sloane of Oxford. Mr. Sloane retired December 18, 1893, at which time the positions of business manager and editor were combined and Walter L. Tobey elected to the position, which he still holds. On March 21, 1898, the Republican Publishing company acquired by purchase the property of the Hamilton Daily News and moved from its offices in the St. Charles Hotel property on High street to the Daily News building at North Third and Market streets, where it began the publication of the Daily Republican-News.

The Butler County Press, the organ of organized labor in Hamilton is published by the Nonpareil Printing company, in which Edward E. Weiss and John F. Mayer are principally interested. Both are leaders in organized labor and have conducted a newspaper that has been representative of the interests of labor. Conservative and fair, these men have won and hold the confidence of the people of Hamilton and especially of the great laboring class.

While Hamilton today has but two daily newspapers, still other attempts were made to keep a daily publication in the field. In 1883, the Hamilton Daily Herald was established with Colonel H. H. Robinson as editor. He was later succeeded by Ben Harding. In February, 1884, Peter Schwab, Stephen Decatur Cone and Jervis Hargitt, all now deceased, invested some capital in the enterprise, which produced about three months of prosperity. Then George Gohen, of Cincinnati, invested some of his own capital and made a live newspaper of the publication, until September, 1885, when he wrote an editorial with the closing words, "I am not only Gohen, but I am gone," instructed the office force to issue the paper that day, and went back to Cincinnati never to return.

The Hamilton Evening Sun sprang into existence in 1902, the first issue appearing on June 19. It was published in the building at 322 and 324 High street, with Sloane Gordon as editor. The directors of the Sun Publishing company were Sloane Gordon, William F. Mason, O. P. McHenry, Charles Z. Mikesell and R. L. Kinsey. After a career of five years, the publication was taken over by the Butler County Democrat company and was merged with the Hamilton Daily Democrat.

Hamilton has had many other publications which had rather abbreviated careers, but no doubt served the purpose of their day. The following is a chronological record of the newspapers of Hamilton from 1818 until 1920:

Hamilton Intelligencer—June 22, 1814, to March 29, 1816.

The Philanthropist—August 23, 1816, to April 18, 1817.

The Miami Herald—September 12, 1817, to October 5, 1819.

The Hamilton Gazette and Miami Register—October 12, 1819, to November 11, 1821.

Murray's Volunteer—April, 1821, to December 25, 1823.

Hamilton Intelligencer and Advertiser—November 11, 1821, to January 10, 1825.

Hamilton Advertiser—January 10, 1825, to November 17, 1826.

Hamilton, Ohio, Advertiser—November 17, 1826, to October 26, 1827.

The Western Telegraph—November 2, 1827, to March 9, 1832.

The Hamilton Telegraph—March 9, 1832—still published.

The Hamilton Intelligencer—August 10, 1828, to May 20, 1862, when it was merged with The Hamilton Telegraph.

The Christian Intelligencer—January 1, 1829—now published under the name of The United Presbyterian in Pittsburg, Pa.

The Harrison Democrat—April 21, 1845—for twenty-five issues.

The Miami Echo—From May 10, 1848, for seven issues.

The Free Soil Banner—From August 21, 1848, to October 9, 1848.

The Rose Bud—From June 9, 1849, to June 13, 1851.

Democracy Untrammeled and Butler County Investigator—From September 20, 1849, to October 4, 1849.

The Rossville Advertiser—From April 20, 1849, to August 10, 1849.

The Miami Democrat—From January 1, 1850, to October 1, 1851.

The Daily Press—From April 22, 1851, to September 15, 1852.

The Scott Battery—From June 13, 1852, to September 15, 1852.

The Herald of Education—From January 1, 1853, to December 1, 1854.

The Schildwache—From May 10, 1859, to January 1, 1874.

The True Telegraph—From September 26, 1862—now published by the Journal Publishing company as the Butler County Democrat.

The National Zeitung—From July 4, 1864, until 1917, when the name was changed to The American, and a few months later publication was suspended.

The Tri-Weekly Advertiser and Independent—From March 14, 1867, to April 5, 1874.

The Examiner—From May 2, 1874, to September 14, 1874.

The Sunday Morning News—From July 17, 1876, to November 28, 1876.

The Orcus—From June 18, 1878, to February 12, 1880.

The Hamilton Daily News—From December 22, 1879, to March 21, 1898. Again published under this name by the Republican Publishing company, beginning October 1, 1919.

The Daily Herald—From January 1, 1883, to September 1, 1885.

The Daily Democrat—From December 20, 1886—now published as the Hamilton Evening Journal by the Journal Publishing company.

The Daily Republican—From July 19, 1892, until March 21, 1898, when it was consolidated with the Daily News and published as the Daily Republican-News.

The Butler County Press—May, 1901, published by the Nonpareil Printing company.

The Evening Sun—From May, 1901, to July, 1905.

So far as the records show, Middletown did not have a newspaper until 1839, when the publication known as The Middletown Mail issued its first number on April 20. John M. Gallaher, who had previously edited the Columbus Journal and later the Cincinnati Gazette, was the publisher. The Mail was neutral in politics, but its continuance was not of long duration, as the venture did not prove financially profitable.

Middletown's next publication was The Emblem, which made its first appearance April 26, 1851, with F. J. Oblinger as the proprietor. The Emblem had a career of about two years. David Heaton and the Rev. J. B. Morton assisted Mr. Oblinger in his editorial work. The Emblem was then sold to James D. Jackson, who changed the name to The Middletown Herald, but it eventually dropped out of sight.

In 1855-1856, the Rev. M. Harlan, a Methodist Episcopal minister, published a newspaper called The Middletown Engine. About this same time, J. J. Pete published a magazine called The Hesperides, but its life was of short duration.

It was in 1857 that C. H. and A. C. Brock purchased from the Rev. Mr. Harlan the publication which he had established and changed its name to The Western Journal. The first number was issued January 12, 1857. In 1859, the name of the publication was changed to The Middletown Journal, by which name it is still known. In 1871, the publication was sold to E. H. Harkrider, who kept it but a short time, several ownerships of short duration following until 1879, when James L. Raymond of Cincinnati secured the property, which was leased to W. H. Todhunter and W. H. Tucker. These men made the Journal a Republican organ. In 1880, the American Color Printing company acquired the property, which, after a few years, was again transferred to W. H. Todhunter and company, who continued in control for twelve years, converting the newspaper into a daily in 1890. From the first the publication was a success, passing, later, however, into the hands of William M. Sullivan, who in 1912 sold it to the Nagele-Auer Printing company; but late in 1919 a separation took place and the office of publication was moved into a modern building on North Broad street. This building is attractive in appearance, convenient in arrangement and equipped with every device for the issuing of a modern newspaper. Frank M. Pauly, a man of ability, force of character and great energy, now the editor of the Journal, has done much to place the publication among the foremost ranks of the newspapers of the smaller cities of Ohio.

For a brief period, about 1857, Charles M. Gould, who later located in Logan, Ohio, printed a newspaper in Middletown, known as the Butler County Democrat. This publication was devoted to the political interests of Clement L. Vallandigham.

It was in 1874 that L. F. Bowman opened a dry goods store in Middletown. He believed in advertising, and in 1876 began the

publication of a small paper called the Given Away. The first issues were without cost to those who received it; but to secure the advantage of low postal rates, Mr. Bowman, in 1878, changed the name of his publication to the Middletown Signal and charged a nominal subscription price for the same. In 1880, Mr. Bowman sold his printing outfit to Thomas G. Word, who enlarged the publication and continued to make many improvements until 1887, when he sold out to Charles E. Bundy and others who organized the Signal Printing company. In 1888, John Q. Baker secured control of the Signal and almost immediately launched the Middletown Daily Signal—Middletown's first daily newspaper. In June, 1901, Mr. Baker disposed of his holdings to Charles E. Gaumer, who remained in control for five or six years, when he sold out to the News Printing company, which had been organized by Mr. Baker.

In 1905, the Middletown News was established, but its independent career was rather brief and resulted in the consolidation of the Middletown Signal and the Middletown News, as the Middletown News-Signal, by which name it is still published by the News Printing company, of which John Q. Baker is the controlling influence.

Other Publications. In the days when weekly publications prospered, Oxford and Venice supported such sheets. For a number of years Alfred Demoret conducted the Venice Graphic, which wielded quite a telling influence in this community. But with the failing health and death of Mr. Demoret and the rapid invasion of the rural territory by the daily newspapers of the larger cities, the Graphic passed out of existence.

Oxford had a newspaper from 1854 until a few years ago. On December 19, 1854, the Oxford Citizen made its initial appearance. Charles H. Bringham was the publisher; Thomas W. Lane, the editor, and Z. Casterline, associate editor. In 1859, the paper was sold to Richard Butler, who had been a compositor on the Cincinnati Gazette. He conducted the publication with marked ability until 1866, when he sold out to Jacob A. Zeller, who continued in charge for three years. Grennan and Prentice then became the owners for the ensuing two years, at the end of which the Rev. L. E. Grennan became the sole owner and editor. In 1877, Charles B. and Hewitt Hill came into the possession of the paper and conducted it as editors and proprietors until January 19, 1885, when Stephen Decatur Cone became the editor and proprietor. Mr. Cone finally disposed of the property to Charles W. Stivers of Liberty, Ind., on April 15, 1891.

The Oxford News sprang into existence in 1885, with Jay Brown and William S. Osborn as the publishers. After the death of Mr. Brown, Mr. Osborn continued the publication until 1890, when a stock company was formed which retained Mr. Osborn as manager. In the meantime, the Oxford Citizen had been absorbed. Later the News passed to the control of the Moore brothers of College Corner, and then into the hands of the Rev. A. G. Warner, who retired in 1902, to be succeeded by J. F. Fenton. But the daily newspaper had invaded Oxford with such force that the patronage

Clarence Murphy

of the News rapidly dwindled and the publication soon ceased to exist.

Butler County Bench and Bar

Names familiar throughout the state and in the courts of both state and nation have adorned the roster of the bar of Butler county —such names as Campbell, Millikin, Gard, Bebb, Hume, Benham, and Vance—men who attained a standing of eminence in the legal profession, because of their clear insight into the law, their keen judicial minds, their pronounced ability, their integrity as men and their eloquence in the pleading of a cause. Men whose fame has spread from one end of the land to the other have had their day in the courts of Butler county.

Shortly after Ohio became a sovereign state—on Tuesday, July 12, 1803—the first court was held in Butler county. The first sitting of this court was held in one of the old buildings of the garrison of Fort Hamilton, which had been erected for a public store house, the old Torrence Tavern at North Monument avenue and Dayton street, a building which stood until the summer of 1919, when it was torn down to make way for the flood prevention work of the Miami Conservancy District. The first presiding judge was Francis Dunlevy, with James Dunn, John Greer and John Kitchell as associate judges. Daniel Symmes was the prosecuting attorney; James Blackburn, sheriff; and John Reily, clerk. At that time the old magazine of the fort was converted into a jail, while the tavern was used as a place of entertainment and for the holding of court. A public square had been set aside shortly afterward and a stone building erected thereon. The upper part of this building was used for a court house, while the lower floor was the jail and the quarters of the jailer. Upon the same site in 1816 were erected the three county buildings, the court house and the separate buildings for the various county offices which stood until 1885 where the present stone structure, remodeled after the disastrous fire of March, 1912, now stands.

Judge Dunlavey, the first presiding judge of the courts of Butler county, was the descendant of a family originally from Spain, but who went to France and finally came to America; while Prosecutor Symmes was a native of New Jersey, a son of Timothy Symmes, and a nephew of Judge John Cleve Symmes, and a graduate of Princeton university. He was a resident of Cincinnati and was appointed to the Butler county prosecutorship because there were no resident lawyers then in Hamilton. He was soon succeeded, however, by Arthur St. Clair, Jr., a son of Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

In the same year that the first court was held in Butler county, the first lawyer settled here—William Cory, a native of Washington county, Virginia, where he was born, December 14, 1778. He was a graduate of Duke's academy in Tennessee. He had studied law with William McMillan of Cincinnati and established himself in Hamilton for the practice of the law. From 1807 until 1810 he was prosecuting attorney as well as a member of the Ohio legislature for the term to which the members were elected in 1807. Later, after Mr. Cory had married Miss Eleanor Flemming, a daughter of Thomas Flemming, he retired to a farm near Cincinnati, but again

heard the call of the law, and, going to Cincinnati, took up its practice, being elected to the general assembly from Hamilton county, and then appointed mayor of Cincinnati by the town council, which position he held until 1819. Mr. Cory died in 1833.

Another of the early lawyers of Hamilton was David Este, also a graduate of Princeton, he being a native of New Jersey, where he was born October 21, 1785. Being admitted to the bar in New Jersey in 1804, Mr. Este decided to try his fortunes in what was then the far west, and so, in June, 1809, settled in Hamilton. His first case was tried and his first arguments made in the courts of Butler county. Honors came to him also and in 1810 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, which position he continued to hold until 1816, when he went to Cincinnati, where still greater honors came to him in his selection as president judge of the court of common pleas and later as judge of the superior court.

John C. Manus was also a member of the Butler county bar during the same period, but, following his defeat in an election for representative to the general assembly in 1817, he went to Preble county, where he died in 1851.

Among the early members of the Butler county bar who attained a name for his oratorical ability was Joseph S. Benham, a native of Warren county. Coming to Hamilton as a boy, he made his home during 1808-1809 with his sister, Mrs. John Torrence, whose husband then kept the famous Torrence Tavern. After studying under David Este, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Hamilton. Mr. Benham was a finished orator, possessed of a wonderful command of the English language and adept in the choice of words. He won his greatest reputation as a public speaker. But he, too, sought larger fields for his talents, and in 1821 went to Cincinnati, where he spent ten years in practice, finally going to Louisville, Kentucky, but later returning to Covington, Kentucky, and becoming the instructor in commercial law in the Cincinnati Law School. Later he removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and again practiced law. He died in Cincinnati in 1840 while on his way to New York.

A graduate of Dickson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Benjamin Collett, in 1815, came from Lebanon, Ohio, where he had studied law with John McLean and his brother Joshua Collett. Honor also came to him, and in 1816 he was made the prosecuting attorney of Butler county, which office he held until 1820.

Among those who chose the law as a profession and took up its study in Hamilton was George Sargeant, of Vermont, who came to Hamilton in 1816 and entered the office of Joseph S. Benham. The history of Sargeant, however, was not one worthy of emulation, for, while he succeeded fairly well in the practice of law, his indulgence in liquor is said to have so impaired his mind that confinement in an asylum became his lot and he died in a Columbus institution.

While in the early days of its history Butler county could not boast of a galaxy of legal lights, still its courts, especially when important cases were presented, were visited by lawyers of eminence from other counties. Among those who thus in their early days

honored the courts of Butler county by their presence were John McLean, of Lebanon, who afterwards became a justice of the supreme court of the United States; Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, who afterward became a judge of the courts of Hamilton county; Joshua Collett, Thomas Freeman, and Thomas L. Ross, of Lebanon; and Arthur St. Clair, Nicholas Longworth, Ethan Stone, George P. Torrence, and Elias Glover, of Cincinnati.

David Higgins, of which little is known except that he was a brilliant orator, practiced at the Butler county bar for several years from about 1821 until 1826. In later years, Michael B. Sargeant, a student of literature and a scholar whose reputation extended beyond the confines of Butler county, also practiced law in the courts of the county; but his life was suddenly ended at the age of thirty-three years on April 19, 1830.

The first authentic record of lawyers practicing at the Butler county bar is found in the year 1842. The members of the bar in that year were Col. Lewis D. Campbell, John M. Millikin, John Woods, F. D. Rigdon, William Bebb, John P. Reynolds, Jesse Corwin, Alfred C. Thomas, Elijah Vance, Thomas Millikin, John B. Weller, Michael C. Ryan, Oliver S. Witherby, Ezekiel Walker and Thomas H. Wilkins.

The law was now becoming an attractive profession. Men sought its honors and emoluments, and from 1844 until 1858 a number of those whose names attach to the progress and history of Butler county entered the profession. Among these, the memory of many of whom still lives among the older generations, were Isaac Robertson, Charles Richardson, Valentine Chase, William Shottwell, Robert Hazleton, Moore C. Gilmore, George Webster, William H. Miller, William P. Young, John B. Weller, J. M. Nutt, I. W. Crosby, Col. Thomas Moore, John W. Wilson, James Clark, James B. Millikin, William E. Brown, E. V. Wilson, J. H. Gist, Alex F. Hume, Josiah Scott and N. C. McFarland. Some of those who had entered the practice of law at an earlier date were still engaged in the practice of their chosen profession during this period.

One of the men unusually prominent during this period was James Clark. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, in 1830, and graduated from Miami university, Oxford, in 1854. He was later admitted to the bar and elected a judge of the common pleas court. His private library was considered the finest in the state.

Perhaps the most distinguished practitioner at the Butler county bar was the late Thomas Millikin. For sixty years he was engaged in the practice of law and during that time was counsel in most of the important cases brought to trial. Mr. Millikin made a specialty of wills and it has been said of him that there was never a will written that he could not break. His greatest distinction in this particular practice was won in the famous Deshler will case at Columbus. Mr. Millikin never sought public honors, although he served one year, in the early 'forties, as prosecuting attorney, and in 1874 refused an appointment to the supreme bench.

Alexander F. Hume was also one of the attorneys of the Butler county bar who attained great distinction. He entered upon the practice of law in 1852 and soon had an enviable reputation both as

a counselor and a trial lawyer. He served two terms as judge of the common pleas court and in 1878, as a candidate upon the Democratic ticket, came within three thousand votes of being elected to the supreme bench of Ohio.

Another Butler county attorney who won fame and wrote into the fundamental law of the land the right of municipal ownership of public utilities, but whose life was ended all too soon by death, was Edward E. Hull. It was Mr. Hull who fought to the supreme court of the United States, he then being the city solicitor of Hamilton, and there won the final victory, the great legal battle that gave to the City of Hamilton the right to construct, to own and to operate its own gas plant. The best legal talent in the country, retained by the Hamilton Gas Light and Coke Co., opposed Mr. Hull, but in every battle he came out victorious.

Henry Lee Morey was another man who stood high in his profession, but who also achieved political honors, being twice elected to the congress of the United States.

Hon. James E. Campbell, congressman and governor of Ohio, is another man who was a member of the Butler county bar, and who, in the later years of his life, attained a worthy competency through the practice of his profession. Governor Campbell, although now a citizen of Columbus, has ever looked upon Hamilton as his home. Governor Campbell is a native of Butler county, having been born in Middletown, July 7, 1843. He was prosecuting attorney from 1875 until 1877, a member of congress from 1884 until 1889, and governor of Ohio from 1890 until 1892.

S. Z. Gard also held a high place in the legal profession. Born near Oxford and receiving his education at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, he studied law under Judge Alex F. Hume. He was prosecuting attorney of Butler county from 1862 until 1866 and again in 1871, filling a vacancy caused by the death of Captain John W. Wilson. Judge Gard made his greatest reputation as an advisor, and few clients of his who followed the advice he gave them ever went to court.

The traditions of the Butler county bar are well sustained today by those who have chosen the legal profession. In Middletown, that grand old man, Judge William H. Todhunter, has given up the active practice of the law, to exercise the authority of the judge of the municipal court. Judge Todhunter is a man of sterling character, a keen student not only of the law but also of the many sociological problems facing mankind. He gives much of his time to research and his leadership for any just cause is always sought, because he gives unsparingly of his time and energy for that which he believes to be right.

Benjamin Franklin Harwitz is also one of the members of the Butler county bar who has made a reputation for himself. Mr. Harwitz has ever been a close student, and no case coming to his attention or in which his services are sought passes without the most careful investigation. Mr. Harwitz is not only a keen advisor, but also an eloquent pleader of any cause with which he becomes identified. Perhaps no one of the younger men at the Butler county bar possesses such force and eloquence.

Naturally the county seat becomes the center of activity among the members of the bar, and today, sustaining the reputation made in the earlier days of the law in Butler county, many of those prominent in the courts reside in Hamilton. One of these is Allen Andrews. Mr. Andrews has practiced at the Butler county bar since early in the eighties. His cases are prepared with great care, his understanding of the law is minute in its detail and his services are sought especially by clients who know that their cause must be presented for final arbitrament to the decision of a jury.

Judge Edgar A. Belden stands high in his profession. Having served one term as common pleas judge of the county, he is now devoting his time to the practice of the law. He is especially sought in the adjustment of legal matters where the intervention of the court is not desired.

U. F. Bickley has a wide practice, especially in criminal cases, in the trial of which he has been unusually successful.

One of those who are eloquent in the presentation of a case, who perhaps has a greater reputation as an orator than any other member of the bar is Michael O. Burns. Mr. Burns, a man of commanding presence and resonant voice, is unable to meet the demands made upon his time for addresses for various causes.

Congressman Warren Gard, despite his duties in the national capital, maintains an office in Hamilton and continues the practice of the law at such times as his public obligations permit him. Serving one term as judge of the common pleas court, two terms as prosecuting attorney, Judge Gard is especially sought for advice of a legal nature. A natural orator, his services are also in great demand upon public occasions, not only in Butler county, but in all parts of the country.

Shotts & Millikin—Robert N. Shotts and Brandon R. Millikin —comprise a law firm that was the outgrowth of the wonderful practice of the late Thomas Millikin. When the responsibilities of a large practice became too urgent for Mr. Millikin, especially in his older years, he associated with himself his nephew, Brandon R. Millikin, and Robert N. Shotts, who had entered his office as a young man for the study of the law. When life's end came to Mr. Millikin, the law firm of Shotts & Millikin was established, and that long series of clients from all parts of the county still retain this firm as counsel.

Perhaps one of the best known consulting attorneys at the Butler county bar is Nelson Williams. Mr. Williams seldom seeks the court for the adjustment of the affairs of those who seek his counsel. Rather by timely suggestions, and a full consideration of the facts presented to him, he so develops the affairs of his clients that they avoid action in the courts for an adjustment of their cases.

William C. Shepherd has a state-wide reputation as a corporation lawyer. Many large corporations seek his services and much of his time is spent in various courts of the state in their interest.

Many other members of the Butler county bar have attained eminence in the practice of the law, but their achievements are of such recent date that the history of the future must record them. All the members of the bar of Butler county are men of high in-

tegrity, of undoubted honesty, worthy of the confidence placed in them by their clients and fulfilling in every detail the honorable traditions of an honorable profession.

Among those now engaged in the practice of the law in Butler county are the following:

Hamilton—Allen Andrews, Allen Andrews, Jr., John D. Andrews, Judge Edgar A. Belden, M. O. Burns, U. F. Bickley, Ben A. Bickley, Joseph E. Brate, Walton S. Bowers, Captain Theodore E. Bock, Peter Paul Boli, Judge John B. Connaughton, Clinton J. Egbert, Cyrus J. Fitton, Samuel D. Fitton, Jr., Judge William S. Giffen, Congressman Warren Gard, William H. Harr, Peter B. Holly, Charles S. Haines, John F. Heath, Judge Ed H. Jones, Judge E. J. Kautz, Henry L. Krauth, City Solicitor Harry J. Koehler, Jr., Samuel C. Landis, Brandon R. Millikin, Gouveneur C. Morey, Miss Adena Myers, Captain J. Wesley Morris, John F. Neilan, David Pierce, Benjamin F. Primmer, Alphonse Pater, Frank P. Richter, H. Russell Reigart, Mayor Culbertson J. Smith, William C. Shepherd, Robert N. Shotts, Stanley Shaffer, Robert J. Shank, Horace C. Shank, Hinckley Smith, J. Paul Scudder, Millikin Shotts, George Schelhorn, Captain Robert M. Sohngen, Nelson Williams, Harry S. Wonnell and Leon J. Ziliox.

Middletown—Clinton D. Boyd, C. E. Burke, John A. Crist, Harry L. Dell, Edward H. Dell, Clifford W. Elliott, Albert S. Fenzell, Ben Harwitz, W. G. Palmer, W. H. Todhunter, G. W. A. Palmer, Thomas A. White, Henderson Estees.

Oxford—E. E. Williams.

West Chester—James W. Jones.

Somerville—Isaac C. Baker.

Members of the Butler county bar now honored with public positions are the Hon. Clarence Murphy and the Hon. Walter S. Harlan, judges of the court of common pleas; the Hon. Robert S. Woodruff, judge of the probate and juvenile courts; Isaac C. Baker, prosecuting attorney; Harry J. Koehler, Jr., city solicitor of Hamilton; E. J. Kautz, judge of the municipal court of Hamilton; and W. H. Todhunter, judge of the municipal court of Middletown.

Under the constitution adopted for Ohio in 1802, the court of common pleas consisted of a president judge of each circuit, and not more than three nor less than two associate judges for each county. The president and associate judges then composed the common pleas court. The first judges were chosen by the general assembly of the state and under this arrangement Francis Dunlevy became the first president judge, serving from April, 1803, until January, 1817. His successors were John H. Crane, 1817 until 1818; Joshua Collett, 1818 until 1829; George J. Smith, 1829 until 1836; Benjamin Hickson, from 1836 until 1843; Elijah Vance from 1843 until 1850; and John Probasco, Jr., from 1850 until February, 1852. The associate judges during this period were James Dunn, from April, 1803, until February, 1810; John Greer, from April, 1803, until January, 1806; John Kitchell, from April, 1803, until December, 1804; Henry Weaver, from February, 1805, until February, 1810; Celadon Symmes, from January, 1806, until February, 1810; Ezekiel Ball, from February, 1810, until January, 1817; Daniel Millikin, from

February, 1810, until January, 1817; Robert Lytle, from February, 1810, until January, 1817; Henry Weaver, from January, 1817, until January, 1828; Robert Taylow, from January, 1817, until January, 1831; Robert Anderson, from January, 1823, until January, 1830; Daniel Millikin, from January, 1827, until January, 1841; John Knox, from January, 1828, until January, 1835; Joel Collins, from January, 1830, until January, 1837; Vincent D. Enyart, from January, 1831, until January, 1838; Squire Littell, from January, 1835, until January, 1841; Fergus Anderson, from January, 1836, until January, 1842; Nehemiah Wade, from January, 1841, until February, 1852; James O'Conner, from January, 1841, until Janunary, 1848; Jeremiah Marston, from January, 1847, until February, 1852; Charles K. Smith, from January, 1848, until January, 1849; and John Traber, from January, 1849, until February, 1852.

Under the constitution adopted in 1851, the judges of the common pleas court became elective and since then the following members of the bar have served the courts of Butler county in this capacity: Abner Haines, from 1852 until 1855; James Clark, from February, 1855, until October, 1857; William L. Wilson, from October, 1857, until November, 1858; William J. Gilmore, from November, 1858, until February, 1862; Alexander F. Hume, from January, 1860, until January, 1865; William White, from February, 1857, until February, 1864; James J. Winans, from February, 1864, until February, 1868; William J. Gilmore, from December, 1866, until January, 1875; Alexander F. Hume, from January, 1875, until February, 1887; Ferdinand Van Der Veer, from February, 1887, until November, 1892; William S. Giffen, from November, 1892, until February, 1897; John F. Neilan, from February, 1897, until February, 1902; Edgar A. Belden, from February, 1902, until February, 1908; Warren Gard, from 1908, until February, 1914; Clarence Murphy, from February, 1908, until the present time; and Walter S. Harlan, January, 1913, until the present time.

The office of probate judge was created by an act of the Ohio legislature in 1851. This office has since then been held by these members of the Butler county bar: Thomas H. Wilkins, from 1852 until 1855, when he resigned; William R. Kinder, from 1855 until 1860, when he died; David W. McClung, 1860-1861; Z. W. Selby, 1861-1867; Joseph Traber, 1867-1873; William R. Cochran, 1873-1876; Benjamin F. Thomas, 1876-1882; William Henry Harr, 1882-1888; Philip G. Berry, 1888-1894; Clarence Murphy, 1894-1900; Ed. H. Jones, 1900-1906; C. R. Hartkoff, 1906, until 1910, when he died; John B. Connaughton, 1910-1916; Robert S. Woodruff, 1916-1922.

Butler County in the Early Wars

Butler county has always taken a prominent part in all of the wars in which the United States has engaged. When, following the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor in February, 1898, there came the declaration of war with Spain, Company E, First Ohio National Guard, was among the first commands to respond to the call to arms. On April 26 the order came for Company E to report at the National Guard armory in Cin-

cinnati. A great farewell, with a parade headed by the members of Wetzel-Compton post, No. 96, Grand Army of the Republic, was given the Hamilton soldiers. From Cincinnati the company was sent to Camp Bushbell at Columbus, and on May 16, under orders, proceeded to Camp Thomas on the old Chickamaugua battlefield at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Later the company was sent with the First Ohio National Guard to Tampa, Florida, and then to Fernandina, Florida, where it remained until the close of the Spanish-American war without seeing service in Cuba. The commissioned officers of Company E were August W. Margedant, captain; George Ayers, first lieutenant, who resigned on July 18, 1898; Oliver P. Branch, first lieutenant; Charles A. Cox, a brother of the present governor of Ohio, James M. Cox, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers were Arthur M. Sims, first sergeant; Jacob M. Roll, quartermaster sergeant; Thomas R. Carroll, sergeant; Charles E. Ross, sergeant; Linus H. French, sergeant; Albert F. Elkins, musician; Amasa McDonald, musician; Allen Cornelius, wagoner; and Charles E. Castator, artificer. Other Butler county men at the time answered their country's call to arms and saw service during the Spanish-American war. These included Dr. Herbert E. Twitchell, who was assigned as a surgeon of the 1st regiment with the rank of captain. Captain Robert B. Huston saw service at Santiago and died in the service. G. Enyert Hooven enlisted and was sent to the Philippine Islands for service. Fred L. Drummond saw service in Porto Rico; John Curran, in Porto Rico; Charles Stillmacher, Earl Nutt, Wesley G. Wulzen and others in the Philippines; while a number of Butler county men who were members of the famous United States 6th infantry saw service in Cuba and participated in the battle of San Juan Hill. These included William Conlin, Isaac W. Green, Michael P. Connaughton, Augustus Kinsley and Jacob Morton.

The War of the Rebellion. Butler county responded most nobly to the various calls of President Abraham Lincoln in the internecine war that shook the very foundations of the country from 1861 until 1865, but which brought a united country—not half slave and half free, but all free. No man able to bear arms in the cause of freedom then refused to answer his country's call. Hamilton and the surrounding country gave three full regiments to the service during this memorable struggle—the Thirty-fifth, the Sixty-ninth and the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The first regiment to go into service from Butler county during the civil war was the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was recruited in Hamilton and was mustered into service on August 7, 1861. On September 26 the regiment proceeded, under orders, to Cynthiana, Kentucky, where it went into camp. While the regiment was encamped there the ladies of the town presented it with a handsome American flag. The flag had been made by the ladies themselves at a series of meetings held at the home of Mrs. George Morrison, the daughter of Dr. Robert Breckinridge. The Thirty-fifth had as its officers men who had made their mark in the community and were known for their sterling characters and fearlessness. These included Ferdinand Van Der Veer, as colonel;

Charles L. H. Long and Henry V. N. Boynton, lieutenant colonels; Joseph L. Budd, major; George B. Wright, John Van Der Veer, James E. Harris, adjutants; Perkins A. Gordon, surgeon; Francis D. Morris, Charles A. Wright, and A. H. Landis, assistant surgeons; John Woods, chaplain. Perhaps no other regiment that went out from Butler county saw more strenuous service. It engaged in the following noted events of the civil war: The battle of Corinth, the battles of Chickamaugua, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Kenesaw mountain, Pine mountain, Pine Knob and Peach Tree creek and was engaged in the Atlanta campaign. One of the interesting features of this regiment's history is that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the United States court, Chicago, is a son of Dr. A. H. Landis, the surgeon of the regiment, and was given his name because of his birth on the day the battle of Kenesaw mountain was fought.

The Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was also recruited at Hamilton in the autumn of 1861, its headquarters being on the Butler county fair grounds. Owing to the desire to quickly recruit the regiment to full war strength, men from Fairfield, Darke, Harrison, Montgomery and Preble counties were accepted. The Sixty-ninth remained in camp on the Butler county fair grounds until February 19, 1862, when it received orders to proceed to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, where it was placed on duty guarding rebel prisoners and continuing its preparation for service in the field. On April 19, the regiment left Camp Chase for Nashville, Tennessee, where, on April 22, it went into camp on the grounds of Major Lewis. Here the regiment was reviewed by Andrew Jackson, a warm personal friend of the colonel and who was then the military governor of Tennessee and afterward the president of the United States.

Lewis D. Campbell was the first colonel of the Sixty-ninth. Col. Campbell resigned in August, 1862. He was succeeded successively by Cols. W. B. Cassilly, M. F. Moore and J. H. Brigham. The other officers of the regiment were Charles L. Gano, George F. Elliott, J. H. Brigham, lieutenant colonels; Eli J. Hickox, James L. Hanna, Lewis E. Hicks, majors; Richard H. Cunningham, W. S. Mead, Thomas B. Hoffman, Joseph W. Boynton, majors; Fred B. Landis, Levi E. Chenoweth, quartermasters. The first commissioned captains of the several companies were: Company A, J. H. Brigham; Company B, C. N. Gibbs; Company C, G. F. Elliott; Company D, D. E. Hickox; Company E, David Putnam; Company F. Robert Clements; Company G, William Patton; Company H, L. C. Counsellor; Company I, J. V. Heslip; Company K, J. J. Hanna. This regiment also saw unusually active service during the war and participated in Gen. Sherman's march to the sea and the following battles: Gallatin, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Bentonville and The Siege of Jonesboro.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh was organized in Hamilton in April of 1864, following the call of President Lincoln for what were termed one-hundred-day men. The regiment was mustered

into service of the United States May 14, and on May 18 started for West Virginia, reaching Charleston, in that state, on May 21, going at once into camp. Upon orders the regiment later proceeding up the Kanawha river for a distance of twenty-five miles, where four companies were detached and sent for service at Gauly bridge. The regiment relieved the Second, Third and Seventh West Virginia cavalry regiments and was engaged principally in transporting supplies to the troops of Gens. Hunter, Cook and Averill and in guarding government stores. This regiment returned to Hamilton and was mustered out of the service September 8, 1864. The officers of the One Hundred and Sixth-seventh Infantry were Thomas Moore, colonel; J. E. Newton, lieutenant colonel; John F. Bender, major; LaFayette Traber, adjutant; Henry P. Dave, quartermaster; Moses H. Haynes, surgeon; J. S. Ferguson, assistant surgeon; and Jeremiah Geiger, chaplain.

In connection with the civil war it might be well to mention the fact that the notorious marauder and rebel leader, Gen. John Morgan, was captured by a citizen of Hamilton, Major George W. Rue, who was then serving with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. General Morgan and his marauders had crossed the Ohio river and at one time threatened Hamilton, but had successfully worked their way east to a point near Salem, Ohio, where Gen. Morgan found himself cut off from any possible return to his own forces and with Major Rue and his men in hot pursuit. General Morgan then surrendered, was sent to the Ohio penitentiary, from which he escaped, and later died in Canada.

The Mexican War. Ohio's quota of troops under the call of President James K. Polk during the war with Mexico was three full regiments of infantry. In answer to this call two companies were organized in Hamilton. A public meeting of the citizens was called and after several addresses an appeal was made for enrollments for service against Mexico. In answer to this call sufficient men were enrolled to organize one full company, which went into camp in a sycamore grove which was then located south of what is now the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railway bridge and just south of Sycamore street. The officers of this volunteer company were John B. Weller, who had served in congress from 1839 until 1845, captain; James George, who served as a colonel of the Second Minnesota Infantry during the war of the rebellion, first lieutenant; and Oliver Weatherby, second lieutenant. This company was designated as Company I and was assigned to the First Ohio Infantry. Captain Weller was later made lieutenant colonel of the regiment and Lieut. George made captain of the company, while Sec. Lieut. Weatherby was made first lieutenant; William Wilson, second lieutenant; and Jonathan Richmond, third lieutenant. Company I participated in the engagement at Monterey, on September 19, 20 and 21, 1846, in which twelve members of the company were wounded and three—John Pearson, Oscar Brehme and Samuel Freeman—killed. Captain George was wounded in this action, in consequence of which he resigned, and Ferdinand Van Der Veer, who had in the meantime, become first lieutenant, was elected captain and remained in command up until the close of the war.

The second company recruited in Hamilton for the Mexican war was known as Butler Boys, No. 2. It was mainly through the efforts of Capt. Young that this company was organized. It was attached to the Fouth Ohio Infantry, of which Capt. Young became the major. This company also saw considerable service and was considered one of the best organizations which went from the Buckeye State.

The War of 1812. Although Butler county was sparsely settled and many of its men had taken part in the various Indian wars, still it responded promptly to the call to arms when war was declared in 1812. Although the records are somewhat incomplete, still it is known that at least eight companies were organized in Butler county. The terms of enlistment were but for six months, and the organization of so many companies was made possible by the re-enlistment of the men. One of the first men to respond to the call was Joel Collins, who had fought in the Indian wars, and then settled in Oxford township. Collins enrolled as a private in Capt. William Robeson's Rifle company, one of the two companies of militia in the county. Captain Robeson was promoted to brigade-major, and John Taylor, his lieutenant, was made commander. Captain Taylor, however, dying, Collins was elected his successor. His commission bore the date of May 16, 1812, with the rank of captain of a rifle regiment. Captain Collins was attached to the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Third Brigade, and First Division of the Ohio Militia. In the spring of 1812, Gen. James Findlay, who had command of the Third Brigade, ordered the two rifle companies of Butler county to parade in Hamilton and the company having the largest number of men in line would then be attached to Gen. Findlay's regiment. On the night before the parade was held torrential rains fell and Capt. Collins' men from the west side of the river were unable to cross to the town of Hamilton for the parade, and so the company of Capt. James Robinson was chosen and participated in the disastrous campaign of the first army of the north. When, during the following summer, it was decided to furnish the army on the northern frontier with additional troops, Capt. Collins proceeded under orders with his company to Lebanon, where they were joined by the companies of Capts. McMeans, Leonard and Hinkle, a company of artillery under Capt. Joseph Jenkinson and a company of light infantry under Capt. Mathias Corwin. The commissioned officers elected Capt. Joseph Jenkinson major. They then started for Urbana, but before Dayton was reached word had come of the defeat of Gen. Hull and his army and that the British and Indians were rapidly advancing. However, the companies proceeded to Urbana, where they joined the Second Battalion under command of Major James Galloway of Xenia. David Sutton of Warren country was chosen to command the regiment.

Under orders from Gov. Meigs, Col. Sutton's forces were then divided and Major Jenkinson with his battalion was ordered to file to the left by way of Troy and Piqua toward Fort Wayne, while the colonel with Galloway's battalion, joined to troops destined to form the center line and started toward Fort McArthur. Soon after the arrival of Jenkinson at Piqua, Gen. Harrison, with two regiments

from Kentucky, appeared and assumed command. By lot it was decided that the forces of Capt. Collins should proceed to St. Mary's and then to Fort Jennings, where they remained until March, 1813, when they were discharged from service.

Captain John Hamilton also commanded a company recruited from the vicinity of Hamilton. William Shafor, who survived the war for a period of sixty-five years, became one of the best known citizens of Butler county. He was a lieutenant under the command of Capt. Hamilton.

Captain Zachary P. DeWitt, of Oxford, commanded a company of mounted riflemen. Thomas Irwin, of Lemon township, served as a major for six months. Robert Anderson, of Ross township, was in the pack service and later received a commission as lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth regiment. Alexander Delorac, John Hall and Anderson Spencer also saw service in the war of 1812, while Dr. Daniel Millikin, John Woods, Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, Col. Matthew Hueston and others were among the volunteers.

Butler County in the World War

By Clayton A. Leiter

Electrified by the words of President Woodrow Wilson in his address to the Congress of the United States on April 3, 1917, laying before Congress and the people of the United States the duplicity of Germany and the futility of attempting to remain at peace with the Imperial German government, and by the prompt action of Congress in declaring a state of war to exist between these nations, Butler county's young manhood responded promptly and nobly to the call to the colors. Three years of the titanic struggle upon the battlefields of Europe, repeated insults to the Stars and Stripes, the arrogance and atrocities of the Germans had aroused the blood of America to the boiling point. And when the call to arms came, Butler county stood ready. Hundreds of its young men volunteered for service and there was not one who hesitated when his lot to go was drawn from the gigantic lottery of fate conducted under the federal draft law. More than two thousand of the county's young men donned the khaki of the army or the blue of the navy. Many of them won distinction and wore the shoulder straps of authority; hundreds saw service overseas and participated in the closing struggles of the great war; and almost one hundred gave their lives in that memorable and triumphant effort to make the world safe for democracy. At Camp Sherman, Camp Zachary Taylor, Camp Grant, Camp Knox, Camp Sheridan, Columbus Barracks, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Paris Island and other points, the young men of Butler county were trained for their duties as soldiers and sailors and marines. Most of them saw their service with the Thirty-seventh and the Eighty-third Divisions—both Ohio divisions.

The National Guard. Naturally the first to respond to the call to the colors was the Ohio National Guard. Company E, Third Ohio National Guard, commanded by Capt. Wesley G. Wulzen,

had been called for service on the Mexican border on June 18, 1916. This company had been organized in Hamilton, March 30, 1916, with Wesley G. Wulzen, captain; C. J. Henry, first-lieutenant; and H. A. Riviere, second-lieutenant. When the Ohio National Guard was called for duty on the Mexican border, Company E was sent to Camp Willis, at Columbus, July 3rd, and on September 15th was ordered to Camp Pershing, at El Paso, Texas. The company remained on duty along the Rio Grande until March 21, 1917, when it was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, presumably to be discharged, but instead it was ordered to remain in federal service and was sent to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, for guard duty. This continued until October, 1917, when the company was sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, where it was transferred to the federal service, as then organized, and became Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth United States Infantry, attached to the Thirty-seventh Division. On May 25, 1918, Company E was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, for final preparation for foreign service. On June 21 the company embarked on the United States steamer Susquehanna for overseas, landing at Brest, France, on July 5th. Immediately upon arrival overseas, Capt. Wulzen was transferred to Company F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, formerly the Cleveland Grays, who had been recruited to war strength at Middletown. Lieutenant J. Wesley Morris of Company E was transferred to Company F at the same time. Captain Charles Slade was then assigned to command Company E with Leland Rock as first-lieutenant and H. A. Riviere as second-lieutenant. Companies E and F have the distinction of having made the greatest advance of any of the allied troops in the great Argonne Forest drive; but they paid dearly for this distinction. Company E lost 123 men in killed and wounded, while Company F lost 91 in killed and wounded. Throughout their service in France Companies E and F took part in every engagement in which the famous Thirty-seventh Division participated. After reaching France the Thirty-seventh Division was mobilized at Bourmont, and then was sent to Baccarat, where it suffered its first air raid and baptism of fire. Here the division took over from the French a fourteen-mile sector and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry dug itself in. On September 15th, the division was sent to Robert Espague, then to Recicourt. Here the Thirty-seventh Division started the drive that ended in the capture of St. Mihiel, and received the credit for the capture of Faucon, Ivoiry and Cierges. On the night of September 23rd, the barrage was laid for the advance of the division and the drive was on. In the Montfaucon drive, in which the Hamilton and Middletown companies took a decisive part, the Thirty-seventh Division attacked one of the most strongly fortified sectors on the French front and came out victorious.

Later the Hamilton and Middletown boys trekked through the mud of the battlefield of Ypres in full marching order to join the French in order to launch the Ypres-Lys offensive, which ended in an allied victory and helped force the Germans to capitulate. On the morning of October 21st the first of the Buckeye Division alighted from their troop trains at St. Jean, which was two kilo-

meters from the ruined city of Ypres. From St. Jean the Hamilton men looked upon the worst spectacles of German destruction. That evening orders were received to commence the march to Hooglede, twenty-one kilometers distant, where headquarters in Belgium were established on October 22nd. During the entire night the men trekked over the Flanders road, weighted by full packs, rifle and ammunition, at times sprawling headlong into the shell holes, but always rising with increased courage and a vim to catch the Hun. From Hooglede, the division moved to Lichtervelde, October 20th, thence to Muclebeke on October 28th, Denterghem on October 30th, and on the morning of October 31st, after a terrific artillery barrage, jumped "over the top" with the Ninety-first Division, the Twenty-eighth Division artillery and the Thirteenth French army. On November 3rd, the Hamilton and Middletown boys were among those who forced the crossing of the Scheldt river and won the honor of being the first soldiers in four years to cross the stream. The division was relieved on November 4th, but on November 9th re-entered the drive at Synghem, Belgium, where they were located when the armistice was signed.

The Thirty-seventh Division, with which the Hamilton and Middletown men served, was cited by generals of both the French and Belgium armies and commended by King Albert of Belgium. The Hamilton and Middletown companies were among the troops chosen to parade the streets of Brussels seventy-two hours after the retreating Germans had evacuated the city. They remained in Germany and Belgium until the spring of 1919, when they were returned to the United States and discharged from service.

Battery E. Soon after the United States entered the World war, a number of Hamilton young men enlisted in Battery E, Third Ohio Field Artillery. Some of them remained with this organization when it was transferred to the federal service and became Battery E, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Field Artillery, but others joined other branches of the service. Those who originally enlisted in this company were Robert Curry, Merrill Swain, Fenton Slifer, Charles Campbell Gard, Harper Sommers, Norman Peters, Don Fitton, John Ulrik, Temple James, Ralph Howe, Clarence Zollers, Fuhrmann Slifer, Enyert Moore and Stephen Henn.

The Armco Ambulance Corps. One of the most noted organizations that went out from Butler county during the great World war was the Armco Ambulance Corps of Middletown. During the war the American Rolling Mill company played a great part, not only in the production of war material, in the activity of its men and officers, led by President George M. Verity, in leading all patriotic movements, but also in the organization of the famous Armco Ambulance Corps, for ambulance field service in France with the American Red Cross. This organization was composed of fifteen loyal Armco men: James E. Bryan, Victor S. Collard, Sidney E. Graeff, Captain Newman Ebersole, Schenck Simpson, Vaughan Horner, John B. Marshall, J. Morace Beard, Albert P. Preyer, Raymond P. Myers, lieutenant Horace W. Rinearson, Sidney S. Gold, William P. Pease, Raymond L. Maneely, and Lee L. Ware.

These men were recruited from the forces of the American Rolling Mill company at Middletown, fully equipped and prepared for the great part which they were destined to play overseas and in bringing victory to the allied arms. They sailed from New York at ten o'clock on the night of August 7, 1917, having been tendered a farewell reception at Middletown by the Armco association on Saturday night, July 21st, at which inspiring addresses were made by President George M. Verity, Vice-presidents G. H. Charls, Art Sheldon, Newman Ebersole, and T. W. Jenkins. In his address president Verity pointed out that each of the seven ambulances sent with the corps would cost $3,000 and that it would cost from $500 to $600 a year to maintain each man in the corps. In all, it would cost from $25,000 to $30,000 to buy the outfits and pay the first year's expenses—and the American Rolling Mill company guaranteed this expense, the Armco association giving whatsoever amount it desired. Before being mustered into the United States service, the Armco Ambulance corps made the following moves: Arriving at Bordeaux, France, August 19th, they reached Paris on August 20th; reported to Richard Norton and signed up with the Norton-Harges Volunteer Ambulance service with the French army. They left Paris for the training camp at Sandricourt on August 27th. Here they remained until September 14th. On September 25th, they were mustered into Section No. Twenty-two, United States Army Ambulance Service, which was attached to a French Division then resting after hard fighting on the Verdun Sector. Before reporting to the new section and their division, the whole group was sent to La Havre to bring back to Paris a convoy of twenty Red Cross cars. After they returned they found their new associates and really commenced their work. On October 5, 1917, they were ordered to the Verdun Sector with Section No. Twenty-two. They remained there for five days, being relieved by Section No. Fifteen, an Allentown section of the United States army. They were again sent to Sandricourt, now a United States army ambulance training camp, to be reorganized. A number of other volunteer, service men who had also enlisted, were grouped with the Armco boys, and together on October 20th joined Section No. Five, which was then at the front with the Sixty-sixth Division of Chausseurs Alpines, one of the great "Blue Devil" divisions of the French army, which had for many days been preparing for the great attack of October 23rd, in which the Chemin des Dames and Fort Malmaison were captured.

It was here that the Armco Ambulance Corps received its "baptism of fire," and the section behaved so well that on November 2nd, it was lined up in the Public Square, while the general of the division thanked it for the splendid work it had done and announced that he had recommended it for another citation. From this time on, due to strict censorship, the movements of the Armco Ambulance Corps could not be closely followed and although it was known that it was attached to both holding and attacking "shock" divisions and was moved from one front to another, information as to the time and the place could not be obtained. But although names and dates were not there, in letters coming to home folks from the

members of the Armco Ambulance Corps were descriptions of thrilling adventures at night on narrow roads, crowded with artillery supply trains, ambulances, and troops. Mud everywhere; the darkness; the anxiety to get the wounded in safely; scenes that words cannot describe. The flag of the section to which the Armco Ambulance Corps was attached has upon it six Croix de Guerre, the following names each representing a citation: Verdun, Air Aisne, Chemin des Dames, Marne, Champagne and Aisne again, indicating that these Middletown young men saw service and were cited for their bravery and service in these several battles.

After a long, faithful and devoted service to freedom and their country, these noble young men of the Armco Ambulance Corps arrived from overseas on the steamship New Amsterdam, landing at New York on May 2, 1919. They were met at the pier by President George M. Verity and other representatives of the American Rolling Mill company and taken at once to Middletown in special cars. They reached Middletown on Saturday, May 3rd, and what a greeting was given them. Nothing was left undone. At the last minute it was decided to make of the occasion a "Welcome Home" parade, not only for the Armco Ambulance Corps, but for all returned service men in Middletown—soldiers, sailors, marines alike. The result justified the efforts put forth, for the sight of the boys marching to the stirring strains of the martial music brought a thrill to the hearts of Middletown as no other parade ever has.

Long before the train, to which the special cars bringing the Armco Ambulance Corps was attached, pulled into the station, thousands of people armed with the Stars and Stripes, lined the streets to give their cheers of welcome. The line of march was gay with bunting, and the faces of the onlookers were radiant with happiness and enthusiasm. Captain Calvin Verity was the commanding officer of the day, with Lieutenant J. O. Dearth, Adjutant and Lieutenant Jenkins, U. S. N. R. F., and Cadet Dell, U. S. N. R. F., acting as aides. The Armco association directors led the parade with Smittie's band of Cincinnati furnishing the music. The first company of soldiers was made up exclusively of overseas men in the regulation overseas cap and uniform, led by Lieutenant Babbitt, followed by the marines, who acted as color-bearers to the honor squad. Lieutenant Adair officered the second company which was made up of colored troops. Then followed Chief Petty Officer Mercer with his fine squad of sailors. A third company of infantry headed by Lieutenant Davies and a fourth company of infantry, under Lieutenant Elliott completed the uniform division. Esberger's band, of Cincinnati, led the second section composed of civilians, commanded by "General" Joe Crawford, of the sales department of the American Rolling Mill company. This division was made up of representatives of all departments of the Armco organization and included many girls. The junior O. U. A. M. drum corps also furnished music for the civilian division.

The line of march was from the Big Four station up Third street to Broadway, on Broadway to First, on First to Main and down Main to the Sorg opera house. Here Arthur Sheldon, president of the Armco association, formally welcomed the boys and

presented George M. Verity, the president of the American Rolling Mill company, who called for three rounds of cheers, first for the soldiers of Middletown, then for the soldiers of the Armco and last for the Armco Ambulance Corps. Mr. Verity spoke feelingly of the work the boys had done; of their many citations—the last and greatest of which conferred upon them the honor of wearing the golden fourragere "Medaille Militaire." Mr. Verity was followed with brief words of welcome by Captain McClellan, who was in command of the Armco Ambulance Corps upon its arrival in France and Congressman Warren Gard of Hamilton. Russell Hill of the Armco Eight interspersed the program with suitable musical selections. After the exercises the parade re-formed and continued to Armco field, where it disbanded and all the boys in uniform were treated to an old-fashioned turkey dinner, with strawberry shortcake and ice cream in the dining room of the Armco main office building. The boys of the Armco Ambulance Corps appreciated the great welcome given them. The same Armco spirit that had sent them overseas to aid in paying the debt America owed La Fayette and Rochambeau, and had followed them through all their fearful tasks, welcomed them home again.

Hamilton in the War. Hamilton gave more than 1,000 of its young men for service in the World war. Many of whom won distinction in the service, but all did their duty fully and loyally. Two Hamilton men won the Distinguished Service Cross, Sergeant John M. Crocker and Captain Harry D. Chadwick, the latter, however, being officially credited to Chicago, where he had entered the service. Eugene Shelly Millikin, who attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, although credited to Colorado, where he entered the service, is a Hamilton man, a son of Dr. Samuel H. Millikin.

Those from Hamilton who attained the rank of captain are: Theodore E. Bock, Robert M. Sohngen, Wesley G. Wulzen, Don Fitton, Willard See, Mark Millikin, A. L. Smedley, John A. Grafft, Miles E. Hendricks, Harry D. Chadwick, Maurice J. Moore, William T. Stewart, Chester A. Rothwell, James F. McNary, Paul D. Connor, Lucian B. Kahn, Howard W. Crows, W. E. Griffith, and James E. Campbell.

The Hamilton young men who attained the rank of lieutenant are: Allen Hyer, Lawrence Birdsong, Harry Slarb, Morris Taylor, Cyrus F. Fitton, Horace Belden, Chaney Wilson, Harry Frayer, Hugh D. Schell, Harry Lowenstein, Waldo J. Rupp, J. Wesley Morris, Paul Bast, Charles Campbell Gard, Alfred Welliver, H. A. Riviere, Fred M. Hartig, Carl W. Link, E. W. Morris, Carl Althoff, Campbell Goldrick, Fred Rentschler, Adam Rentschler, James Webster Cullen, Walter S. Rosenthal, Philip Robertson, Malcolm Robertson, Garland C. Black, Harry T. Edmonds, W. N. Rogers, Bruce McDill, Thomas South, Lawrence Birdsong, E. Bader. John F. Connor served in European waters as a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy.

Middletown and the County. Outside the city of Hamilton, practically one thousand of Butler county's sons answered the call to the colors in Middletown and the townships of the county. Middletown naturally furnished the greater part of this number and

her sons fought valiantly for the world's freedom. A number of them achieved distinction and wore the epaulets of authority in the great World war. Among those who won official distinction in the war are the following from Middletown: Major: Alan G. Goldsmith. Captains: Harry T. Wilson, Calvin W. Verity, Mark E. Denny. Lieutenants: William Tytus, Paul J. Banker, John E. Barry, Henry P. Jones, H. C. Boykin, William Sharkey, Carl M. Innis, Neil Wright, G. E. Schultz, Henry L. Deller, Thomas Woodward, Omer Hartzell, E. O. Smith, W. T. Tyrell, Sidney Dodsworth, Harold F. Browne, Paul J. Crane, William R. Crane, A. S. Fenzel, Charles W. Hauck, W. J. J. Miles, George L. Sherman, E. H. Yetter, Mont Shugg, Clarence Jones, William R. Crane, A. J. La Boiteaux.

The following is as complete a roster as is possible to obtain of the men of Butler county who saw service in the world war:

Byron Abbott, Glenn Abbott, Howard B. Abbott, Joseph C. Abbott, Lyle Ackman, Raymond G. Adair, George Adams, James F. Adams, William Adams, Vivian Addler, William Adelsberger, Gordon Adkins, Norman Adkins, Richard Adkins, Clarence R. Aebi, Raymond Aebi, Charles Alfrey, Edwin Alexander, Robert Allebach, Herbert Allen, Joseph Allen, Nathaniel Allen, George S. Allred, Carl H. Allwardt, Gordon Alston, Carl Althorf, Andrew Amerz, T. Amyt, Lee Anderson, Allen Andrews, Clinton Andrews, James Anness, Lynn K. Anness, Theodore W. Apfeld, Virgil App, Edward Appenzeller, William C. Apple, Albert Applegate, Ernest Archer, Murray J. Arent, William C. Argenbright, Frank Arlinghaus, Leo Armbrust, Robert G. Armbruster, Charles Arpp, Richard O. Ashton, Frank J. Asplan, Elmer Atchley, Derry Atkins, Floyd Auberle, Jasper C. Austin, Joe Avey, Luther Ayers.

Clayton S. Babcock, Charles Bachman, Edward Bachman, John G. Bachman, Otto Bachman, Marcus W. Baden, Arthur Baker, E. R. Baker, Frank Baker, Jack Baker, John Baker, Ollie Baker, Ovie Baker, LeRoy Bailey, Earl Baldwin, John Ballinger, Tony Balside, Earl Bancus, Leroy Bangons, Don Banker, Albert C. Banner, Frank Bante, Samuel Barger, Thomas Barger, Andrew Barhickle, jr., Everett E. Barker, Lewis E. Barker, LeRoy Barn, John H. Barnes, Wallace Barnhill, Raymond H. Barr, Carleton R. Barratt, Louis Barratt, Ray Barrow, John E. Barrowcliff, Clair Bartholomew, William Bartman, Fred Baskins, Paul Bast, John L. Bastian, Lloyd L. Batchelder, Lloyd W. Batchelder, William Bateman, Emil Bauer, Herold P. Bauer, Paul Bauer, Peter Bauman, Robert Baxter, Leslie Bays, Don Beach, John Beard, Arthur L. Beatty, William Joseph Beatty, George Bechman, John Becker, John Edward Becker, Henry Beckett, Minor M. Beckett, Joseph Beckman, Stanley Beeker, Frank Cone Beeks, Edward Behrens, James R. Belcher, James Bell, Hubert Bendel, Albert Benkert, Cecil Bennett, Frank D. Bennett, John Bennett, Carl E. Bercaw, Frank Bergameyer, Fred Bergamyer, Abner Berger, Steven Bergoen, August Betts, Fred J. Betz, Eugene Beyer, Walter Beyerlein, William D. Bieker, R. L. Bierbaum, Claude O. Bill, Lawrence Birch, Lawrence Birdson, Carl Bischefberger, William J. Bisdorf, Arthur Bishop, William J. Bishop, Joseph Bitel, Harry Blaising, Earl W. N. Bland, Ben Blankenship, Rob-

ert L. Blaylock, Robert Black, William J. B. Blevins, Albert Block, Edgar Lee Blount, Arthur Blume, Charles Blumenthal, Emil Blumschi, Rudolph Bock, Theodore Bock, Albert W. Boehmer, Clifford Bohlander, Jacob Bohlander, Albert William Bolchmer, A. T. Bolen, Ray Boling, James Bolkey, John H. Bolser, Nin Bolser, Frederick Bolton, Harry Bomas, Albert C. Bonner, Floyd Boomershine, Herschel G. Boorman, Leland H. Boorman, R. J. Booth, Lewis Botts, Sylvester Botts, W. S. Bovard, Charles Bowman, James A. Bowman, Arthur Boxwell, Harry Boxwell, Charles Boyd, Howard Boyd, M. A. Boyd, Arnia A. Boyer, William Boykin, Buss Brandenburg, Edward Brandenburg, Alfred Brannon, C. P. Brannon, Earl R. Brannon, James Brannon, C. F. Brasch, Ira Braswell, August Braun, John Braun, Philip Braun, Richard Braun, Robert C. Braun, Edward Brearton, Vernon L. Breitenstein, Benjamin Brenn, Cornelius Brennan, Hiram C. Brewer, Roscoe Brewer, William Brewer, George Brock, London Brody, Leeds Bronson, Charles Brooks, James Brooks, Donald Brown, Edward Brown, Edward E. Brown, Edward W. Brown, Frank Brown, Howard Brown, Leo Brown, Robert J. Brown, S. P. Brown, Seldon R. Brown, Thomas A. Brown, Hector M. Briggs, Jack Britton, Edgar C. Bruck, George Bruck, Wiliam E. Bruck, John C. Brueggen, Edward Brumfield, Andrew Bruning, Andrew Brunnens, George Brunner, Leon A. Brunner, Stephen Brunner, Marion Bryail, James Bryan, Carl Bryant, Hugh Bryant, James G. Bryant, James I. Bryant, Wilgus W. Bryant, James Buch, John Buchanan, jr., Arthur Buckley, LeRoy Buckley, Petas Buckovac, Edward Carl Buehling, Arniold Bueker, Robert Buelters, R. G. Buelters, William F. Buelters, William Buerger, Benjamin Bugie, George Bundy, William Burbe, Fred C. Burger, Clyde Burgess, Thomas A. Burke, Best Burkett, Thomas J. Burkett, Grant Burnham, Eugene Burns, Millard Burns, William Burns, Lawrence Bursch, Melvin Bush, Asa Butterfield, Shirley S. Butterfield, Eugene Byer, Frank Byrd, William L. Byrd.

Carl W. Cable, John Cackey, Burna Cadwallader, Walter Cahill, Thomas Calder, Andrew Caldwell, Daniel M. Caldwell, Walter Caldwell, Robert Callahan, Don Cameron, Nathan Camp, Aaron Campbell, Charles H. Campbell, William Campbell, William Campbell, Guisippe Canacla, George Cape, Fred E. Carle, Joseph D. Carle, Roscoe Carle, Robert Carmack, Eli Carpenter, Eugene O. Carr, George Carras, John C. Carroll, Harry V. Carroll, Philip Cars, John August Carter, Earl Case, John A. Case, Walton Cassidy, William Castater, Thomas Castator, Albert Cates, James Cavaleris, Thurman Cavender, Earl Cebernick, A. B. Cecil, Edward Cecil, Fred Centers, Andrew Chadwell, Conway Chain, Ralph E. Chambers, Oscar Chance, Frank V. Chapman, Frank W. Chapman, William Cheney, Uldirico Cinfinni, Edward Cinters, Donald Cisle, Charles Clancy, Scott Clancy, Thomas E. Cleary, John Peter Clair, Joseph P. Clair, Philip Clapper, Charles Clark, Courtney C. Clark, C. C. Clark, Edward H. Clark, Enos C. Clark, George Clark, Harry W. Clark, Henry Clark, James Clark, Roy Clark, William C. Clark, Harry Clay, William Clemmons, Harry Taylor Clendening, Cleveland Cleney, Walter S.

Clevenger, Carl Clifford, George Cline, Oscar Cloyd, Walter Coakley, William Coakley, Norman Coates, Reece Coates, Irvin Cochran, Charles Coddington, Paul E. Coddington, Lafe Edward Coe, Louis Cohen, Harry Cohen, Donald Colbert, Calvin Coldiron, Amos D. Cole, George Cole, William Cole, James Coleman, Richard Coles, Victor Collard, Everett Collier, Daniel Collins, Gather Collins, John C. Collins, John R. Collins, Joseph C. Collins, Matt Collins, William W. Collins, Howard Colvin, Charles C. Combs, Faris Combs, Gilbert Combs, Mont Combs, Charles Nelson Combs, Theodore Combs, Stralos Comminos, P. M. Cone, Karl H. Conklin, Travis Conley, Herbert Conlon, Paul J. Conlon, Paul Connaughton, Paul E. Connelly, George Connes, E. Panagiotos Connis, John F. Connor, Paul D. Connor, John A. Conrad, W. J. Conrad, Carl J. Conradt, Edward W. Cook, Elza Cook, George J. Cook, Harry M. Cook, Victor Cook, J. Cook, James W. Cooley, Reginald Cooper, Bruno Copograce, Stanley Cordrey, William Cordrey, Albert R. Corn, John W. Cornels, Kint Cornett, Arnold R. Corson, Ellsworth D. Cory, Elmer J. Corry, Oliver Cosley, Bernard Costilow, Albert Couch, Ernest Coulter, Harold Coulter, E. P. Counis, Claude C. Countryman, W. W. Countryman, James G. Cowen, C. E. Coyle, Edward B. Coyle, Herbert Coyle, Robert Coyle, David Cox, Joseph Cox, Joshua Cox, Henry W. Craig, Romie T. Crampton, John T. Crane, Andrew Crank, Charles Crawford, Curt Crawford, Joseph B. Crawford, Mike Craying, Rowlie Cress, Thomas Cress, Charles E. Crider, Joseph Croslin, Thomas W. Cross, Howard J. Crowe, Clarence M. Crull, John Crutcher, James Webster Cullen, Edgar Cummins, Edward S. Cuni, W. S. Cunningham, John Cupialo, Henry Custer.

James Dacis, Daniel Daly, Stanley Dansbery, James Dardell, Dominick Daresta, William M. David, Cecil Davidson, George Davies, Harold Davies, Charles Davis, Eugene Davis, Hayden Davis, H. A. Davis, H. M. Davis, Indros Davis, John L. Davis, Stanley Davis, William Davis, Herbert Davish, Royal H. Dawson, Joseph Day, W. J. Day, Claude Death, John Dearth, Cecil H. Deas, Allen Deaton, Walter DeBolt, R. Deem, Charles Dees, Ralph Dees, Robert Deininger, Sim Delaney, Arthur Delf, Dominick Dellagatta, William Delt, Stratis H. Demonstenes, Everett DeMoss, Thomas Dempsey, John Dennis, Martin Deno, Leonard Dermitt, Vassilos S. Deshilis, Cerisci Devitto, Richard Dewees, Earle L. Dick, Ralph A. Dick, Frank Dickerson, Harry Diefenbacher, Harry Dilg, William Dilk, Earl Dingeldine, William Dingeldine, George Dingledine, William Dingfelder, LeRoy Diver, Paul Diver, Fred P. Dixon, Albert Dodds, Hugh A. Dodds, Lewis Dodson, Theodore Dodt, John F. Doellmann, Robert F. Doensch, Gus Donahue, Henry L. Donnamel, George Donovan, Joseph W. Doran, James Dotts, Harry Doty, William Dowdell, Arthur Dowling, Leonard Downs, Matt Doyle, Ernest L. Dozer, Raymond Draft, John Drake, George D. Drause, Royal Charles Dresser, William Ducan, Homer C. Dudley, Robert Duellman, Warren Duermit, Joseph Duerr, Mark Duerr, Stanley H. Duke, Jess Dunaway, William H. Dunaway, Chris R. Dunbar, David Duncan, Porter Duncan, Louis Dundlar, Clem Dunham, Lawrence Dunlap, Chester S. Durham, Harry Durham, Jesse Durham, Charles Durst.

Guy R. Eads, Louis H. Eckert, Frank Ebbing, Earl Ebel, Newman Ebersole, Edward A. Edmonds, Harry T. Edmonds, Robert Edson, Robert William Eggleston, Joseph Ekey, Lawrence P. Ekey, William Elias, Percy Eliason, Perri Al Eliason, Jasper Elkins, Oscar M. Elliott, Clifford Elliott, James H. Ellis, Millard E. Ellis, Rufus S. Ellis, Adolph Engel, Allen M. Ennis, John A. Enzie, Otto Ernst, Raymond Ernst, Charles Ernst, Gilmour Estes, William Henderson Estes, Edwin A. Eubanks, Charles Evans, Guilford L. Evans, Joseph Evans, Robert Evans, Ernest Eve, John L. Evers, Stanley Everson, Carl Evilsizer, Clarence Eyle.

Christian Faber, Walter F. Faber, Homer W. Fabing, John M. Fackey, Jasper Fain, Kenneth Faist, Daniel Falconi, Carl Fallon, Harry Falk, Herbert Farmer, Wilbur Farquer, William Farris, Coleman Farthing, Don A. Fasano, James Falk, Clyde Faulkner, Caleb W. Feeback, Joseph Ferguson, Stanley Fernge, Clifford Ferris, Paul Fetzer, Arbor D. Fields, Tom Figarratto, Breckinridge Fike, Charles Finkler, Elmer Finkler, Philip Finlaw, Harry William Fisher, James Fisher, John A. Fisher, O. Fisher, V. A. Fisher, Walter Fisher, Cyrus Fitten, John Fitzgerald, Ray Fitzgerald, Raymond B. Fitzgerald, Roy Fitzgerald, W. M. Fitzgerald, Edward Fitzwater, John Howard Flick, John Fluty, Harry W. Flynn, Ivan B. Flynn, John Leo Flynn, William P. Flynn, Lloyd Foist, Elmer J. Folenius, Charles F. Foley, D. Edward Foley, Jeremiah Foley, Joseph Foley, Frank Ford, James Fordyce, A. J. Fornefeld, J. Warren Fonshil, Warren Fornshill, Ford Foster, Frank Foster, Paul Foster, W. Lawrence Foster, William Fowler, Evert C. Fox, James Fox, John Francis, H. E. Frayer, Albert V. Frazier, Eugene V. Frazer, Harold Frazier, Lloyd M. Fraser, Robert Frazier, William T. Frazier, Ralph Freeman, Harry Frederick, Oscar J. Frederick, William Frederick, Harry C. Friedel, Emil A. Friedenauer, Joseph Fries, Albert J. Fretis, Bruck Frey, Lawrence Fritsch, William K. Frisch, Bernard Fromholz, James Roscoe Fromm, Raymond Fryberger, Andrew M. Fuerterer, Glenmore Fugate, Lyman R. Fullington, Wilbur Fuquar, William G. Fusher.

Victor William Gaa, Edward Gaeb, Herbert Gaensch, William Gaesken, Lawrence Gaker, Herbert Galden, Robert F. Gambrill, Wayne Ganard, Carmine Garazza, Albert P. Gardner, Arthur Gardner, John J. Gardner, Louis P. Gardner, Wm. A. Gardner, Charles A. Garnett, Clarence W. Garrett, Frank T. Garrett, Wm. F. Garrett, Edward Garrison, John Garvin, E. Z. Gaston, Ridy Gatsoff, Lawrence E. Gaugh, Lewis Gaughan, William Gaughan, Edward G. Gaunt, Russell A. Gavitt, Andrew F. Geiger, Lester Geiler, Stanley J. Geiser, Philip H. Geisler, Robert P. Geisler, Walter Geist, Roy H. Georgenson, John Gephart, Howard Gerber, H. J. Gerber, Clifford Getz, Herbert B. Getz, William Getz, Emerson H. Geyer, Stanley Gibbs, Frohman Gillespie, Jesse F. Gilley, Charles Gillum, Wayman Gimes, Clifford Glaze, Thomas Glass, Edmond Glauch, Harry L. Glindmeier, Harry Glins, Elmer Glitch, Burl Glover, Charles W. Gieler, Wm. H. Giani, Carl Goble, Sidney Godsey, Albert J. Getz, John Goeting, Andrew Goetker, Wm. Goetz, Sidney G. Gold, Jesse Golden, Campbell Goldrick, John M. Goldrick, Marcus S. Goldman, George R. Goller, Lloyd Gonia, Clement Goode, Russell C. Goodrich,

Frank Gorman, Emil Gorske, Homer Goyings, Martin Grade, Clifford Gradolph, Sidney P. Graeff, Gordon Graf, Earl E. Gravenstein, Russell Gravitt, Edward Gray, Harry A. Gray, Thomas Gray, Hubert Greb, Ethelburt Green, Clarence Greene, F. P. Greschel, Paul Gressle, George Gressler, Emil Griesser, Homer C. Griffes, Horace Hooven Griffis, Earl Grimm, Oscar A. Grimm, Louis Gronbach, Jesse B. Grooms, Glover Gross, Roy Groves, Walter Groves, John Gugate, Lewis Gunder, Depew Gutcher, Harry Gutheil.

Wm. Habenstreit, Paul Habig, Roscoe Hacker, Clyde Hackney, James C. Hackney, South Haddix, Norman Hadley, Charles J. Haegelen, Joseph Haigh, Jos. Hale, Ellis Hall, James Hall, Kelly O. Halsey, Charlie Halton, Osier A. Hamilton, Louis Hammerle, Joseph Hammerle, Charles J. Hand, Frank Haney, John Haney, Elbert H. Hannah, Arthur Hansel, Howard Hansel, Robert Hanson, Fred W. Harding, Robert N. Hardwick, Walter R. Harlan, Charles Harmon, Robert Harmon, Virgil Harmon, Eugene L. Harris, Sherritt Harris, Stanley L. Harris, Harry H. Harrison, M. G. Harrison, Stanley Harrison, George O. Harroll, John Hart, Philip Hart, Raymond J. Hart, Fred M. Hartig, Karl J. Hartig, William S. Hartley, jr., August H. Hartlieb, E. R. Hartman, R. E. Hartsmeyer, Luther Haskins, Charles A. Haskis, Russell Hasty, Prewitt Hatton, Alonzo Hauser, Frank Haungs, Maynard B. Havens, Clarence Hawk, George Hawley, Thomas Hawley, Orlando P. Hawkins, Charles W. Hayes, Clair Hayes, Enis Hayes, Robert S. Hayes, Leo Hazeltine, John Heartz, Clem Heberstreit, Clarence Hebling, Paul L. Heerman, Elmer Heffler, William Heib, Frank Heinen, Henry Heinlein, Albert Heisler, Henry Heitkamp, Melvin Helton, David W. Helvey, Don H. Henderson, J. E. Henderson, jr., James Hendricks, Edwin Henes, Stephen Henn, Frank A. Hennrich, Harry Hensey, Theodore Hensey, Wiley Hensley, Carl Hepting, Harry Herb, William F. Herbert, Charles C. Hess, Jacob Hess, John P. Hess, Herbert Hessel, Jos. Hester, Louis H. Hetterich, Earl J. Hileman, Arthur Hill, Edward Hill, Christian E. Hill, William Hillard, James H. Hinkle, James W. Hinton, Charles E. Hiser, William L. Hobbs, Henry Hochenberger, Albert Hockman, Hubert A. Hodgson, Herbert O. Hoffman, Fred A. Hoelscher, Paul Hogan, Arnold C. Holbrock, Edward Holbrock, John Holbrock, Frank Hollenkamp, Daniel Hollingsworth, John R. Hollingsworth, Marvin Holloway, Donald Holstein, Walter Holster, Lee E. Holtze, Louis Holz, George Z. Holzer, Vaughan Horner, John Hornsby, Sidney Horwitz, Bige G. Hoskins, Leander Hoskins, Robt. L. House, Fred Hounshell, Fred Housman, Imre Hovack, Alfred Howard, Don A. Howard, Hiram Howard, Stephen Howard, Robt. Howden, Ralph C. Howe, Andrew Huber, Karl Huber, Leslie J. Hudson, Leslie Huey, Paul Huey, R. W. Huey, Edward Huentleman, Louis H. Huentleman, Robert H. Huff, W. J. Hufnagle, Artilla Hughes, Albert Hughes, Jesse Hughes, Moat Huggins, Fred Betz Hulchult, Stanley Hulchult, Charles Huling, John Hull, Erwyn B. Hulls, Russell P. Huls, Roy Hummel, Frank E. Hummell, Rudolph Hummeltenberg, Henry Hunter, David A. Hurley, Walter Hurm, Lawrence Hussey, David E. Hyatt, Allen Hyer.

James Iezonni, Gordon Iglehart, Allen Innis, James Isaacs, Leonard Isaacs, Fred A. Iseringhausen, Richard Israel, Edmond Ivy.

R. L. Jackson, John Jackson, Roy Jackson, H. B. Jacobs, Raymond Jacobs, Laird James, Thomas Temple James, Carl C. Jameson, Albert Janning, Arthur Jarrett, Elmer Jasken, Raymond Jeffries, Earle S. Jenifer, Lee S. Jenifer, Clarence E. Jenkins, Darrell A. Jenkins, James Jenkins, T. W. Jenkins, Fenton F. Jester, William H. Jester, Frank Hughes Jewell, Albert Johnson, Alexander Johnson, Bertram J. Johnson, Burgess Johnson, Charles Johnson, Edward Johnson, Edwin A. Johnson, George Johnson, Horace Johnson, John Johnson, Mason B. Johnson, Neil E. Johnson, Nick Johnson, Percival Johnson, Sim Johnson, William F. Johnson, Omer Jolliff, Alvis G. Jolly, Charles B. Jones, Carl D. Jones, Carle Jones, Elmer Jones, Gordon Jones, Harbey M. Jones, Harold Jones, Herbert Jones, J. Verne Jones, James Edward Jones, Jesse Jones, Lorne Jones, Nicklas Jonson, Paul Jones, Robert Jones, Vernon Jones, Arthur Jordon, Daniel Jordon, Frank Joseph, Heber C. Joseph, Hilrie Colson Joseph, Earl Joyce, Edgar Julian, Frank Julis.

Carl J. Kaefer, Elmer C. Kaeser, Robert Kaffenberger, Jerome Kahn, Milton Kahn, George Kain, Paul Kammerer, Mike Kaparos, Robert C. Kappel, Elgin Kash, Edward Kassmeier, Hart F. Keech, John Keefe, Ver M. Keister, Carl Keller, George R. Keller, David Kelley, Colin Kelly, Jack Kelwig, Carl Kennedy, Milton A. Kennedy, Clarence B. Keppler, Ruber Kerby, Arnold Kersteiner, John B. Ketterer, Raymond Ketterson, Ralph Kettman, Wilber E. Kibler, Echol F. Kidd, Karl Kiefer, Frank J. Kieher, Edgar L. Kilgore, August J. Killian, Earl Kimbell, Paul D. N. Kinch, Dana M. King, Clarence B. King, E. A. King, Frank King, Louis King, Roy T. King, Samuel F. King, Edgar J. Kinn, Albert Kirby, William H. Kirvin, Philip Klapper, Paul Klinger, Tony Kloech, George Klump, Henry Knabe, Russell Knepshield, George Knight, James Knights, Ralph Knodel, Walter F. Knodel, Arthur Knott, Carl T. Know, Benjamin F. Knowlton, Frank J. Kocher, Frank Koehl, Lester Koesler, Herman Koether, Herman Kolb, Edwin Kolbenstetter, John Kolbenstetter, Joseph G. Koelsch, Toney Koelsch, Henry Rueben Koons, George H. Korb, Fred Korke, Wilburn Korn, Fred Kotke, John Kovacing, Fred W. Kraebenbuhl, Frank Kraft, Areny W. Kramer, Herman Kramer, John Kramer, Charles D. Kraper, Martin Krause, Arnold Krebs, Henry Krieger, James A. Krieger, Raymond Krieger, Earl Arthur Krug, Otto Kruse, Robert H. Kuethan, Frank Kuffman, Henry Kullman, Sidney C. Kuhn, John Kunz, jr., Paul E. Kurry, Ray J. Kurry, Walter K. Kurtz, Henry Kurz, Clarence F. Kuth.

Jack La Boiteaux, Raymond Lackey, Paul L. Lagedrost, George Lamb, George Chester Lamb, George W. Lambert, E. Lamme, Raymond P. Lancaster, Bert Landon, Arthur Lane, Add Langdon, William B. Lansaw, Carl Lansing, Lee A. Larsch, James C. Lasater, Otto C. Latsch, Carlisle C. Law, Ralph Lawrence, William Lawrence, Vincent Laws, Isaac Lawson, E. De Lawter, George M. Laugh, Roy Leacock, Charles Lee, John C. Leeds, Kurt Otto Leier, William Leight, Andrew Leikhart, George F. Leisner, Roy Lentz, Walter Lentz, Gordon J. Letsche, Martin E. Letsche, Thomas A.

Leutti, Fred Leveline, Sidney Levy, Curtis Lickens, George Limbert, Leo Linder, Elbert Lindsay, Edward Link, Marcus P. Lintner, Ivan E. Lipsey, Carl List, Albert C. Little, Homer Little, John Little, John Bruce Little, William Little, Jacob Loathes, Warren T. Logan, Clarence E. Long, Edward Lonrenz, James P. Long, Lester Long, Willard Long, W. S. Long, Jacob J. Lorenz, Julius Lorenz, Dock Lowe, James Lowen, Harry Lowenstein, Joseph Lowenstein, Abraham M. Lowitz, Lee Lovely, George Lucas, Roy Lucas, Warnie Luckins, Henry Clark Luiter, James Lundo, Louis Lutkehaus, C. J. W. Lutrell, R. F. Lykens, Curtis Lykins, Martin Lykins, Freedom Lynn, Frank Lytle.

George Maddox, Gilbert Mabley, Philip Mabaakis, Boach Mager, Thomas Maguire, Carl Mahler, John Mahler, Morton Maloney, Conley Mainons, Samuel J. Mains, Raymond T. Mancely, Eugene Mann, James R. Mann, Joseph R. Mann, Frederick Manners, Banford Manning, Courtland C. Manning, Amos Mansfield, Earl K. Mantz, Charles Marchant, David Marcowich, Herman Margerum, George Markham, William Marriris, Carl Martin, Chas. Martin, Hiram Martin, Harrison Martin, James E. Martin, John W. Martin, Richard V. Martin, Clyde Marsh, Harry E. Marsh, George Marshall, John B. Marshall, Omar C. Marshall, Raymond Marts, Arthur M. Martz, Charles Mason, Eugene B. Mason, Martin Mason, Ralph Masters, Victor Mastin, George Matthews, Theodore W. Maurer, William J. Maxwell, Phip Mayer, Southard Parker Mayer, Willie Mays, Harvey Maybury, J. K. Meacham, Steve Meas, Dudley C. Mecum, Alphonse Meder, Albert Meder, Frank Meder, Herman Meder, Asberry Medley, Salisbury Medley, Robert H. Menche, William Menchen, Earl B. Mendenhall, Sherley E. Mendenhall, Albert Mense, Dominick Metteola, Joseph Metzle, Harry Menke, Harry Menninger, Andrew A. Merz, John Merz, Burton E. Meyers, Earl M. Meyers, Harry Meyers, W. Earl Meyers, Joseph G. Meyer, Raymond P. Meyers, Paul J. Michael, Martin J. Michalski, Louis Miellen, Arthur Mikalski, Mitchell A. Miles, Andrew Miller, Andy Miller, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Elmer Miller, Emil Miller, Edmund S. Mills, Ffloyd Miller, Fred Miller, George S. Miller, H. E. Miller, Howard E. Miller, Hubert Mills, John Miller, Joseph Miller, Natale Millillo, Paul J. Miller, Peter Miller, Raymond L. Mitchell, Ronald Miller, Rudy Miller, W. C. Miller, Hubert Mills, Walter Mills, Charles Mingery, Price Mink, Theodore Minneman, A. Mitsche, Donald L. Mitchell, Ray Mitchell, George Moebring, Carl Monroe, Donald Montville, Ernest Moon, Othello Moon, George Moorhead, Clifford Moore, Ernest P. Moore, E. A. Moore, Esau Moore, Harley E. Moore, Jerry Moore, Joseph Moore, Pat Moore, Thomas Moore, Grover R. Moose, Boykin Moss, Don Morand, Harry Morgan, Thomas E. Morgan, Clifford C. Morriarity, Charles E. Morris, John H. Morris, J. Wesley Morris, Robert Morris, Walter Morris, William Morscher, Elmer Morton, Roscoe Mosley, Edwin L. Motzer, W. C. Muchmore, Carl Mueller, Harper Muff, Forrest Mullendore, James F. Mulligan, John P. Mulligan, Benjamin Mullins, Clarence Muncey, Earl R. Muncey, Albert Murphy, John R. Murray, Edward A. Musch, Sam Music, Carl Musselman, Urban Muthert, Earl Myers, Emet Myers, Harry McAninch, Donald Lane

McArthur, Patrick B. McCann, Henderson McCarthy, James E. McCarty, Lee McCarty, Clarence McCasson, Raymond McClellan, Sylvester P. McCool, Charles McCormick, Chauncey McCoy, Wallace L. McCoy, Edwin T. McCue, Wesley McDaniel, Frank McEvoy, John P. McEvoy, Norman K. McFee, John C. McFetters, Charles McGawn, George McGee, Murray P. McGee, Thomas McGill, Bernard McGlynn, James C. McGuire, Lloyd McGuire, Cleve McIntosch, Samuel McLean, Thomas McLaughlin, Paul McMullen, Ecton McNab, John McNally, LeRoy McNeal, Earl McPeek, Lunn McPherson.

Julius Naegien, Charles J. Naegle, Paul Nagelschmidt, Forrest Nance, Louis Nardella, Isaac Neal, Robert Neal, Lon Neely, Edward Neiburger, R. H. Neilan, Homer Nein, Frank New, Carl Neubrander, Leroy Newlin, Wilson Newton, Bascom Niblock, Robert Niblock, Eldridge G. Nicholas, Leroy Nichols, Lura Nicholas, Edgar L. Nickel, Rennie Nickell, Thomas Nickels, Victor Nickell, Joseph Niehaus, Chester Noell, George Noeil, William Nolan, John Paul Norris, Stanley A. Northcutt, Elmer Norton, James Nudd, Andrew Nurtha.

Oscar Oberle, Ottie Oberly, John D. O'Brien, A. B. Odell, Earl Ogg, Harry A. Oldham, Harry O'Neill, Gilbert Orater, Buford B. Osborne, G. C. Osborn, James O'Sullivan, Orion P. Overholtz, George Owen, Harry Owens, John Owens, William S. Owen.

Oscar Pabst, Melichi Padgen, Albert Paine, Clayton Palmer, Addison Palmer, Frank R. Palmer, J. R. Palmer, Anthony Pankiewiecz, Anton Pankiewitz, Hugg Parks, Arthur Pasley, Charles Pater, Anderson Patterson, Frank R. Patterson, Ray C. Pater, Robert L. Patton, Stanley Pauly, Benjamin Payne, William P. Pease, Wilford L. Pennell, Jasper Pennington, Norman H. Peters, Raymond Peters, Frank R. Peterson, Raymond Pettit, Louis A. Pfenning, Edward Weston Phillips, Louis H. Phillips, Paul Phillips, R. C. Phillips, Wendall Phillips, Arthur Phipps, Russell Phipps, Wilkinson Phipps, Joseph Pieper, John Pietriak, Frederick Pietsch. Frank E. Pinekard, Raymond Pinkerton, Alvan E. Pierson, John Pietrak, Harry Pingleton, Frank Pinkerton, Ralph L. Piper, Angelo Pishos, Edward S. Pitz, Lewis Plapp, Edward Plinneke, Roy Plumb, W. E. Pochard, Charles Pochjard, William H. Pocjard, Nelson Pombles, Robert Pope, Eugene Posey, G. Posline, Bee Powell, Raymond Powell, Joseph Prentrer, Joseph Pressman, William Buehl Prichard, William Price, Howard Prinz, Albert Pryer, Orland Ray Pummil, Ray Pummil, Edward Purdy, Golden Purvis, Fred Pyrell.

Fred C. Quantz, Charles Quering, John W. Quick, John J. Quigley.

Cabill Ragan, Clarence Rahmes, Gordon Ralston, George Ramsey, Cosby Lee Ramey, Robert C. Ranke, Cletus Rapier, Charles Rapp, Everett Ratliff, Andrew Ratterman, James A. Ray, John Raymond, Edward Real, Joseph Reasch, Louis F. Reasch, Walter Reasch, Louis F. Reasen, George Recjman, Dick Redmond, Joseph Reece, Clyde E. Reed, Roy Reed, Roy Daniel Reed, Thomas B. Reed, Fred Reeder, Ralph S. Reiff, George Rempe, Fred Renners, Adam Rentschler, Fred Rentschler, Brabill Regan, George G. Rehn, Carl J. Reiff, Micahel Resch, Arthur Resh, Fred Resh, Sigmond Rettel,

George Rewald, Clarence Rhoads, Louis Ribar, Joseph K. Rice, Robert Rice, Samuel Rich, Clarence L. Riche, Eldridge C. Richolas, Joseph A. Richter, T. L. Ridenaur, Harold Riegelman, Mont Riggs, Ben Riley, George Riley, Stanley Riley, Walter Riley, George W. Rinck, H. W. Rinearson, James P. Ring, William O. Ringo, George Risch, Logan C. Rise, James R. Risinger, Sheldon Ritchie, George E. Ritter, Harry A. Rizzo, Allen Roberson, Oster F. Roberson, Mose Roberts, M. F. Roberts, Walker Roberts, James Robertson, Osker F. Robertson, W. A. Robertson, Alr. Robinson, Charles Robinson, Claude Robinson, Ray Robinson, Frank Rock, Nelson Roclife, Clarence Rogers, Daniel Rogers, Walter W. Rogers, Raymond L. Rohrkemper, Theodore Rohrkemper, Orion A. Rolfe, George Romine, John Samuel Roney, William Rose, Maurice Rosen, Charles L. Rosenbaum, George Rosenfelder, Walter Rosenthal, Chester Ross, Dee. E. Ross, Fred William Ross, Jacob Ross, James A. Ross, Louis Francis Ross, William P. Ross, Leo Rosseiot, Mark E. Roth, Harold Rothenbush, John Rothwell, Roy Rouse, Orval Rowe, Edgar B. Rowland, Andrew Ruble, Jesse Rucker, Milton C. Rue, Frank Ruggien, Frank Ruggieri, Hyter H. Ruggles, Max Rumpler, Albert Rupp, Waldo Rupp, Edward H. Ruhl, Edwin Ruhl, Frank B. Ruhl, Henry Ruhl, Albert Ryan, Robert Ryan, Russell Ryan, Fred Rybolt, William R. Rymel, Warren B. Ryrell.

Joseph Sackenheim, John H. Sallee, Clarence Sampson, Charles Sanzere, Carl A. Sattler, Benjamin J. Sauer, Edward A. Sauer, J. Robert Sauer, Fred Sauerbeck, jr., James Saunders, Herbert Sayler, George Schaus, F. W. Scheben, Chester Schell, Paul Schelter, Frederick L. Schenck, Leslie M. Schild, Joseph L. Schilz, Fred Schlosser, Harry Schlaueter, Michael Schmaltz, jr., Michael Schmalz, Casper Schmeer, Charles C. Schmerr, Carl T. Schmidt, George F. Schmitt, Sylvester Schmitt, Lawrence Schnecker, Frederick J. Schneider, Earl A. Schneider, George Schneider, Holle Schneider, Leo Schneider, Marc Schneider, Raphael E. Schneider, Charles Schoeler, Meyer Schoengold, Hugh J. Schollenbarger, Joseph Scholler, Charles A. Schroeder, George J. Schroeder, Henry Schroeder, William H. Schroeder, Edward Schroer, George A. Schroer, James A. Schroer, Raymond L. Schroer, John Schulte, George Schultheiss, Walter Schultheiss, Clarence Schurte, James S. Schwab, Joseph L. Schwab, Peter Walz Schwab, Raymond Schwall, Ferd Schwenn, F. E. Schwenn, Pasquale Scorti, David Scott, Weber Sebald, Willard See, William B. Segard, William B. Seegars, George Segers, Arthur Seeley, Arthur Charles Seely, A. W. Selby, Gordon Selby, Lawrence Selhorst, William Sellner, William J. Semmler, William Settler, Joseph Shaefer, Harry Shafer, Thomas H. Skallay, Robert E. Shanahan, Daniel Shank, Horace Shantz, John P. Sharkey, Maurice Sharp, Rush Sharp, Charles D. Shartle, Clyde M. Shawhan, John Shearn, J. M. Sheehan, Donald Sheets, Earle Sheley, Marion Shepherd, Heber H. Sherits, Thomas Sheritt, Joseph Sherzinger, Paul M. Shetter, Robert Shetter, George A. Shifflet, James W. Shirey, George Shirlet, W. S. Shirley, Charles W. Short, Thomas Shraffenberger, Harold Shugg, Paul W. Shuler, Ralph Siebert, Fred Simmons, Thurman Simmons, Don C. Simpkins, Harley Simpkins, Charles S. Simpson, Robert Simpson, Robert Harold Singer, Amzi McGill Sipe,

Edward W. Sippel, Harold O. Sipprel, John Sites, John Norman Sites, Lindley Sizelave, Oather Skinner, Virgil D. Slack, Charles F. Slade, Elmer Slarb, Harry Slarb, Harry Slick, Fenton V. Slifer, Fuhrmann J. Slifer, Eugene Sloneker, Howard Sloneker, George Smedley, Albert Smith, Albert R. Smith, Carl Smith, Clarence Smith, C. A. Smith, Dewey Smith, D. R. Smith, Hale Smith, Hugh C. Smith, James Smith, Knowlton Smith, Milton Smith, Walter M. Smith, Walter P. Smith, Warren C. Smith, William Smith, William H. Smith, August M. Snider, James Snider, Earl Snively, L. H. Snively, Mark Snively, Roy Snively, Henry W. Snow, James R. Snow, Thomas Snow, William G. Snyder, K. B. Soerrell, Harper F. Sommers, Claude Sons, Wilson Sorber, Nute Sorrell, Clifford Sauer, Thomas South, Leslie Spaeth, Carl Speaks, Victor Speidt, James Spencer, Robert Spencer, Jearl M. Spivey, Robert Spivey, William L. Spivey, Paul F. Spoerl, Arthur Sponsel, Erwin Sponsel, George T. Sprandel, Benny Spriel, Frederick Squires, F. J. Staarman, Carey M. Stabler, John Stamper, Marvin Stamper, Joseph Stapf, Fred Staton, Robert Stacy, Robert P. Stadler, Irvin Stagner, Frank Steig, Norman C. Steiger, Clyde C. Stead, George S. Stead, Carl Stein, John L. Stein, Charles Steinmetz, Edward Steinmetz, Louis A. Steinmetz, Clarence S. Stephen, Carl Sterne, H. J. Stephan, Herbert Stevens, George Stevenson, Harrison Stevenson, Estell Stewart, Frank J. Stewart, John P. Stewart, Stanley P. Stewart, Ton Stewart, Clarence Stine, Everett C. Stocker, Robert Stoekel, Joseph Stoker, Ralph Stomp, Perry Oliver Stomps, Eugene Stone, Leverette Stone, Reginald Stone, Jacob Stork, John T. Storm, Carl Stout, Earl W. Stout, Albert Stuhlmueller, Clifford Stuhlmueller, William C. Stumpf, Byron K. Stutsman, Ernest Streifhau, William Striebich, Herbert Stricker, Clarence Strickler, Charles E. Striger, Merrill Swain, Homer L. Swainey, Clarence Swallon, Bryan Swartz, Guy Swartzel, Leo H. Swartzel, Otto Swibar, Marvin Swim, Ray Swinford, Winifred Suiter, Michael H. Sullivan, Thomas C. Sullivan, Lawrence W. Surber, Earle Symmes.

George Tacket, Elijah Tankersly, William Tanner, Grover C. Tape, R. C. Tarry, Andrew Taylor, Morris G. Taylor, Spence Teague, Leo Tenforde, Dale Terrel, Broxton D. Tewart, Ralph Thatcher, Roscoe Thatcher, Herman J. Thieman, William Thieman, Ted Thistle, James Thompson, Walter Thompson, Albert Thomas, Guy Thomas, James Thomas, Lee Thomas, Wesley Thomas, William Thomas, Eugene C. Throner, Walter H. Tiemeyer, E. H. Timberman, Paul M. Timmer, Charles N. Tincher, Harry B. Tinnen, Wirt Todhunter, Thomas F. Toomey, Curtis W. Trembley, Clayton Tribbs, John Trimble, Stephen E. Trulock, Allie Trumbo, Smith A. Tuley, James Tullis, Roy Turner, William L. R. Turner, Albert Tutas, George W. Tutt, Timothy Tyman.

Henry Uhlmeyer, John G. Ulrich, Roy A. Ulery, John G. Ulrick, Paul Unzicker, Paul H. Urm.

James Van Atta, Samuel Van Atta, William Van Ausdall, John Van Dieu, Charles Leonard Van Horn, Glady Ray Valentine, Leo Valentine, Richard Valt, LeRoy Vanness, Perry E. Vans, Earl H. Vaughn, Karl Van Der Braak, Francisco Villilla, Earl W. Vinnedge, E. B. Vollman, Joseph W. Volmar, Fred M. Vorwerg.

Walter D. Waddell, Moris M. Wade, Jerry A. Wadell, Thomas Wadleigh, Pete Wages, James H. Wahlke, Harry Waldrick, George Waldvogel, Charles H. Waller, Sayles Walling, John Walsh, Lyle Waltz, Frank Wankmiller, Clarence Ward, Lee L. Ware, William Warford, Harry Warmouth, William Warner, William H. Warren, Martin Warwick, Bradley Watson, Perry Watson, Wilbur Wayman, Edgar Weatherwax, Laurence Weaver, Leroy Weaver, Carl Webb, George Webb, Herbert G. Weber, Ralph A. Weber, Walter Weber, William A. Weber, Drew Webster, George J. Weddekind, Herbert Week, Frank Wege, Edward Wehr, Elmer Weikal, Ketner Weikel, Charles Weirich, Raymond Weishaar, Robert Weishaar, Carl Weiss, Frank J. Weiss, George Weiss, J. R. Weller, Paul Wellinghoff, Grover Wells, Porter T. Wells, Raymond Wells, Albert Welsh, Paul Welsh, Harry Wendt, H. E. Wendt, LeRoy Wendt, Otto L. Wenning, Ralph Wenzel, Charles Werbel, Earl Wert, Frank F. Wessel, Gert West, Walter West, W. J. Westrick, Joseph D. Wetzel, Marion Wetzel, Charles Wheeler, Carmen Wheeler, John Wheeler, Homer Whisler, Paul A. Whitaker, William C. Whitaker, Giles White, McKinley White, Roy D. Whitman, James Whitt, Granville L. Whittlesey, Vernon E. Whittlesey, Dale W. Wickerd, Wade Wickerd, Raymond Wieland, George F. Wiggins, O. Wilburn, Ralph Wilcox, William C. Wilkerson, Hershel W. Wilkinson, William Willis, Marion Willoughby, William Willoughby, Alden Williams, Anice Williams, Charles Williams, William H. Williams, Alfred Williamson, Erwin Williamson, John I. Williamson, Roy Williamson, Charles E. Wilson, Clarence A. Wilson, Jacob W. Wilson, John Wilson, Joseph Wilson, Lee Wilson, Novel Wilson, Vernon Wiltshire, Theodore Winkelman, Charles E. Wirbel, Elbe Wise, Orval M. Wise, Raymond Wiseman, Fred R. Wittman, Albert C. Woelke, Philip Woestman, Edward Woganstahl, William H. Wolf, Charles Wolfe, Alfred Wolliver, Otto Wolney, Homer Wolverston, H. R. Wolverton, Nelson Wood, F. R. Woodruff, Herbert Woodward, Elmer Wooley, Clifford Wopperer, Glenn Wortendyke, Cecil Worth, Earl Worthington, Theodore Worts, Edgar Woxman, Andrew Wright, John Wright, Wesley G. Wulzen, Michael Xanthos.

George S. Yerigan, Jesse H. Yarbrough, Benjamin F. Yates, George Young, John W. Young, Harold Yerigan, F. A. Yost, Frank Yost.

Albert Zoller, Clarence Zollers, George L. Zornes, Joseph Zweifelhoefer.

While the young men of Butler county saw service in practically every organization of the Army and Navy of the United States, hundreds of them were attached to the Three Hundred and Twenty-second, Three Hundred and Twenty-third and Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Artillery. These regiments did some wonderful fighting together with the Engineers and Field Signal Corps and after the armistice was signed became a part of the Army of Occupation sent into Germany. Butler county may well feel proud of the war record made by many of her sons. When the Eighty-third Division from Camp Sherman arrived at Le Mans, France, General Pershing was in need of a depot brigade at that point and this division was chosen for this service. The companies of infantry were cut from

250 to 50 men each and while the fifty were held at Le Mans, the other 200 of each company were sent up to the front as replacement units and many of them saw exceptionally hard fighting.

Liberty and Victory Loans. In every war activity the people of Butler county took a most loyal part. As her sons marched forth by hundreds to do battle, and die if necessary, for the freedom and safety of the world, those who remained at home played well their parts. In the four campaigns for the sale of Liberty bonds and in the final campaign for the sale of the Victory bonds, 44,390 Butler county people subscribed for $13,384,900 worth of these various bonds. In every campaign the county went "over the top." These campaigns were directed by Charles E. Heiser, president of the Second National bank, but with the able assistance of the loyal men and women of the county, who organized themselves into various committees to bring about such commendable results. Judge Clarence Murphy personally conducted several of the drives with great success. In the various drives for funds for the federal government to be used to bring victory to the Stars and Stripes, the cities and villages of Butler county subscribed as follows: Hamilton, $7,537,600; Middletown, $3,900,750; College Corner, $126,400; Monroe, $247,500; Okeana, $189,350; Oxford, $1,012,650; Seven Mile, $163,350; Somerville, $99,750; Trenton, $71.000.

The Y. M. C. A. During the world war, the Hamilton Y. M. C. A. was the center of most of the war activities. The Hamilton draft board composed of John M. Beeler, C. B. Atkin, John F. Mayer and Dr. Francis M. Fitton, made its headquarters and conducted its examinations in the association's building, while from this building all the Hamilton young men called into the National Army were sent to the various camps and cantonments. Secretaries of the association were sent to the many army camps where Hamilton boys were stationed while a song leader was provided, lunches furnished, mail looked after, and when the young men returned from service more than 200 of them were provided with free memberships in the association. The Hamilton association also sent into the service overseas Herbert Killender, John R. Wynd, B. D. Lecklider, E. Vernon Hill and Donald Lowrie, Mr. Killender was especially engaged in refugee work in Paris, while Mr. Wynd saw service in both France and England; Mr. Lecklider and Mr. Hill were sent to France; and Mr. Lowrie had many exciting experiences in a rather strenuous service in Russia. The association, through its general secretary, F. D. Chadwick, and several members of its board of trustees served on the examination committee for applicants for Y. M. C. A. overseas service. This was no small service, inasmuch as it took many days of their time in different parts of the state interviewing men and endeavoring to the best of their ability to select the proper men for this important service. The association also afforded office space for the Red Cross, taking care of the light, heat, janitor service and in fact all matters of this nature without any charge whatsoever. Since the closing of the war and the return of the soldiers, the association has been instrumental in helping to find employment for the men returned from overseas, in assisting returned soldiers to their homes, who lived elsewhere than Hamilton,

in giving free accommodations to soldiers in the city for various reasons. Assistance has also been given soldiers' relatives in making out any of the papers requested by the government; also in assisting the United States treasury department and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in showing the soldiers the proper appreciation of their insurance; the association secretaries having been appointed government representatives in this particular work.

The Women in the War. The women of Butler county played a most noble part in the war which caused the downfall of German autocracy and aided much in bringing about the victory which restored peace to a war weary world. These women answered every call for service; made many personal sacrifices; gave up pleasures and social activities; and centered their every energy upon the duty that presented itself to them. They accepted every opportunity for service and never failed in its fullest performance. The principal organizations which called for the services of the women of Butler county were the Women's Council of National Defense, the National League for Woman's Service, and the Hamilton and Middletown Chapters of the American Red Cross. The work of these various organizations was so closely interwoven that the organizations themselves were practically merged and their various activities directed by the same persons. While Ben Strauss was the chairman of the Hamilton Chapter of the American Red Cross and gave unselfishly of his time, his energy and his money to its work and success, still the real working head of the organization, the personal directing force of its various activities was the general secretary, Miss Edith Clawson. Mrs. Joseph W. Dorna had charge of the various lines of work of the National League for Woman's Service. Various units of these organizations were formed throughout Butler county as follows: Stockton, Mrs. C. A. Smalley; Gano, Mrs. Carrie Howard; Pisgah, Mrs. Lillian Sertel; Oxford, Miss Jennie Richey; Reily, Mrs. C. B. Clark; Ross, Miss Myrna Brown; Woods, Mrs. Wayne Stevenson; Hanover, Mrs. Charles Robinson and Mrs. C. Beiser; Millville, Mrs. J. D. Cochran; Westchester, Mrs. G. M. Meek; Overpeck, Mrs. Edward Craig; East Fairfield, Mrs. J. Wesley Morris; Maude, Mrs. G. Wirsh; Rochdale, Mrs. Charles Frederick; Indian Creek, Mrs. Cora Wardell; Shandon, Miss Edith Norris; Darrtown, Mrs. George Hansel; Okeana, Mrs. Hazel De Armond; Princeton, Mrs. Salem Clawson; Bethany, Mrs. M. J. Stafford; Collinsville, Mrs. C. B. Muff; Seven Mile, Mrs. S. B. Wilson; Port Union, Mrs. Grace Bramble; Heitsman Hill, Mrs. Charles Von Stein; Symmes Corner, Mrs. David Weisenborn; LeSourdsville, Mrs. C. E. Banthhouse.

The Red Cross. As in all loyal communities the Red Cross quickly responded to the country's call for service. When the demand came for hospital supplies this work was directed by Mrs. Eugene S. Griffis and 30,000 garments were made and shipped. Mrs. Edward C. Sohngen was in charge of the surgical dressings and she and her associates made and shipped 108,000 articles. Mrs. Walter S. Harlan was the able supervisor of the refugee work and she and the women assisting her made and shipped 32,000 needed garments. The direction of the knitting work was in

the hands of Mrs. Herman Kutter and this department made and shipped 12,000 articles. Much of this work required careful cutting which was done under the direction of Mrs. Darrell Joyce. Miss Caroline Margedant was the executive secretary, with Miss Kathleen Millikin as assistant, of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross. This section gave friendly care to the soldiers, sailors and marines and their families through hundreds of calls, thousands of letters, the expenditure of relief money wherever needed, the making of applications for allowance of the bonus, insurance, compensation and allotments; in giving information, legal aid and medical and nursing assistance, involving every form of friendly assistance and counsel required by the daily exigencies of hundreds of families deprived of the head of the house or the returned man himself, or his need, in camp or in Europe. The nursing service was in charge of Mrs. Howard Heyman, with the Misses Marie Danaher and Katherine Ellison as instructor in home hygiene; and Miss Gussie Pfau as instructor in dietetics. This department conducted the registration of nurses, and a campaign for student nurses furnished a nursing corps during the influenza epidemic in the autumn of 1918; and graduated more than 400 women from the several classes in hygiene conducted under its direction.

The Junior Red Cross consisted of a countrywide organization of school children with Mrs. Walter S. Harlan in charge of the supplies and Miss Jessie Cavanaugh as secretary and treasurer. All materials furnished for war work were carefully conserved under the direction of Mrs. Joe Wolf, to whom the chairman of all departments and sewing units reported.

In the conservation of food campaigns, the women were organized in many units, all of which faithfully worked in the distribution of literature, the giving of personal instructions and the doing of all things which would conduce to the saving of foodstuffs. The general campaign for the conservation of food was conducted under the personal direction of George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mill company of Middletown.

In the woman's auxiliary to Camp Sherman, Mrs. Charles J. Parrish was divisional chairman; with Miss Helen Rentschler, local chairman; Mrs.S.D.Fitton, sr., vice-chairman; Mrs. Herman Kutter, secretary and treasurer. Butler county was the first county in the southwest district of Ohio to complete its quota for the community house erected at Camp Sherman. The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church, under the direction of Mrs. Eugene S. Griffis and Mrs. Edgar A. Belden, completely fitted out Y. M. C. A. Hut, No. 6, at Camp Sherman.

The Hi-Y club, composed of high school, Y. W. C. A. girls, with Miss Louise Stevenson, Miss Katherine Howald, Miss Ruth Wolf and Miss Marion Wolf as leaders, adopted 100 French orphans and aided in the many drives for war work and in various Red Cross projects.

The sisters of Notre Dame stationed at Notre Dame academy were also active, especially in raising a large fund for the mother house at Namur.

The John Reily Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. David Pierce, regent, met all assigned quotas in money, garments and duties. They knitted for the Navy League, worked on surgical dressings and refugee garments for the Red Cross, aided the fatherless children of France, and maintained a committee for work for devastated France, the D. A. R. Lodge at Camp Sherman and other activities.

One of the interesting organizations of women during the war was the Second Ward Minute Men, formed through the personal efforts of Miss Lillian Becker. This organization consisted of a remarkable precinct and block organization available for every drive and campaign which the war made necessary. Miss Becker also did a great deal of work for the Hamilton draft board.

The Y. W. C. A. took up every activity inaugurated by its national organization and through its industrial clubs and sewing classes aided the Red Cross in the production of materials it was called upon to furnish.

The Ladies' Auxiliary and the Liberty Ladies also did much production work under the direction of the Red Cross.

Council of Defense. With Mrs. Joseph W. Doran as chairman of the Women's National Council of Defense, this organization also did a great war work. The infant welfare and baby conservation work were taken up under the direction of Miss Isabel Beardsley. A Liberty Loan committee, with Mrs. Lynn Forbes as chairman, more than met the quotas assigned to it in the sale of Liberty bonds.

The National League for Woman's Service was also directed by Mrs. Joseph W. Doran. It adopted all the young men going out from Butler county and provided each with knitted outfits and housewives. A special knitting league was organized under the direction of Mrs. L. D. McGinley and a housewives and comfort bag section under the direction of Mrs. Catherine Sohngen. These made more than 75,000 articles and spent over $5,000 for needed supplies.

The Canteen Service had Mrs. Clarence H. Helvey and Mrs. Maurice Moore as chairmen; Mrs. John F. Neilan, treasurer; and Mrs. Harry L. Sohngen, secretary. This was an organization of 350 women under ten captains in ten companies of thirty members each, who worked for the National League for Women's Service and the Red Cross. These women raised $2,500 for the league, gave two dinners for the soldiers; packed 35,000 pounds of clothing for the Belgians; sent 600 boxes of goodies to Camp Sherman hospitals; distributed literature in a house-to-house campaign for the Hamilton War Chest; formed a motor corps during the influenza epidemic; and helped in every call that came from any source.

The War Hospital Library work was under the direction of Miss Berta E. Shaffer and Mrs. William B. Shuler. This service made and shipped more than 63,000 booklets to the hospitals chiefly in Europe, for the use of sick and wounded soldiers.

The Old Silver committee, under the direction of Mrs. Luella Frechtling and Mrs. G. C. Morey made a collection of old silver to raise funds for the league.

The food conservation work of the league was done under the direction of a committee of which Mrs. G. C. Morey was chairman. Home gardens were encouraged, canning demonstrations were given and everything possible was done to aid in the conservation of food.

The Nurses. A number of Hamilton's self-sacrificing and loyal young women joined the young men of the community in the call to the colors and became nurses, many of them seeing active service overseas. The Misses Cecelia Duerr, Louise Hoerner, Romilda Martin and Pearl Schisler and Mrs. Lulu Belle Martin Pippy served with the Cincinnati Base hospital, No. 25. Mrs. Julia Goodman McClellan was with a Chicago Base hospital, while Miss Leona Tully served at Ellis Island, New York.

Other Activities. When the conservation of food became a necessity in the winning of the war and Herbert C. Hoover formed the nation-wide campaign to secure the desired results, C. M. Eikenberry was made the food director for Butler county. He performed faithfully every duty that was required of him and did much to aid in solving the food problems of the people of the county.

When, during the winter of 1917-1918, the fuel situation became acute, Darrell Joyce was placed in charge. Mr. Joyce is a man of action and Butler county received coal in sufficient quantities to meet its immediate needs. He strictly enforced the lightless nights and fuelless Mondays, but also saw to it, despite the many handicaps he faced, that the homes of the people were kept supplied with coal.

Many Campaigns. During the progress of the war many drives for funds for various purposes became a necessity. The first great drive was conducted during the latter part of October and the early part of November, 1917, to raise funds for the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations. This campaign was conducted with much vigor under the personal influence and direction of Judge Clarence Murphy. This campaign resulted in the raising of $50,438.53 for the Y. M. C. A.; $3,500 for the Y. W. C. A.; and $6,700 for the K. of C.; and $5,000 for the Woman's League. Later, however, it was determined that numerous drives for various funds would be inadvisable and the scheme was devised for the Hamilton War Chest. Judge Clarence Murphy was prevailed upon to again take charge of the campaign. He surrounded himself with more than 100 of the loyal men of Hamilton, who sacrificed their personal interests, their business and deprived themselves of many pleasures, while they performed a noble work. While the goal in this campaign was set for $400,000, more than $500,000 was contributed.

However, previous to this, there was a drive in September of 1917 for funds for the Red Cross which resulted in $40,387 being raised, while in May of 1918, the Red Cross was awarded $50,000 and in November of 1919, $10,000 from the War Chest. The direct drives for Red Cross membership in Butler county were always successful. The first drive was in June, 1917, shortly after the United States had entered the war, and resulted in the development of a large membership which contributed $12,075 to its funds. The second membership drive was conducted in December, 1917, and re-

sulted in the collection of $10,545 in membership fees. The third membership campaign brought in a revenue of $12,845; while in November of 1919, the third annual roll call of the Red Cross, was successfully conducted and resulted in a membership fund of over $10,000.

The War Savings Stamps and Thrift Campaigns in Butler county were under the direction of Ernest G. Ruder, who was ably assisted by the public and parochial schools and various church, fraternal and civic organizations. The first campaign in 1918 resulted in the sale of more than $1,100,000 worth of war savings and thrift stamps.

Others who gave service during the World war were Frank F. Wessel and James De Haven. Mr. De Haven went overseas.

Rev. Craig Schwartz, pastor of the Lindenwald Church of Christ, served as a camp pastor at Camp Sherman. John L. Prosser, former boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A. was in charge of many of the sports and physical culture work at Camp Sherman. Louis Ross served with the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain, attaining the rank of a lieutenant. Clarence Monroe Burnett, a Hamilton man, located in Indianapolis, Indiana, served as a Y. M. C. A. secretary overseas.

Butler County's Honor Roll. Those killed in action were: Frank Durwin, Henry Denman, Philip Robertson, Earl Bolser, Glen Wagner, Thomas E. Best, Ralph H. Rieff, Earnest Tinney, John Hubbard, Earl Vaughn, Grover C. Tape, Felix Clark, Ivan Parker, Bertram C. Heiland, Carl B. Jameson, Duval Kolbert, Hartwell Taylor, William Burns, LeRoy Mann, Fred Thiel, Charles L. Evans, Edwin Blythe, Otto Phillips, George Lawrence Zornes, Stanley Harling, Leslie Chapins, Thomas P. Stone, Edward Steinmetz, Louis Steinmetz, Clayton Babcock, Louis Phillips, Edgar A. Julian, Warren E. Smith, Alfred Howard, Herman Thieman, Alson Powell, James Fuller, William Patterman, Christie Dunbar, Harry Cook, Frank Bartells, Clarence Martin, Edwin Coulter, Arthur Charles Bayer, John Harbaum, William J. Semmler, Emil Blunchi, Louis Rowe, Henry R. Newberry, Joseph Stillings. Died of Wounds: Raymond A. Pinkerton. Died of disease or wounds overseas: Captain Miles E. Hendricks, Arnold Zweifelhoefer, Joseph D. Pieper, Frederick Sutter, Edward Ruhl, Albert Getz, Minor Meyers, Charles J. Justice, John Wilson, Edgar Bruck, Stanley Woodrey, Lafe Coe, John Holbrock, Benjamin Whitaker, Clyde E. Lewis, Oliver Wilburn, Lloyd W. Bachelder, Frank E. Anderson, Marvin Holloway, William M. Ashton, Charles A. Boyd, Joseph E. Branson, Walter R. Robinson, Raymond Barr, George Rewald. Died of disease in camp: Jacob Hess, Gerard Stillings, Herbert Woodward, George Cone, George Keller, Samuel Kennett, Carlos Bayer, Wesley Saunders, John Kuhn, Walter Weber, Palmer Tenbush, John Williams, Truman Rose, Corwin Smith, Fred Berk, Raphael Schneider, Harold Vorweg, Wilson Ashton, Samuel Landon, Russell Goodwin, Jean Longfellow. Captured by the enemy: Raymond A. Pinkerton. Missing in action: Allen M. Ennis, later returned to duty; C. F. Pineau, returned to the United States; Henry O'Conner, Howard Thatcher.

The Middletown Red Cross. The Middletown Chapter, American Red Cross, did a noble work during the great world war. It was organized immediately after the United States entered the titanic conflict and is still engaged in the noble work then undertaken. The first war fund campaign was conducted in June, 1917, and through this campaign, Middletown became world-renowned as an egg and poultry market, when a dozen eggs and a hen were sold at auction for $2,002 as a feature of the first drive of the Red Cross for its war fund. This sale came as a unique climax to an innovation springing from the gift of a humble Slav woman, who gave all that she could afford, eleven eggs, and promised to complete the dozen with the aid of her never-failing hens. On the following day the twelfth egg arrived at Red Cross headquarters, with the hen which had laid it. The eggs, when offered for sale, brought from $50 to $400 each, while the hen herself realized $266. Such prices were never paid before in Middletown for poultry or for eggs. On the first drive for funds, with a quota of only $20,000, the total amount raised reached $113,630.70. In the second drive, in June, 1918, with a quota of $40,000, the total amount raised was $129,638. The first membership campaign, conducted in December, 1917, showed a total enrollment of 11,484, while the second membership roll call in December, 1918, showed an enrollment of 10,865.

The women of Middletown were the first locally to organize for war work, when a self-appointed committee took up the subject. This committee met on the morning of Monday, June 11, 1917, at the headquarters of the Middletown Chamber of Commerce. A local chapter of the American Red Cross was organized with Colin Gardner, jr., chairman; Charles R. Hook vice chairman, and William O. Barnitz, treasurer. An executive committee was also named, consisting of George M. Verity, chairman; Charles Aull, W. P. Butterfueld, W. A. Eudaly, R. B. Carnahan, T. A. D. Jones, Charles R. Miller, Calvin W. Verity, Mark Sohngen, William G. Griffiths, Henry Naegele, Rev. E. P. Hickey, Dr. G. D. Lummis, Dr. J. G. Graffy, Prof. W. Q. Brown; with Colin Gardner, jr., Charles R. Hook, W. O. Barnitz and J. A. Finnegan, ex officio members.

Various committees were placed in charge of the several activities undertaken for the war. These included the committees on membership, Calvin W. Verity, chairman; purchasing committee, Robert Gardner, chairman; permanent publicity and speakers, Bennett Chapple, chairman; military relief committee, Dr. G. D. Lummis, chairman; junior Red Cross, Prof. R. W. Solomon, chairman; auditing committee, C. W. Davis and M. S. Johnson, chairman and vice chairman; finance committee, George M. Verity, chairman; civilian relief and home service, Selby C. Folks, chairman; executive secretary, Miss E. Marie Reynolds, chairman; military supplies, Miss Sara Verity, chairman.

The military supplies committee, of which Miss Sara Verity was chairman, had a very efficient organization, with Mrs. Wampler Denny, first vice chairman and chairman of the shirt department; Mrs. Dick Snider, second vice chairman, and chairman of the pajama

department; Mrs. Howard Wilson, third vice chairman, and chairman of the knitting department; Mrs. Edward T. Gardner, purchaser and storeroom chairman; Mrs. Douglass Robbins, secretary; Mrs. John B. Tytus, chairman of auxiliaries; Miss Bessie Harding, chairman of packing committee; Miss Hazel Dearth, chairman of layettes committee; Mrs. Mary Dearth, chairman of army pads; Mrs. George M. Verity, chairman of first line packets; Mrs. Charles R. Hook, chairman of gauze department, and Mrs. William Stringham, second chairman of the pajama department.

The women of Middletown were first organized in war work under the National Surgical Dressings committee. This committee was formed at a mass meeting called by the Girls' Welfare association on April 9, 1917, followed by a meeting several days later with Mrs. G. H. Charls, the general chairman, presiding, when the first board of directors was formed. This board soon whipped subcommittees into shape and on April 30 the first work rooms donated by Henry P. Leibee, in the Leibee building, were opened. Just two weeks later the first box was packed and sent, and after inspection in the New York headquarters, the work was approved as perfect. During the summer months this work continued and increased under the guidance of Mrs. W. H. Dearth, who had charge of the rooms. Various units were formed to work outside the headquarters, and the Mathes-Sohngen girls were among the first to suggest this means of aiding the general output. Meantime the cost of material became increasingly alarming and many projects were formed to make possible a continuation of the work. Mrs. Sabin Robbins, jr., was in charge of the buying of all materials until the work was consolidated with that of the Red Cross. Until November, the materials used were paid for entirely out of funds raised by the ladies of Middletown. Including donations which were very generous, and registration fees, the funds amounted, at the end of October, to more than $6,000, and 98,671 surgical dressings had been shipped.

During the first part of November, Mrs. G. H. Charls resigned her chairmanship, and Miss Sara Verity was chosen as her successor by the Girls' Welfare association. Miss Verity appointed as her vice chairmen Mrs. Wampler Denny, Mrs. Dick Snider and Mrs. Howard Wilson, with Mrs. E. T. Gardner as official purchaser. It became immediately evident that it was the patriotic duty of this committee to join forces with the American Red Cross, and at a general meeting presided over by Mrs. Sanford, director of women's work of the Lake division, held in the Methodist church, the consolidation took place. From this time on, the Middletown chapter was under the direction of the Lake division of the American Red Cross. The finished dressings were shipped sometimes through the warehouse in Cincinnati and often directly to Cleveland. Miss Agnes Reeve, the field supervisor of the district, gave unlimited assistance to the officers of the committee and made possible the high standard of the work produced.

Joining the Red Cross organization necessitated a complete change in the kind of dressings being made and in order to keep up the standard of the work already set, there were two Red Cross

classes formed among the workers. These classes were taught by instructors from Cincinnati.

A card campaign for workers, through which the city was completely canvassed, was carried on by the committee, with Mrs. G. H. Charls as chairman, with great success. The equipment of the workrooms was gradually perfected.

In order to be ready for Christmas, a committee was appointed with Mrs. Mary C. McCoy as chairman, early in November, to take charge of the packages for soldiers overseas and in the camps. Over five hundred of these packages were donated and shipped the first of December.

In December the committee decided to appoint an auxiliary chairman, since the number of outside auxiliaries had increased to eleven. These included those formed not only in Middletown, but in adjoining towns, such as Monroe and Trenton, while a great many clubs desired to take up the work. Mrs. John Tytus accepted the appointment, and from this time on the outside work was taken care of in a very systematic and business-like way.

In March the headquarters were moved from the Leibee building to the second floor of the Eagles' building.

In the spring of 1918, a complete reorganization took place, a step which became necessary because of the increasing obligations and the growth of the organization. In place of the old executive board, a new executive board was formed, consisting of a general chairman, three vice chairmen, the chairman of each auxiliary and the chairman of each department. This committee formed a sound working basis, and after a second card campaign for workers had been successfully conducted by Mrs. Fred Vorhis, the output reached its height, the record one week being twenty boxes.

In April the ladies' committee was asked to take charge of an old clothes drive for the Belgians. Mrs. C. F. Kendle took charge and at the end of two weeks forty cases had been packed and shipped. At the executive board meeting in April, Mrs. Dearth's resignation was accepted and a unanimous vote of thanks given her for her patriotic, efficient and loyal coöperation and service. Alice blue veils were introduced in the work rooms in May, 1918, to be worn by the chairman each day and the chairmen of the auxiliaries. This added to the efficiency of the work.

At various times special orders were received, one of them being for three hundred diphtheria masks. The surgical dressings work, after April, 1918, was confined mostly to army orders. In May two events of interest took place: a parade, in which all Red Cross workers participated, and a dinner on May 7 at the Elks' club for over two hundred ladies of the Red Cross. On June 10, 1918, the executive committee accepted the first regular quota of work from the Cleveland headquarters. The order, with the knitting in charge of Mrs. Howard Wilson, was completed by September 1. The next definite work was a linen drive, under the direction of Mrs. C. B. Oglesby. The influenza epidemic resulted in a slowing down of the work in the fall of 1918, but the boys still in France were sent more than one thousand Christmas boxes.

On January 6, 1919, at a meeting of the executive committee, all knitting and surgical dressing work was brought to an end. The army dressings then under way were finished and shipped to Cleveland, while the remaining surgical dressings were given to the Middletown hospital.

In March, 1919, Mrs. Kendle conducted a second old clothes campaign with splendid results. From this time on until May 9, 1919, when the last garment was made, five hundred helpless case shirts, over eight hundred chemises and over five hundred morning jackets were completed. The material, including yarn, still on hand, was then shipped to the Cleveland headquarters, the equipment at headquarters stored and on June 6, 1919, the work of the Red Cross, so far as the war was concerned, was officially closed.

The civilian relief and home service work was in the hands of a special committee, of which Selby C. Folks was chairman, Charles R. Hook, vice chairman; Miss E. Marie Reynolds, executive secretary; Miss Mary F. Harrison, visitor, and Walter B. Lancell, John Lloyd, Rev. E. P. Hickey, Mrs. O. F. Kendle, Mrs. F. W. Huber, Miss Anna Hansen, Miss Essie Riner and Miss Alice E. Newell. Headquarters for this service were established in room 403 Castell building. This section did a very noble work along the lines laid out for it. From November 1, 1918, until November 1, 1919, it dealt with 5,461 families, gave information in 1,822 cases, rendered special services in 3,639 cases and spent $5,891.11. The section conducted cases in home hygiene and the care of the sick.

Prof. W. R. Solomon, superintendent of the public schools, was in charge of the Junior Red Cross. The children of the schools, under his direction, did a noble war work. In the campaign for members, just prior to Christmas, 1918, 3,543 were enrolled.

FOURTH AND WALNUT STS., CINCINNATI, O.

4TH ST. EAST FROM VINE, CINCINNATI, O.

VINE ST. NORTH FROM FIFTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.

CITY HALL, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, 4TH AND WALNUT, CINCINNATI, O.

THE STORY OF HAMILTON COUNTY

HAMILTON COUNTY is in the southwest corner of the Miami valley and was erected January 4, 1790, by a proclamation of Gov. Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest Territory. The county received its name from John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of the district around Cincinnati, and to whom was given the privilege of choosing the name. Alexander Hamilton was at that time secretary of the treasury, and it was for him that Hamilton county was named. The first topographical description of the county appeared in 1815, as follows: "In the vicinity of the Ohio, Miamis and Mill creek, it is hilly; but the other portions are generally level. The soil of a considerable portion is second rate; the four extensive valleys, however, which either bound or intersect it, possess great fertility. Permanent springs are not numerous, but well water is easily obtained."

"In addition to Cincinnati, the subject of the following chapters, the county contains several villages, of which the principal are Columbia, Newton, Reading, Montgomery and Springfield. The first of these, in the year 1879 and '90, had the largest settlement in the Miami country, and was expected to flourish; but the bayou which is formed across it from the Little Miami almost every year, and the occasional inundation of nearly the whole site, have destroyed that expectation, and is now inhabited chiefly by farmers."

Hamilton county is bounded on the south by the Ohio river, on the east by Clermont county, on the north by Warren and Butler counties, and on the west by the Indiana state line.

The existence of the county began under impressive circumstances, Gov. St. Clair arrived at Fort Washington, the most impregnable fort in the western country, on January 2nd and received a salute of fourteen guns when he stepped ashore, and again when he marched into the fort at the head of his suite. The official record of the erection of the county said:

"1790; January 2.—His Excellency arrived at Fort Washington in the purchase of Judge Symmes and on the 4th was pleased to order and direct that the whole of the lands lying and being within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the Ohio river at the confluence of the Little Miami, and down the said Ohio river to the mouth of the Big Miami, and up said Miami to the Standing Stone Forks or branch of said river, and thence with a line to be drawn due east to the Little Miami, and down said Little Miami river to the place of beginning—should be a county by the name and style of the county of Hamilton, and the same was accordingly laid off agreeably to the form which has been transmitted to Congress."

The county so laid off was approximately the original purchase of Judge Symmes. The present city of Cincinnati was then known as Losantiville, but was at this time changed to Cincinnati in honor of the famous order of that name, of which Major General St. Clair was a prominent member. The governor, in 1792, issued a proclamation that the territory lying between the Scioto and the Little Miami was to be included in Hamilton county. At that time the county comprised a great part of the territory now covered by the State of Ohio, extending clear to the northern boundary of the Northwest territory, the eastern and western boundaries extending respectively to Lake Erie and Lake Huron, including Detroit and the eastern half of the southern part of what is now the state of Michigan. In 1796, Winthrop Sargent, secretary of the territory and acting governor, proclaimed Adams county, which cut off the northern part of Hamilton county. The boundary of the territory was moved westward by the Wayne treaty, and thus Hamilton county was extended to include a large part of what is now Indiana, the western boundary being drawn due north from Fort Recovery on the Wabash. In 1798, a section along the eastern line of the county was added to Adams county, the northern part of the new Adams county being made into Ross county. By act of Congress, the western part of the Northwest Territory was separated from the eastern part, and called the Indian territory, and by act of Congress passed in 1802 the western line of what is now Ohio due north from the mouth of the Great Miami. In 1800, Gov. St. Clair made Clermont county from a part of Hamilton county, and in 1802 the county surveyors were instructed to make surveys of the county and determine the boundary lines. In 1803, the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union, and its attentions were immediately turned to the subject of counties. By an act of the legislature passed March 24, 1803, Warren and Butler counties were erected from Hamilton, and from the counties of Hamilton and Ross, Montgomery and Greene counties were formed. Numerous errors were made in the surveys, and to this cause may be placed the irregular northern boundary of Hamilton county as it now stands.

The settlement of Hamilton county was attended with the greatest of dangers and hardships, and the pioneers who first sought the wilderness of the Miami valley were necessarily of the hardy breed that is now remembered with pride and pleasure. The frontier settlements were subjected to the attacks of roving bands of hostile Indians, and many of the early inhabitants gave their lives for the protection and advancement of civilization. It was so hazardous an undertaking to work in the fields even at the very outskirts of a village, that for protection and strength, the men were in the habit of doing their farming in parties, one part being posted to watch for Indians. The tales of personal heroism on the part of the whites are many, and the tenacity with which they clung to their posts along the frontier of progress reflects to their undying credit and honor.

After the battle of Fallen Timbers in August of 1794, in which Gen. Wayne decisively defeated the united forces of the Indian bands, the settlements in Hamilton county suffered but little from

the red marauders. There were in that year sixteen settlements in Hamilton county, where six years before there had been but four, so rapid was the progress of the white race in the Northwest Territory.

At the time of the erection of Hamilton county Gov. St. Clair, in accordance with an act passed by the legislative council in 1788, appointed several officers for the First Regiment of militia in the county of Hamilton, in which regiment there were at first four companies. The four captains appointed by Gov. St. Clair were John Stites Gano and James Flinn of Columbia, Israel Ludlow of Cincinnati, and Gersham Gard of North Bend. The lieutenants were Francis Kennedy, John Ferris, Luke Foster and Brice Virgin. The ensigns appointed were John Dunlap, Ephraim Kibby, Elijah Stites and Scott Traverse. Various regulations governing the militia were made by the legislature, one of which was to the effect that all firing of guns within one mile of any fort except for defense or alarm was forbidden. The alarm for the calling out of the militia was stated to be the firing of one gun or three muskets. A patrol was sent out every morning from the settlements for reconnaissance, and no one was permitted to leave the confines of the village until the patrol had returned and reported the coast to be clear of savages. In April of 1790 all persons between the ages of fifteen and fifty were enrolled as militia, and in December the militia in Hamilton county was more fully organized and equipped under the command of Lieut.-Col. Oliver Spencer.

After the treaty of Greenville, by which the Indians gave up all the lands which they had claimed, the militia of Hamilton county was called upon for various duties, such as police duty, ordinary sentry duty, and the removal of squatters from government lands west of the Great Miami. In 1794, the Hamilton county militia under the command of Lieut.-Col. John S. Gano, was reviewed and inspected by General Harrison, who, since his resignation from the army, had been acting as chief officer of the territorial militia. The Hamilton county militia went along for many years without being called upon for any active duty, being added to from time to time, a company of light infantry here, and a troop of cavalry there, until the war of 1812 made it necessary for the government to call upon all available military organizations.

The records of the formation of the several townships of the county are incomplete at best, and there is much doubt as to just the manner in which they were erected. However, the general system followed in the early days before the adoption of the state constitution was for them to be described and erected by action of the courts of General Quarter Sessions, and later by the county commissioners working in conjunction with the associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The first act in the formation of the townships was the creating of three, which included the entire river front of the county and extended northward to the military range, a line about five miles north of the present northern boundary of the county. The names given to these first three townships were Columbia, Cincinnati and Miami. During the changes in the amount and extent of territory comprised in Hamilton county there were fre-

quent changes in the townships of the county. One of them, South Bend township, which comprised Delhi and part of Green, no longer exists under its original name, and many other territorial changes occurred too numerous and intricate of explanation to be here further mentioned. In 1809, the making of Mill Creek township practically completed the organization of the townships in their present form. The officers in the township organization of the eighteenth century were not many, being the township clerk, constable, overseer of the poor, overseer of roads, and, where the township had towns of sufficient size to warrant it, a commissioner of streets.

In 1801, the list of townships in the county were Columbia, Cincinnati, Southbend, Miami, Anderson, Colerain, Fairfield, Springfield, Dayton, Franklin, Ohio, Deerfield and St. Clair, seven of which do not appear in later lists.

In 1819, the first city directory of Cincinnati was published, and included a list of county officers, so many of whom were men prominent in the moulding of the affairs of the county that the list as given is here incorporated: Court of Common Pleas—president judge, George P. Torrence; associates, Othniel Looker, James Silvers, John C. Short. Prosecuting attorney, David Wade. Clerk, Daniel Gano. Sheriff, Richard Ayres. Coroner, William Butler. Jailer, Samuel Cunningham. Commissioners, Ezekiel Hall, Clayton Webb, Adam Moore. Clerk, Micajah T. Williams. Treasurer, David Wade. Recorder, Thomas Henderson. Collector, Thomas Clark. Notary Public, Griffin Yeatman.

Justices of the Peace for Hamilton County: Cincinnati township—Ethan Stone, John Mahard. Miami township—John Palmer, Daniel Bailey. Crosby township—Luther Tillotson, Jacob Comstock, Isaac Morgan, Samuel Halstead, William McCanee. Delhi township—Peter Williams. Whitewater township—Patrick Smith. Springfield township—Abraham Lindlay, William Snodgrass. Mill Creek township—James Sisson, Robert Merrie, Abraham Wilson, James Lyon, Joseph McDowell. Colerain township—Isaac Sparks, John Runyan, James Carnahan, Joseph Cilley. Sycamore township—Peter Bell, Benajah Ayres, Hezekiah Price, Jonathan Pittman. Columbia township—John Jones, Abner Applegate. Green township—William Benson, William J. Carson. Anderson township—Jonathan Garrard.

There were, then, in 1819 twelve townships in the county, and by the directory of 1825 it appears that a thirteenth had been added, Symmes.

As has been heretofore stated the militia of the county, and indeed of the entire state, had had no active duty after the cessation of hostilities with the Indians until the war of 1812. When the news of the declaration of war reached Cincinnati and the rest of the county, the greatest excitement prevailed, as there had been a strong feeling throughout the western country in favor of war with Great Britain. In April of 1812, Gen. John Stites Gano was ordered by Governor Meigs to recruit eight companies of militia from his division, either volunteer or draft, and needless to say the required number quickly volunteered their services. The govern-

ment had made a provision to stimulate volunteering to the effect that sixteen dollars was given to each recruit when he entered the service, and three months' additional pay and 160 acres of land when he received an honorable discharge. A recruiting office was opened in Cincinnati, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. After the defeat of Gen. Hull, which left the territory of Michigan undefended and exposed the state to invasion by the British, Governor Meigs called out the state militia, and together with eighteen hundred Kentucky troops Ohio was placed in a fair condition to defend itself. Many of the prominent men in Hull's army were men from Hamilton county, and their disappointment at the half-hearted way in which the general conducted the campaign in Michigan can readily be imagined.

The next call made upon the military forces of Hamilton county came in the Civil war. There was at first much anxiety displayed by the people along the river, who were engaged in manufacturing, over the attitude of Kentucky. That state was so evenly divided against itself that it neither declared for the Union nor tried to secede. The governor of the state refused to comply with the demands for military forces which were made by the national government, and the governor of Ohio patriotically volunteered to fill Kentucky's quota from his own state after the demands made upon it were met. Much indignation was expressed over Kentucky's lack of loyalty, and the citizens of Cincinnati and the rest of the county, refused absolutely to sell to any Kentuckian such goods as were declared to be contraband of war. The history of the glorious part which Hamilton county played in the great war is too well known to be here undertaken in detail. The brave youth of the cities, villages, and farms responded almost as one man to the call of the country. The industries of the community were turned toward the most useful work. Large army contracts were filled in record time. Men gave unthinkingly and without stint, and the girls and women raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for charitable purposes by the successful conduct of the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair and Christian Commission. The Soldiers' Home which was conducted on Third street for the benefit of the men in service was operated from May, 1862, until October, 1865, and during that period of time gave out lodgings, food, stationery, information and clothing with a liberal hand. The number of lodgings furnished in this time was 45,400 and meals 656,704, and the total expenditures of the institution for the time it was open were only $64,000.

Again in the Spanish-American war, Hamilton county was called upon to furnish its quota of men for the military service of the country, and it is a matter of common knowledge how quickly and how eagerly the young men of the county came at the president's call, and to what an extent they shared the hardships and vicissitudes of the campaigns incident to that conflict.

In the last great struggle in which the United States took so important a part, the county of Hamilton and Cincinnati fulfilled its duty to mankind in splendid manner. To what extent the men of the county thronged to the armed service of their country is well known, and the deeds of valor accredited to them have been too

lately upon the lips of all to need repetition. They fought gloriously for the right and that it might triumph over might, and the everlasting thanks of a grateful people are theirs. An approximation of the numbers of men who served during the war can only be arrived at at present. In the city of Cincinnati 4,500 volunteered for service in the army, 1,900 for the navy, 1,700 for the marine corps, and 14,000 entered the service under the draft law. On a proportionate basis there were about 5,000 men in service from the rest of the county, making a total number of men who went to the colors from Hamilton county of approximately 27,100.

After the foregoing brief and general survey of the organization and development of Hamilton county throughout its territorial changes and the varying phases of its civic and military life, it is desired to give a more detailed account of the progress of civilization as typified in the settlement, growth, and government of the county. In order to present such an account in an orderly and more comprehensive manner, a brief survey of each township will be recorded, in order that due representation may be given to every section of the county.

Taking up the townships in their alphabetical order, the first one to be considered is Anderson. This township lies in the southeast corner of the county, and is bounded by the Ohio river on the south and west, the Little Miami river on the west and north, and by the county of Clermont on the east. The topography of the township is rough and hilly, as is characteristic of the land along the banks of the Ohio, and there are four creeks to be noted which drain the land, Little Dry run, Big Dry run, Five Mile creek, and Clough creek. The township was erected in 1793, and was at that time much larger than it is now, but was cut down to its present size in the year 1800 by the organization of Clermont county. A military post of some importance during the trouble with the Indians was located in this township, and was known as Covalt's Station, being named in honor of one Abraham Covalt, an early settler in the township. When Virginia, in 1784, reluctantly ceded to the federal government the Northwest Territory, certain property reservations were made, the rights of which were to be used for the support of Virginians who had taken part in the military service during the Revolutionary war. Anderson township was entirely within this district which was known as the Virginia Military Reservation, and many of the original settlers were purchasers under the law governing it.

A part of the township was annexed by the city of Cincinnati in the year 1909. The village of Mount Washington, which had a population of 984 according to the last or thirteenth census of the United States, dates its beginning to the year 1846, when it was laid out by John L. Corbly on what was then known as the Ohio pike. The village was incorporated October 24, 1867, and is connected with Cincinnati by direct railroad transportation. The village of Newtown, one of the oldest in the county, was incorporated in 1908. It can be traced back as far as 1798. In 1890 it had a population of 552, and according to the last census decreased to 546 during the next twenty years. The thirteenth census, from which all the population

data are hereafter taken, gives the population of the township, including Mount Washington and Newtown, as 4,050. The first officers of Anderson township were John Gerrard, clerk; Jesse Gerrard, constable; Richard Hall, overseer of roads; Joseph Frazee and Jacob Backoven, overseers of the poor; Joseph Martin and Jonathan Garrard, viewers and appraisers.

Colerain township is in the north central part of Hamilton county, being touched on the north by Butler county, on the east by Springfield township, on the south by Green and Miami townships, and on the west by the Big Miami river. The first man to settle in the township was one of the original members of the Symmes expedition, John Dunlap, a native of Coleraine, Ireland. His project was to form a settlement in the interior of the county, and he chose for his site a place on the left bank of the Big Miami in the extreme northwestern part of what is now Colerain township. The name given to this settlement was Colerain, and the first settlers came in 1790, and as trouble from the Indians was anticipated, the log cabins were built facing in on a square enclosing about one acre. A stockade and a blockhouse were constructed to ward off any attacks from marauders, and it was well that these steps were taken, for the Indians quickly began to terrorize the little frontier settlement with their attacks. In order to protect the inhabitants of the village more effecively than could be done by their own efforts, General Harmar, then the commandant at Fort Washington, sent Lieutenant Kingsbury and thirteen men to Colerain. The establishment of this post was immediately a signal to the savages to commence the most violent efforts to exterminate the village, and in 1791 a most ferocious attack was made by them which took the villagers completely off guard, before sunrise. The most powerful attempts were made by the Indians until the morning of the following day, but they were repulsed at every point, although the white men suffered some losses.

The township of Colerain was erected in 1794 by the order of the County Court of Quarter Sessions, with boundaries as above except that it extended far to the northward until 1803 when Butler county was erected by act of the state legislature. In topography it is quite broken in places, the majority of the township being rolling. Creeks that carry off the surface water and are effective in the drainage of the area are Blue Rock, Taylor's, the west branch of Mill creek, Dunlap's, and Bank Lick creeks.

There are no incorporated villages in Colerain township, but some of the villages to be noted are Georgetown, Bevis, Groesbeck, and Taylor's creek. The population of the township is given as 3,034, and is essentially of an agricultural character.

Columbia township is located in the east central part of Hamilton county, and is bounded on the north by Sycamore and Symmes townships, on the east by the Little Miami river, on the south by the Little Miami river and the city of Cincinnati, and on the west by the city of Cincinnati. The topographical features of the township include bottom land along the Little Miami, a long and fertile valley in the interior of the township, and some rough and hilly country as well. The creeks worthy of mention are Duck, Mill and Syca-

more. In 1791, the County Court of Quarter Sessions erected three townships in the county, Columbia, Cincinnati and Miami, and these townships were given the cattle brands of A, B and C, respectively, and on account of the priority of Columbia in this respect, that township is usually considered to be the oldest one of the county. The township passed through some territorial changes before the year 1803, but in that year, when the attention of the state legislature was turned toward the county organization, the township was restricted to approximately its present limits. The county received its name from the village of the same name which was later within the boundaries of Spencer township when it was formed, and is now within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. This village was founded on November 18, 1788, by Major Benjamin Stites and a party of twenty-six men, women and children. But the village, according to Dr. Daniel Drake, "in the years 1789 and '90 had the largest settlement in the Miami country, and was expected to flourish; but the bayou which is formed across it from the Little Miami almost every year, and the occasional inundation of nearly the whole site, have destroyed that expectation, and it is now inhabited chiefly by farmers."

In 1903, part of the township was annexed to Cincinnati, but nevertheless it has the largest population of any of the townships in the county. Including Madisonville city, Kennedy Heights, Oakley, Pleasant Ridge and Terrace Park villages, parts of Silverton and Milford villages, and wards 2 and 4 of Norwood city, the population according to the last census was 23,387. Wards 1 and 3 of Norwood City were at the time of the taking of the census in Mill Creek township, but that township no longer appears, as it had been absorbed by the city of Cincinnati. Kennedy Heights has a population of 598; Madisonville, 5,193; Milford (part of), 58; Oakley, 1,639; Pleasant Ridge, 1,769; Terrace Park, 448; Silverton (part of), 329.

Crosby township did not come into existence until 1804, the territory which it comprises being originally in Whitewater township. It is bounded on the south by Whitewater township, on the west by Harrison township, on the north by Butler county, and on the east by the Big Miami river. It is one of the smaller townships of the county. The country is hilly and rolling, and the principal streams are the Dry Fork of Whitewater, and two creeks tributary to it, Lee's and Howard's creeks. The first man to come to this particular section of the county for the purpose of settling there was Joab Comstock, who came from Connecticut to try his fortunes in the new western territory that had been booming so swiftly since the victory of Gen. Wayne over the Indians and the treaty of Greenville. He platted a village in the township, and called it Crosby in honor of his mother's maiden name, and it was to this settlement that the name of the township was due. When the township was opened to settlement the largest land purchase was made by six men who associated for the purpose of purchasing a 2,000-acre tract of land in the northeastern corner near the Butler county line. Joab Comstock was instrumental in founding another settlement, the village of New Haven, which he and Charles Cone had surveyed

in 1815, offering the lots for sale. The site of this village was selected on account of its being at the meeting place of the Cincinnati, New Baltimore highway and the state road from Hammond to Lawrenceburg. New Baltimore, a village with a population of about 200, was founded by Samuel Pottinger in 1819, and the early establishment of a flour mill, sawmill, and a distillery, added greatly to the prosperity of the village. An interesting settlement in this township is what is commonly called the Shaker settlement. This village or community is known as Whitewater, and is under the control of the United Society of Believers. The original settlement comprised forty acres of land and eighteen men and women of this faith, but since that time their numbers have been from time to time augmented until now it is a thriving community, owning thirteen hundred acres of land. Villages are but few in the township, and there are none incorporated, the population being primarily engaged in the pursuits of farming. The population of the township given in the thirteenth census was 866.

Delhi township is a small triangular shaped township in the south central part of the county. It it bounded on the east by Cincinnati, on the south and west by the Ohio river, and on the north by Green and Miami townships. The topography of the township is rolling upland country common to the banks of the Ohio river. The streams which are to be noted in the drainage of the territory are, Rapid run, Trautman's run, Muddy creek, and Bold Face creek. Settlements were made here very early in the history of the Miami country, Symmes laying out the village of South Bend in 1789, on account of the large number of applications which were being made to him for houses and lots in North Bend, a village seven miles farther down stream. It was located near the spot where Trautman's run emptied itself into the Ohio river. High hopes were at first entertained for the future of this village, but when Cincinnati was made the military post, and the majority of settlers located themselves in that city, it quickly lost the impetus of its start, and exists now in name only. Of later years, parts of the township have been annexed to the city of Cincinnati. The incorporated villages are Delhi, with a population of 872; Fernbank (part of), with a population of 157; and Saylor Park, now Home City, with a population of 877. The total population of the township according to the thirteenth United States census is 3,704.

Green township is in the south central part of the county, contains thirty-six sections, and is bounded on the east by Cincinnati, on the south by Delhi township, on the west by Miami township, and on the north by Colerain township. The surface or general topography is gently rolling, tending towards hilly country in some parts, and is drained by Taylor's creek which empties into the Great Miami, Muddy creek, Lick run, and some branches of Mill creek in the eastern sections. In the original Symmes Purchase this township had been intended to be used for the purpose of establishing a college, and had the purchase amounted to a million acres as was the original plan, the township would have been so used. However, when the size of the Miami purchase was cut down, no single township was reserved for this purpose, although by act of

Congress in 1792, the president was authorized to grant Symmes one entire township for the establishment of a college. Symmes then desired to keep the township for his own personal land reservation, but in 1788 made a contract for its sale with Elias Boudinot of New Jersey. Transfer of the property was not made, and Boudinot sued Symmes in the United States court, and on account of this suit, the governor of the state was forced to refuse acceptance of the township at the hands of Symmes for use in establishing a school. Neither the territorial legislature, the state legislature nor the Congress of the United States would accept the township under the conditions by which it was being presented, and after much trouble in the law courts throughout the state in regard to the ownership of the township it came into the hands of Burnet, Findlay & Harrison, and these men granted titles to the settlers who applied to them for land.

The largest village in the township is Cheviot, with a population of 1,930. It was platted in 1818 by John Craig, a native of Scotland. The only other incorporated village in the township is Mount Airy, part of which only lies within Green, the remainder in what was Mill Creek township. The total population of Green township is given as 6,306.

Harrison township is in the northwestern corner of the county, comprises eighteen sections, and is bounded on the north by Butler county, on the east by Crosby and Whitewater townships, on the south by Whitewater township, and on the west by the state of Indiana. For the first half of the nineteenth century the land in this township lay in Whitewater township and in Crosby township, but in 1853 it became desirable to erect another township in that locality, and Harrison township was formed. The topography of the country is gently rolling as is most of the county, and the surface is drained by Lee's creek, the Whitewater river, and the Dry Fork of the Whitewater. The only incorporated village in the township is Harrison, which lies partly in Hamilton county and partly in Harrison township, Dearborn county, Indiana, the Indiana part of the town being called West Harrison. The town plat was first surveyed in 1810, and the founder was Jonas Crane. He was a farmer who lived a half mile south of the town site, and after the Indiana side of the town had been platted he laid off an addition to the town in Ohio. The Whitewater canal was constructed and completed by the year 1840, giving the town direct communication with Lawrenceburg, Indiana, two years later it was connected with Cincinnati, and its life has been assured since that time, its growth and development being that of a thriving village dependent on the rural districts for its support. In 1864, the first railroad to pass through Harrison was opened, and was known as the Whitewater Valley Railroad. The population of Harrison here given is the joint population of the village in Indiana and in Ohio, and as such is included in the population for the township. In the thirteenth census of the United States Harrison village had a population of 1,368, and Harrison township, 1,963.

Miami township lies almost wholly between the Ohio river and the Big Miami river. It is bounded on the east by Green town-

ship, on the south by Delhi township and the Ohio river, on the west by the Big Miami river, and on the north by the Big Miami and Colerain township. As originally established in 1791, it was one of the three first townships to be erected in the county, and at that time comprised the territory now included by Delhi, Green and Colerain townships. Its organization was directed by the County Court of Quarter Sessions. Judge Symmes made his first settlement in the Miami Purchase here on February 2, 1789, a town plat of one mile square being laid off under the name of North Bend. It was at first hoped that this village would grow to be the metropolis of the territory, but when the military post was located at Cincinnati, the rapid growth of that town which was thereby caused eliminated the possibility of North Bend ever becoming a city of importance. The incorporated villages in the township are Addyston, with a population of 1,543; Cleves, 1,423; Fernbank (part of), 148; and North Bend, 560. The total population of Miami township is 4,498.

Mill Creek township no longer exists under that name. Since 1902 parts of it have been from time to time annexed to the city of Cincinnati until now the entire township has been absorbed by the growth of the metropolis of the valley, with the exception of the cities of Norwood and St. Bernard. These two cities have not been incorporated with Cincinnati, and have an area of 2,062 and 1,015 acres respectively.

Springfield township is in the north central part of the county, and comprises approximately thirty-five sections. To the north of it lies Butler county; to the east, Sycamore township; to the south, Cincinnati; and to the west, Colerain township. The old Miami canal cuts through the southeastern corner of the township, but there are no important creeks or rivers within its limits, except Mill creek, which is also in the southeastern corner. This township was settled to some slight extent in the earliest days of the purchase, but so great were the depredations of the Indians at that time that settlers were considerably discouraged in their attempts to found settlements. However, after General Wayne had successfully and decisively overwhelmed the combined forces of the savages, and the treaty of Greenville assured comparative peace to the inhabitants of the frontier districts, settlers came to the country in large numbers. In 1795, Springfield township was established. Subsequently its two eastern and two southern tiers of sections were taken away from it to be given to Sycamore and Mill Creek townships respectively. The total population, according to the thirteenth census, of Springfield township, including Glendale, Hartwell, Mount Healthy and Wyoming villages, and parts of Arlington Heights, College Hill and Lockland village, was 14,797. Parts of the township have been annexed to the city of Cincinnati since the compilation of the census, and the present township does not include so large an amount of land or such a large village population.

Sycamore township is one of the northern tier of townships in Hamilton county, lying directly to the east of Springfield township, to the south of Warren county, to the west of Symmes

township, and to the north of Columbia township. As originally laid out, Sycamore township included what is now Symmes township, but did not include its present western two tiers of sections. In the first days of its settlement it was characterized by its forests which covered almost the entire township. Many settlements were made, the first dating back to about 1793. Little difficulty was experienced with the Indians, the forests which surrounded the settlements being a natural protection from the raids of the savages. The first occupations of the settlers were farming and the operation of saw mills, for much fine lumber was to be had for the taking, lumber that is now all too scarce, black walnut and other woods suitable for the manufacture of furniture. The population of Sycamore township, including Reading village, and parts of Arlington Heights, Lockland and Silverton villages, was 9,934, Reading village being the largest in the township with a population of 3,985.

Symmes township is located in the extreme northeastern corner of Hamilton county. It is bounded on the east by the Little Miami river, on the south by Columbia township, on the west by Sycamore township, and on the north by Warren county. The topography of the township is generally rolling, although it is rather broken toward the river. As has been stated in connection with Sycamore township, Symmes township was originally included within the boundaries of that township, and its individual establishment did not occur until about the year 1825. Loveland is the only incorporated village in the township, and it is in both this and Miami township, Clermont county, the river dividing the two sections of the village. That part which lies within the limits of Hamilton county has a population of between five and six hundred, and the total population of Symmes township is 1,789. Camp Denison is the most interesting point in the township from a historical viewpoint. It was surveyed as a military camp at the outbreak of the Civil war, although General Scott had previously chosen it as a good location for a military hospital. The work of laying out the camp was conducted under the supervision of General Rosecrans, a system of drainage, and a force water supply was put in that met with all the requirements and demands made upon it. The location of the camp was well chosen, as it extended from the river to the hills, natural drainage being thus afforded, and a constant supply of water constantly at hand.

Whitewater township lies in the southwestern corner of the county, is bounded on the east by the Big Miami river, on the west by the state of Indiana, and on the north by Harrison and Crosby townships. The majority of the land comprised in the township is of fertile bottom land, but there is also some hilly country to be met with. As originally erected in 1803, Whitewater township included all the land lying west of the Big Miami, but in 1804 Crosby township was formed from part of it, and in 1853 Harrison township was laid off, reducing the township to its present size. There are no incorporated villages in the township, the rich land being so eminently adapted to the pursuits of agriculture that more of profit is to be gained by farming than in any other way. The population of the township is 1,337.

The subjoined table is of interest because it is an analysis of the territorial distribution in Hamilton county, showing the area of cities; incorporated villages and townships, inclusive and exclusive of the municipalities.

Area of Hamilton County,

Municipalities			Villages—Continued		
City of Cincinnati	45,312	acres	20. Terrace Park	443	acres
City of Norwood	2,062	"	21. Wyoming	1,109	"
City of St. Bernard	1,015	"			
Villages			Total	58,270	acres
1. Addyston	656	"	Total of Farms	202,210	"
2. Arlington	154	"			
3. Cleves	693	"			
4. Cheviot	414	"			
5. Deer Park	339	"			
6. Elmwood Place	225	"			
7. Glendale	819	"			
8. Harrison	173	"			
9. Loveland	125	"			
10. Lockland	730	"			
11. Madeira	417	"			
12. Milford	83	"			
13. Montgomery	243	"			
14. Mt. Healthy	651	"			
15. Newtown	482	"			
16. North Bend	709	"			
17. Sharonville	393	"			
18. Silverton	326	"			
19. Reading	695	"			

Townships	Full Acres	Municip. Acres	Net Acres
Anderson	25,078	3,230	21,843
Colerain	21,120	0	21,120
Columbia	20,268	6,519	13,749
Crosby	12,391	0	12,391
Delhi	9,893	2,866	6,982
Green	23,040	3,934	19,106
Harrison	11,520	173	11,347
Miami	14,870	2,245	12,625
Springfield	26,880	3,794	23,086
Sycamore	26,880	2,146	24,734
Symmes	18,137	428	17,709
Whitewater	17,513	0	17,513
Total	227,545	25,335	202,210

Area of Hamilton county 260,480 acres, or 407 square miles..

Agriculture

The remarkable growth and development of the city of Cincinnati has been in large measure due to its location in respect to the farming district surrounding it, and its importance throughout its history as a shipping point for agriculture products. In the early days, before the manufactures had grown to an exportable amount, the river business outbound from Cincinnati consisted almost exclusively of farm products. As a milling center, the town was early known to the whole Miami valley country, and it was to meet the demand of the farmers and dealers in produce that the highways of the surrounding farm lands were made into something besides impassable bogs.

The first definite information to be obtained relative to the land and its products is contained in Dr. Drake's "Pictures of Cincinnati," which was published in 1815 in order to bring to the attention of eastern travelers the advantages of the Miami country. For the prices of land in that year it was estimated that "Within 3 miles of Cincinnati, at this time, the prices of good unimproved

land, are between $50 and $150 per acre, varying according to the distance. From this limit to the extent of 12 miles, they decrease from $30 to $10. Near the principal villages of the Miami country, it commands from $20 to $40; in remoter situations, it is from $4 to $8—improvements in all cases advancing the price from 25 to 100 per cent. An average for the settled portions of the Miami country, still supposing the land fertile and uncultivated, may be stated at $8; if cultivated, at $12." From this very low average it may be seen that the amount of improved land near Cincinnati was in the early part of the nineteenth century very scarce indeed, only the alluvial bottom lands close to the city being settled or improved to any extent. The principal kinds of grain raised were corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley. Corn and wheat were raised on almost every farm, the latter being slightly better adapted to the soil than was corn. The average corn crop for the region was said to be forty bushels to the acre, although the yield was much higher in some instances, and twenty-two bushels was about the average yield per acre of wheat with a medium weight of about sixty pounds per bushel. Oats averaged about thirty-five bushels to the acre but was not so extensively cultivated as corn or wheat, and rye found its only uses as horse feed and in the distillation of whiskey, being, therefore, much more limited in amount than the two leading grains. The erection of two breweries in Cincinnati, and a demand for the beer all down the Mississippi valley, even to New Orleans, created a demand for barley, which increased rapidly.

Fruits in large quantities were raised even at that early day, apples being particularly successful in this climate, and annually large amounts of cider were made. Peaches of unusual perfection were found on nearly every farm, and pears, cherries, and plums were common throughout the district, although apricots and nectarines did not thrive.

Flax and hemp were raised on nearly every farm, but the flax was said to be poorer in quality than that of the eastern states, especially in point of oil from the seed, and the hemp production early fell off because of the low price obtained for it. The raising of stock, hogs, sheep, and cattle, was prosecuted with the utmost profit on account of the rich meadow lands of the country, and the flesh was said to be of a superior quality to the eastern meats. However, as was universally true in new countries, the methods of cultivation, or rather the lack of method, worked harm to the soil, as the farmers relied too greatly on the fertility of their land and too little upon their own labor. An excess of ambition to grow wealthy, led to an overplanting with the result that either a large share of the land went to waste, or the crops were neglected on the whole, and briars and weeds grew so profusely that they seriously retarded the development of the soil.

In 1819, it was stated that the Land District of Cincinnati was bounded on the east by the Virginia Military reservation, on the west by the Jeffersonville and White River districts, on the north by Cass and McArthur's purchase, and on the south by the Ohio river. The land comprised within this district was offered for sale for the first time in 1801, and for eighteen years the sales averaged

not far from 250,000 acres per year, there being left only 750,000 acres open for entry in the year 1819. If advantage was taken of the discount offered for payment in advance of the time money was due, the person taking out the claim could have the land for $1.64 per acre, although a change in the terms of sale was anticipated. There was at this time a very universal period of hard times throughout the United States, and in order to alleviate in some measure these conditions in the vicinity of Cincinnati an agricultural society was formed, and to give an idea of its aim its constitution follows, together with the preamble and the declaration which was adopted by the society:

"A society has been recently instituted in Cincinnati for the promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures and Domestic Economy. This society, as it is patronized by the wealthiest and most respectable part of our citizens, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial effects; more especially, as it was created at a time when the people of this, in common with the other states in the Union, very sensibly feel the effect of a universally embarrassed commerce. If the society is managed with ability and made the means of promoting all the objects of which it is capable, we may safely predict, that within a short period, we shall manufacture the principal part of our most expensive clothing; see agriculture carried to the highest perfection, and acquire an extensive, profitable and uninterrupted commerce with every foreign country that receives the products of our nation. The following is the constitution adopted at the organization of the society:

"Preamble

"Feeling with the citizens in this and other sections of our country the unhappy effects of an excessive importation of foreign merchandise, and conscious that the most effectual remedy for our present difficulties lies in our increased attention to economy, and the improvement of agriculture and our various domestic productions, the undersigned agree to form themselves into a society for this purpose, and to be governed by the following:

"Constitution

"Article 1. The stile of the society shall be the Cincinnati society for the promotion of agriculture, manufacture and domestic economy.

"Art. 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, four vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall be chosen.

"Art. 3. The president shall preside at the meetings of the society, shall have power to call special meetings and shall discharge such other duties as the society may require.

"Art. 4. The secretary shall record the proceedings and preserve the books and papers of the society.

"Art. 5. The treasurer shall receive the moneys of the society and pay them to the order of the president, and make report of his receipts and expenditures, accompanied with regular vouchers, to each annual meeting.

"Art. 6. In the absence of the president, the senior vice-president present shall preside, and in case of the death, resignation or absence of the secretary or treasurer, the society shall appoint one pro tem. or for the residue of the year, as occasion may require.

"Art. 7. A standing committee shall be annually appointed who shall superintend the concerns of the society during the intervals of the meetings, and who, with the assistance of the secretary, shall conduct the correspondence of the society, audit all accounts presented, and report their proceedings annually.

"Art. 8. The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the last Tuesday in September, and the other stated meetings on the last Tuesdays in December, March and June, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

"Art. 9. All elections for members or officers shall be held by ballot.

"Art. 10. The society may annually propose prizes for the best productions in agriculture or domestic manufactures, and for the best essays on such subjects as may be proposed, and may publish its memoirs under such regulations as may hereafter be made.

"Art. 11. The society shall have a library containing such works as are calculated to promote its objects.

"Art. 12. All claims from prizes shall be presented to the secretary in writing, and by him laid before the next stated meeting, and at the succeeding annual meeting the judgment of the society shall be given. Where there is but one applicant for any particular prize, the society may award or withhold it according to the merits of the performance.

"Art. 13. Each member on subscribing the constitution shall pay $2, and $2 on the day of each annual meeting thereafter; and if this sum remain unpaid for more than one year after it becomes due, it shall be considered as a forfeiture of membership.

"Art. 14. The members present at any stated or called meeting of the society, or of the standing committee, shall be a quorum; and a concurrence of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, shall be necessary to an amendment of this constitution.

"The following gentlemen were elected officers of the society, viz:

"William H. Harrison, president; Andrew Mack, 1st vice-president; Ethan Stone, 2nd vice-president; Zaccheus Biggs, 3rd vice-president; Stephen Wood, 4th vice-president; Jesse Embree, secretary; James Findlay, treasurer.

"Standing Committee: James Taylor, Ephraim Brown, Daniel Drake, Jacob Burnet, William Corry, Gorham A. Worth, Isaac H. Jackson, James C. Morris, Jacob Broadwell."

Believing that the prosperity of the country depended in a large measure on the observance of the most rigid economy in regard to importations, a resolution was adopted by the society toward this end. It will be seen in glancing over the above names that the city's foremost citizens were in back of this movement toward better agriculture and manufactures, but as the manufactures of the city were at that time insignificant in comparison to the

farming interests, it is safe to say that the principal effort of the society was for the improvement of agriculture.

With the development of the valley, it was soon realized in Cincinnati that better means of transportation into the interior country must be furnished for the movement of farm produce, or there would be an inevitable retardation in the progress of the city. Before 1840, the importance of the surrounding agricultural region was quite fully realized, canals and turnpikes were in the process of construction or were already completed, and their influence was being felt upon the city. Cincinnati was then known to be near the center of the largest and most fertile growing region in the world, comprising more than 10,000,000 acres of tillable soil, which, if properly worked, could produce sufficient farm products to support a population of 4,000,000. The region was particularly adapted to the growing of grains and stock, wheat, corn, barley, oats, and hops being produced abundantly, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs in great number. In addition to these products there were many others of less importance, such as hemp, tobacco, strawberries, grapes, etc. It was highly important to the business welfare of Cincinnati that the roads and canals, and the railroads which came later, should traverse this fertile district in such a manner as to concentrate at this city the immense agricultural business of the valley.

The growing of grapes had been attempted from the earliest days in the vicinity of Cincinnati, but not without a very qualified success until about the middle of the century, when that branch of horticulture began to take on proportions entitling it to the consideration of the city. At that time Cincinnati became noted to visitors for the number of vineyards which the surrounding hills boasted, and it was confidently believed that the time was not far distant when the region would be to America what the Rhine country was to Europe. In 1851, there were, within a circle of twenty miles from the city, more than 300 vineyards which totalled about 900 acres. Only half of this acreage was bearing in that year, the rest being newly planted, but the production of wine for 1850 was estimated at 120,000 gallons. This demonstrated that the culture of grapes could be prosecuted successfully and with great profit in the valley, and new vineyards yearly made their appearance. Emphasis was placed on the superior grade of wine made from the native Catawba grape, which were said to be equal to the better qualities of Rhenish wines, and it was believed that it would be but a short time before foreign wines would be displaced on the market by the native wines. Mr. Nicholas Longworth did more than any other man in this region toward the promotion of this industry, conducting experiments for twenty-five years with both native and foreign grapes. He expended money liberally in this interest, and published occasional newspaper articles to aid the farmers who were attempting to produce grapes commercially.

That the raising of stock for the markets was an industry of magnitude is indicated by the large amount of meat business done in Cincinnati in 1851. To accommodate this business there were at that time six market houses or markets, all of which were of

considerable size. They were called Lower market, Canal, Pearl, Fifth, Sixth and Wade street markets. The Pearl street market was 340 feet in length, the Wade, 250 feet, and the others ranged between 370 and 395 feet; most of the markets were thirty-six feet in width. Here meats and vegetables were displayed for sale, but so great was the amount of business done that it could not all be transacted in the markets, and almost an equal amount was done at stands outside. There was no lack of supply for these markets, and as high as 1,950 market wagons have brought the produce from the fertile Miami farms in a single day.

Cincinnati was known in those days as "Porkopolis," but its pre-eminence in pork packing was but little greater than the beef operations conducted here, although the latter phase of packing was less well known to the outside world. No comparisons with other cities engaged in the industry can be made for that date (1851), but it is quite certain that the quality of beef marketed at Cincinnati was unexcelled in any other market.

Christmas day was the occasion of an annual exhibit of stall-fed meat, and the excellence of the display was the pride of the men engaged in the industry, and a description of one of these exhibitions appeared in a publication of 1851. "Sixty-six bullocks, of which probably three-fourths were raised and fed in Kentucky, and the residue in our own state; 125 sheep, hung up whole at the edges of the stalls; 350 pigs, displayed in rows on platforms; ten of the finest and fattest bears Missouri could produce, and a buffalo calf, weighing 500 pounds, caught at Santa Fé, constituted the materials for this Christmas pageant. The whole of the beef was stall-fed, some of it since the cattle had been calves, their average being four years, and average weight of 1,600 pounds, ranging from 1,388, the lightest, to 1,896, the heaviest. This last was four years old, and had taken the premium every year at exhibitions in Kentucky since it was a calf. The sheep were Bakewell and Southdown, and ranged from ninety to 190 pounds to the carcass, dressed and divested of the head, etc. The roasters or pigs would have been considered extraordinary anywhere but at Porkopolis, the grand emporium of hogs. Suffice to say, they did no discredit to the rest of the show. Bear meat is a luxury unknown in the East, and is comparatively rare here. It is the ne plus ultra of table enjoyment."

It is evident from this that the quality of meats at Cincinnati was unrivalled anywhere else in the world. It was stated that the fat on the flanks of the beef measured over seven inches in thickness, specimens of all meats sent to eastern points were received with little less than wonder, and the price of beef at that time was eight cents for the choicest.

Cincinnati, being the center of the hog raising district and the corn growing district, was without exception at that time the largest pork market of the world. The corn crop of the United States was excessively heavy even at that time, but in 1847 only three per cent of the crop was exported. It became necessary, therefore, for the farmers to either distill spirits from the corn or feed it to hogs in order to get returns for their labor. Thus it was that the pork

industry, especially of Cincinnati, increased rapidly to an enormous extent. The most popular breed of hogs was a cross of Irish Grazier, Byfield, Berkshire, Russia, and China, for it was discovered that this breeding gave the best results in regard to fat, quality, size, and shape. The general run of hogs reached from eleven to eighteen months of age before slaughtering, although some few attained a greater age. They were allowed to run in the woods until about six weeks before they were to be slaughtered, when they were driven into the corn fields to fatten. Some farmers brought as many as a thousand head of hogs to the slaughter houses annually, although the average number was between 200 and 300 head. Lots of fewer than 100 were bought up by drovers and driven into the pens close to the various packing houses. The packing industry was at first more or less scattered over the whole of the valley, but toward the middle of the century it became centered in Cincinnati almost to the exclusion of other points. In 1833, hogs were packed in Cincinnati to the number of 85,000 in 1844, to the number of 240,000 or 43 per cent of the hogs packed in Ohio, and in 1850 Cincinnati packed 80 per cent of the hogs in Ohio, 563,645 hogs being packed by local operators. The various classes of the manufactured articles from these 500,000 hogs were as follows: Barrels of pork, 180,000; pounds of lard, 16,500,000; and bacon to the amount of 25,000,000 pounds. The residue of the pork, that is to say that part of the carcasses which entered into the manufacture of other articles, was used by others than the packers. For instance, one business house was engaged in the extracting of grease and its operations reached as high as 36,000 hogs in a season. Lard was shipped to Havana where it was used not only for cooking, but also for butter; it was also shipped extensively to the eastern markets for export to England and France either as lard or lard oil. It will be seen by the following list, to what an extent the manufacture of articles from the hog reached in 1850 aside from the three important classes of hog products mentioned above. Lard oil was manufactured to the amount of 1,200,000 gallons, star candles to the amount of 2,500,000 pounds, bar soap, 6,200,000 pounds, fancy soap, 8,800,000 pounds, prussiate of potash (Prussian blue) 60,000, the last named being used in eastern print factories. The pork packing of Cincinnati was over one-fourth, in fact 28 per cent, of the whole amount of the Mississippi valley, and was directly due to the city's favorable location with respect to this fertile agricultural region.

Another farm product which found an important place in the markets at that time was the strawberry. Four thousand bushels of them were grown in the vicinity of Cincinnati and sold in the markets here in 1845, and so rapid was the increase in demand and production that 7,000 bushels was approximately the amount of that fruit consumed in 1848. Of these 7,000 bushels, 4,865 bushels were sold in the markets of the city, the rest being sold directly to the homes, and to steamboats, hotels, confectioners, and similar places. At least two-thirds of the strawberries sold in Cincinnati were cultivated along the Licking river, and thus water transportation was afforded for most of the crop, which was an important feature in the handling of such a delicate product. The remainder of the

crop was brought in for the markets in wagons carrying cases of the fruit. These cases were large, containing from five to eight drawers, each of which contained from thirty to forty quarts. They were packed in flat boxes of wood or tin holding in general one quart, although some boxes were of two-quart capacity. The prices varied with the time of the season, the character of the season, and the condition of the strawberries. For the first two days or so of the season they brought from 20 to 25 cents a quart, but this price rapidly dropped until the abundant season when they brought from 5 to 6¼ cents, or sold even as low as 3 to 4 cents. In favorable seasons the price for the entire season averaged about 7 cents. The market was supplied by about 250 acres of strawberries, most of which was divided into patches of three to five acres each, although account is given of one family, the Culbertsons, who raised annually sixty acres of this berry. Four varieties were cultivated in this vicinity, but on account of its being best adapted for transportation to the markets, the Hudson was the most widely grown, and of this variety more than of all the others combined were cultivated. After the strawberry season had closed, the raspberries appeared to some extent on the markets, but their total was only about one-sixth, at that time, of the strawberry crop.

To increase the interest of the people of the city in agriculture, as well as to give aid to the farmers of the vicinity, the Farmer's college did excellent work. The college was located on the top of a beautiful hill six miles north from the city near the site where F. G. Cary, in 1833, began a boarding school with four pupils. This institution met with the increasing approval of the community, and in eight years the pupils numbered a hundred. It then became necessary for larger buildings to be built to accommodate the patrons of the school, and in 1845 a stock company was formed to finance the new building which was completed in the following year under the name of the Farmer's college. From the date of its organization six instructors were employed besides Mr. Cary who was elected president of the faculty, and annually more than 200 were graduated from the college. It was well equipped with the various kinds of experimental apparatus, and especially was this true in the chemistry department, great emphasis being placed on the relation of chemistry to the soil and farming. Very little time was devoted to the study of arts and classics in this school, the practical side of education receiving the major portion of the faculty's attention, and the main object being "to assert the dignity of labor."

During the Civil war there was, of course, the greatest demand for farm produce of all descriptions, and the importance of Cincinnati as an export point for the farmers of the Miami valley became apparent to its fullest extent. The demands of the army had to be met with foodstuffs as well as with manufactured articles, river transportation for the former was essential, and the number of barges and steamers built during the war at Cincinnati for the transportation of foodstuffs and other articles was far in excess of any other like period of time. At the conclusion of the war, the southern states were so prostrated agriculturally, as well as finan-

cially and commercially, that a state of starvation nearly reigned. To alleviate this condition, vast quantities of foodstuffs were shipped to them by the northern states, and the commercial prosperity of the north continued for a short time after the war ended for this reason. In 1865, an increase in the exports was noted in such commodities as apples, beer, barley, beans, butter, cheese, beef cattle, eggs, flour, hay, hogs, leather, molasses, malt, oats, onions, potatoes, flax seed, leaf tobacco, and vinegar. The total value of the exports of 1865 was about three times that of 1860, but in the next few years there was such a retrogradation in business prosperity throughout the entire country caused by the inflation of prices during the war, and the natural return to the normal from the unusual activity of war times, that the business life of the country was nearly paralyzed. There was, in 1867, a considerable setback to the corn crop in the Ohio valley, but for the most part the year was considered to be a successful one as regarded the crops; and inasmuch as the farm products and the farmer constituted the true basis for prosperity in the entire business world, the people of Cincinnati rested their faith on the farmers of the Miami valley to bring about a change in their condition of depression, and give them a fresh start toward wealth.

The upturn began in 1869. There was a general decline in prices, but notwithstanding this, there was an improvement in the commerce of the city. The reaction which followed the war had not completely run its course in this year, but there was an improvement over the preceding year in the exportation of almost all agricultural products, the grocery business especially showing a marked increase. The season was most favorable to the farmers on the whole, most crops showing a satisfactory gain over the year before. The corn crop was an especially good one, maturing early in the season, and the crops of fall and winter wheat were profitable to the producers. The other crops in that year were average, with the exception of the peaches which were almost a complete failure.

In order to show what the increase in the city's trade in agricultural products has been during the last half century, the following comprehensive table has been arranged, giving the imports into Cincinnati of the most important commodities every tenth year since 1868. The year 1868 is chosen to begin the table for the reason that it was the first year in which trade conditions approached their normal state after the Civil war. There are some items incorporated in this table which do not give the receipts at Cincinnati exclusively for this district, that is to say from the farms immediately surrounding Cincinnati, but it serves to show to what an extent the commercial prosperity of the city is dependent on the movement of farm products. Some difficulty was encountered in its preparation, because there have been changes made from time to time in the methods of reporting some of the commodities, but it is hoped that a comprehensive knowledge of the relation of the city to agriculture can be gained from a perusal of it:

Year	1868	1878	1888	1898	1908	1918
Apples, green, bbls.	114,158	116,882	363,847	233,619	373,163	259,928
Ale, beer and porter	3,361	7,882	36,573	15,501	41,864	35,701
Beef, bbls.	2,300	109,650	279,235	260,500	646,799	*415,817
Beef, tres.	1,160	356,820	245,820	.....	.....	.....
Barley, bus.	602,413	1,597,481	1,851,860	1,116,549	656,469	616,369
Beans, bus.	20,869	17,125	118,936	200,714	.....	207,970
Butter, bbls.	716	493	517	.....	.....	.....
Butter, firks and kgs.	56,344	120,549	73,281	138,549	166,339	†99,667
Bran, middlings, sks.	95,837	176,832	247,728	218,160	956,672	481,032
Candles, boxes	804	7,976	4,055	14,801	.....	8,164
Corn, bus.	1,405,366	4,321,456	5,878,935	15,121,379	7,763,457	6,630,551
Corn meal, bus.	20,013	10,350	229,992	273,276	.....	.....
Cider, bbls.	1,437	1,583	5,463	3,036	.....	.....
Cheese, casks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese, boxes	159,774	108,326	104,950	102,558	186,503	86,256
Cattle, head	87,459	173,987	206,573	193,031	274,520	410,361
Eggs, boxes and bbls.	19,190	110,480	179,437	306,423	441,072	274,197
Flour, bbls.	522,297	606,667	1,026,619	2,318,410	1,449,434	1,717,743
Feathers, sks. (lbs. 1898, etc.)	7,651	12,006	8,850	1,128,542	1,166,711	1,256,063
Fruit, dried, bus.	47,498	200,342	119,758	108,526	118,937	98,399
Grease, bbls.	11,546	31,482	17,169	59,032	148,190	135,726
Hemp, bdls, and bales.	11,918	22,479	12,977	14,882	27,063	21,993
Hides, number	116,944	170,283	344,412	568,964	1,143,664	.....
Hides, lbs.	28,187	64,519	.....	.....	.....	12,917,820
Hay, bales	92,745	181,376	401,327	135,035	156,151	150,982
Hogs, head	471,054	1,043,334	792,954	1,088,195	1,278,522	1,696,211
Hops, bales	4,253	8,666	17,159	20,145	6,933	3,728
Horses, head	10,862	16,506	24,225	23,621	26,706	25,294
Lard, bbls. (lbs. 1898 et seq.)	41,700	46,858	75,255	50,138,670	37,150,261	3,816,712
Lard, kgs.	4,693	772	7	.....	.....	.....
Leather, bdls.	20,946	28,371	36,253	152,326	278,152	339,737
Molasses, bbls.	35,024	51,572	57,103	57,333	35,834	83,621
Malt, bus.	316,032	358,815	671,153	739,103	1,530,340	579,986
Oil, bbls.	13,976	54,285	81,579	290,200	553,268	952,480
Oats, bus.	912,013	1,467,010	6,354,100	6,217,382	5,936,773	4,432,539
Oil cake, tons	863	1,017	780	.....	.....	.....
Onions, bbls. and sks.	6,019	16,473	42,046	120,586	.....	64,712
Pork and bacon, hhds. (from 1888 on, bacon, lbs.)	2,247	7,014	784,950	8,939,225	3,604,517	2,246,760
Pork and bacon, tres. (from 1888 on, bulk, loose, lbs.)	5,168	23,521	52,132,914	106,317,704	95,271,765	936,666
Pork and bacon, bbls. (from 1888 on, bulk, in boxes, lbs.)	16,610	3,179	5,139,850	5,737,500	3,306,000	3,278,758
Pork and bacon, boxes (from 1888 on, hams, lbs.)	171	1,275	6,438,392	10,607,747	12,084,254	1,530,846
Pork and bacon, lbs. (from 1888 on, pork, bbls.)	18,385	13,436,934	6,999	7,584	2,966	1,693
Potatoes, bbls.	170,220	144,808	614,179	750,887	2,472,274	1,346,721
Rye, bus.	213,185	374,637	397,594	372,577	579,522	938,505
Seed, flax, bags	28,745	52,777	2,966	3,973	340	343
Seed, grass and clover, bags	32,768	53,865	95,066	165,624	219,252	88,939
Seed, hemp, etc., bags.	733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starch, boxes	139,617	6,951	209,436	645,263	226,744	179,654
Sheep, head	73,097	362,493	608,976	412,063	485,278	298,802
Stearine, bbls.	3,389	2,495	6,535	8,780	6,714	22,087
Tobacco, hhds.	42,862	88,280	75,217	70,705	68,798	15,090
Tobacco, bbls. & bales.	3,636	16,970	20,232	34,187	54,717	20,689
Tobacco, boxes & kegs.	24,607	195,572	486,321	110,469	111,773	89,364
Tallow, bbls.	22,161	31,935	35,875	78,659	71,500	108,731
Wines, bbls. ¾ casks.	2,382	12,840	13,894	23,582	15,049	7,577
Wines, baskets & boxes.	3,667	28,305	38,934	103,624	164,164	117,778
Wheat, bus.	780,933	3,405,113	1,954,494	2,601,882	4,052,264	5,811,359
Wool, bales	11,851	20,182	16,611	16,884	135,702	4,029
Whisky, bbls.	139,890	119,639	227,135	238,060	183,134	85,335

*Salted. †100-lb. packages.

Note: Broom corn and butterine, two necessary articles and both of which figure prominently in the later years, were unknown on the market in the early years here represented. In 1918 the receipts at Cincinnati were: Broom corn, 1,326,475 lbs.; butterine, 1,603,800 lbs.

In recent years, due to the efforts of the Agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce, great progress has been made in bringing the city and farming districts into closer co-operation, a close relationship being effected between the County agent, the Experiment farm, the schools and the Chamber of Commerce. The schools of the city have conducted classes in agriculture offering prizes for the best gardens and for the best work done by the students, and students from Woodward high school were sent to Columbus in 1915 to attend lectures during Farmers' Week. The experiment farm has done splendid work in Hamilton county, having made a complete soil survey, introduced new methods of bookkeeping and distributing farm record books free to the farmers of the county in order that better records may be kept, and many other things of benefit to farmers too numerous to be here setforth. The Chamber of Commerce also took a great interest in farming conditions, and has given prizes for best crop results in the district. In order to be of still greater assistance to the farmers of Hamilton county, the Chamber of Commerce appointed Mr. Charles Moesser as its representative in the Executive committee of the Hamilton County Co-operative Farm Bureau association, and the County Agricultural agent, Mr. D. R. Van Atta who has offices in the Chamber of Commerce was appointed by the association as its representative in the chamber.

Manufacturing and Commercial—Cincinnati

The industrial prominence of Ohio is due in the main to its natural resources, among the most important of which are a fertile soil, extensive hardwood forests, and abundant supplies of coal, natural gas, and petroleum. Furthermore, the splendid advantages afforded for transportation by water as well as by rail cannot be overestimated. Lake Erie and the Erie canal make a direct outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, and the western Great lakes and Sault Ste. Marie canal furnish a water route to the northwest states, while the Ohio river, which forms 436 miles of the southern boundary of the state, and its tributary the Muskingum river, furnish communication with Pennsylvania and the states of the Mississippi valley.

There are over 9,100 miles of main and branch line steam railroad within the borders of the state, exclusive of the mileage of switching and terminal companies not segregated previous to 1908, putting Ohio in seventh place among the states of the union in point of mileage. The growth of interurban electric systems has stimulated its manufactures, and has added greatly to its facilities for local trade, for with its 4,280 miles of track Ohio ranks third among the states.

Although mining and agriculture are important, Ohio is largely a manufacturing state, and the early industrial development of Cincinnati was due in part to its excellent location, since its manufactures received an impetus from the rapid settlement of the Mississippi valley, which opened a market for manufactured products in which the eastern states were unable to compete with suc-

cess. From very small beginnings in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the city's manufactures and industries have grown abreast with the development of this region until now it maintains its full share of commercial prominence in supplying the wants of one-third of the entire population of the United States, which lives within 400 miles of it. Within this area is produced a large proportion of the agricultural products of the middle west, is mined nearly one-half of the bituminous coal of the country, and is located (practically all of the manufacturers of the country). There is, therefore, a wide range in the character of the population in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and it will be shown how the city has adapted itself industrially to meet the varied and ever increasing demands of this population.

The value and advantages of the site of the city were first realized in 1786 by Major Benjamin Stites of Kentucky. The following year he interested John Cleves Symmes, at that time a member of Congress from Trenton, New Jersey, in the project of founding a settlement in the region of the Miami valley on a tract of land to be bought by a company similar to the Ohio company at Marietta. In 1788, the first boatload of resolute settlers floated down the Ohio to form the nucleus of the great city of Cincinnati, which now has a population of more than 600,000 in its metropolitan district and an area of 45,312 acres.

During the first thirty years of the city's economic life, farming was the only occupation, almost no industrial communication being maintained with the surrounding territory. Eventually, however, the production of agricultural products began to exceed the demand for them in Cincinnati, and their sale in outside markets became necessary. Accordingly, transportation by flatboats began, the Cincinnatians floating their flour, pork, and other products down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, the merchant's return trip usually occupying thirty days of laborious travel. In the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati there was a great lack of roads, the mud roads connecting the settlements in the Miami valley being almost impassable for freight. This condition naturally brought about ridiculously high shipping rates, and the cost of shipping a barrel of flour a distance of seventy-five miles was about $5. A consequent retardation in the growth and development of the city was inevitable, and its marvelous growth as the metropolis of the Miami valley did not begin until 1817 when the steamboat was introduced, and the opportunities of the town became apparent. That its citizens were fully awake to its possibilities is reflected in the plea for good roads and canals into the interior of the state made by Daniel Drake in his book "Picture of Cincinnati" published in 1815 in the nature of an advertisement of the Miami valley for the benefit of the rest of the country. To quote: "Lastly, the erection of manufacturing establishments will co-operate in the future augmentation of our numbers. To convert into manufacturers the hands engaged in clearing and improving a new country, would be a mistaken policy; and if adopted, must soon correct itself. In the case in which a new country is contiguous to an older, of dense population, which can exchange manufactures

for subsistence, it may even be advisable to defer manufacturing in the former to a late period. But where a new country must transport its surplus agriculture products to a great distance, and import the necessary manufactures from shops equally remote, it may be advisable to commence manufacturing much earlier. It must not, however, attempt to convert its farmers into tradesmen. They should be imported instead of their manufactures. The ranks of agriculture would then remain entire, the simple process of barter at home be substituted for expensive and hazardous commercial operations, and the immigrant manufacturers with their increase become an addition to the population. The situation in Ohio seems to recommend this policy, and it is already adopted. Manufactures have been commenced in various places, and are principally conducted by foreigners, or persons from the Atlantic states." What the nature and extent of these incipient manufactures were appears later in the same interesting little publication. "As this town is older than the surrounding country, it has at no time had a surplus of laboring population or of capital. The former have been required to assist in clearing and improving the wilderness; the latter has been invested in lands, which, from their low price and certain rise, have held out to capitalists a powerful inducement. The conditions which are said to constitute the basis of manufacturing establishments, have not, therefore, existed in the same degree as if the town had been younger than the adjoining country. Notwithstanding this, some progress has been made, as will appear from the following sketch, which embraces the manufactures most worthy of notice:

"Cincinnati has no iron foundry; but is well supplied with blacksmiths, who fabricate in a neat and substantial manner every article which those tradesmen usually make, and many others which belong to the whitesmith. Several shops are devoted to the manufacture of cut and wrought nails, which are made in sufficient quantities for the town and adjacent settlements. Stills, tea kettles and other vessels of copper, with a great variety of tinware, are made in abundance. Rifles, fowling pieces, pistols, dirks and gun locks of every kind are manufactured. It is six years since a manufactory of cotton and woolen machinery was established, in which time 23 cotton spinning mules and throstles, carrying 3,300 spindles; 71 roving and drawing heads; 14 cotton and 91 wool carding machines; besides wool spinning machinery to the amount of 130 spindles; twisting machines and cotton gins have been made. Plated saddlery and carriage mounting of all kinds, many different articles of jewelry, and silverware of every sort—after the most fashionable models and handsomely enchased—are manufactured. Swords, dirks, etc., are mounted in any form, and either plated or gilt. Clocks of every kind are made, and watches repaired.

"Sills, chimney pieces, monuments, and, in short, all the varieties of stone cutting are executed with neatness and taste. Common pottery, of a good quality, is made in sufficient quantity for home consumption. A manufactory of green window glass and hollow ware, is about to go into operation; and will be followed by another of white flint glass the ensuing summer. Clean sand, of a beauti-

ful white color, has been found in abundance near the mouth of the Scioto; but no clay proper for crucibles has been discovered as yet on the Ohio, and that article has to be brought from the state of Delaware.

"The principal manufactures in wood are the following: sideboards, secretaries, bureaus, and other articles of cabinet furniture; all of which may be had of a superior quality, made either of our beautiful cherry and walnut, or of mahogany freighted up the Mississippi. Fancy chairs and settees, elegantly gilt and varnished. Wagons, carts and drays; coaches, phaetons, gigs and other pleasure carriages, trimmed and ornamented. Plane stocks, weaver's reeds, and the different productions of the lathe, comprehending wheels, chairs, screws, etc. The various kinds of cooper's work, for the execution of which a machine has been erected and is now in full operation. The author of this invention is William Baily, of Kentucky, who in 1811 obtained a patent. The power is given by one or two horses, which with a man and a boy can dress and joint, in a superior manner, the staves necessary for 100 barrels, hogsheads or pipes, in twelve hours. It can also be employed in shaving and jointing shingles, with equal advantage. The proprietors of the establishment in this place are making arrangements for the exportation of dressed staves to New Orleans.

"To the productions in wood may be added the steam sawmill, erected on the river bank, below but adjoining the town. The principal building is a strong frame, 70 by 56 feet, and three stories high. The engine drives four saws in separate gates, acting at the rate of 80 times in a minute, making the product of each saw about 200 feet of boards in an hour. The carriages run upon cast racks, are propelled by the improved short band, and gigged backwards by bevel wheels, in the manner of the best mills. The logs to be sawed are chiefly brought in rafts to the beach, and drawn up the bank and into the mill by the power from the engine. Other branches of business will be carried on in this establishment. The engine is estimated at 20 horsepower, and of Evans' patent, except the condenser, which the proprietors have abandoned, as being attended with a degree of trouble and expense altogether disproportionate to its advantage. In place of this, they pour on the waste steam a current of cold water, which becoming instantly heated, is employed to replenish the boilers. The Steam Mill company, and Cincinnati Manufacturing company, have adopted the same alteration, with great success.

"There are four cotton spinning establishments, most of them small. The whole contain upwards of 1,200 spindles, which are moved by horses. Wool carding is performed in several places; and an extensive woolen manufactory, designed and calculated to yield 60 yards of broadcloth per day, will be in operation the ensuing winter. It is owned by the Cincinnati Manufacturing company. The machinery is driven by an engine of 20 horsepower. The products of the loom at this place have not been great, but several handsome pieces of carpeting, diaper, plaid, denim and other cotton fabrics, deserve to be mentioned. Cables, the various kinds of small cordage and spun yarn, are made in two extensive ropewalks.

The latter has for some years been an article of exportation. Wool hats are not manufactured here; but fur hats, of a good quality, are made in such quantities, as to give a surplus for exportation to the Mississippi, where they are exchanged for peltry. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on at six tan yards in this place and vicinity, and the manufacture of shoes, boots and saddlery is extensive. Skin-dressing in alum is executed with neatness. Trunks covered with deer skin and oil cloth, leather gloves, and a great variety of brushes, are made, of a good quality. Blank books, and all kinds of common and extra binding, are executed with neatness.

"The Cincinnati Manufacturing company have embraced in their plan, manufactories of white and red lead, of such extent as will yield six or seven tons per week. The latter is not yet completed, but the former, which is the third that has been erected between the Mississippi and the mountains, is in operation, and produces white lead of an excellent quality. It must indeed be superior to that brought from the Atlantic states, as it has no mixture of whiting, with which the imported white lead is always alloyed. Arrangements for a sugar refinery were made early in the present year; the buildings have been commenced, and the establishment will be in operation in a few weeks. Tobacco and snuff are manufactured in four different shops. Pot and pearl ash, soap of various kinds, and candles, are made in such quantities as to give a large surplus for exportation.

"The rectification of spirit and distillation of cordials, are prosecuted to such a degree as to give an ample supply of the latter for domestic use. But the establishments, both in extent and utility, are eclipsed by our breweries. The first was erected on the river bank, in the lower part of the town, four years ago, and uses the river water; the other was established since, on a smaller scale, and derives its water from wells and cisterns. The two are calculated to consume annually 30,000 bushels of barley. Their products are beer, porter and ale, of a quality at least equal to that of the Atlantic states. Large quantities have been exported to the Mississippi, even as far as New Orleans, the climate of which they are found to bear very well.

"The manufacture of flour, at the steam mill, will be carried on to a great extent. The machinery is all on the plan of Oliver Evans, and driven by an engine of 70 horsepower. Four pair of six feet burr stones will be run. Two pair have been in motion for several months, and produce about 60 barrels of flour per day; the whole when in operation will, it is expected, afford 700 barrels a week. The flour is generally of a superior quality.

"In the year 1814 a mustard manufactory was erected above the town, but has not yet got into such extensive operation as to supersede the importation of that article.

"In the fine arts we have not anything to boast, but it is worthy of being mentioned, that all kinds of labeling, sign and ornamental painting, together with the engraving on copper of official and other seals, cards of address, and vignettes, is executed with taste and elegance."

At this time barges and flatboats were the principal means of transportation of heavy articles down the Ohio, but were gradually being supplanted by the steamboats, with a consequent stimulating increase in commercial activity. The chief export of Cincinnati was flour, several thousand barrels being sent annually to New Orleans. After flour came pork, bacon, and lard; spirts and beer, potash, cheese, soap, and candles; finished boards and cabinet furniture. The imports at the time from the west and south were lead, furs, cotton, tobacco, and saltpeter. From the east were imported iron and iron castings, millstones, coal, salt, glassware, pine timber and plank.

In 1819, Cincinnati was incorporated a city by an act of the General Assembly. The legislative power of the corporation was vested in a City Council, composed of a president, a recorder, and nine trustees. The population of the city reached 9,120 in this year, an increase of 150 per cent in six years—a truly astonishing growth —and the city boasted buildings to the number of 1,890, most of which were wooden structures of one or two stories. Of this number 214 were mechanics' shops, factories, and mills, and 412 were warehouses, indicating how proportionately large were the city's manufactories and industries. The city directory of 1819 gave a rather detailed summary of the manufactures and the volume of trade. In the manufacture of iron, brass, tin, and kindred articles, the Cincinnati Bell, Brass & Iron foundry held the most important position. It was established in 1817 by William Green & Co., a partnership formed between Mr. Green, William H. Harrison, Jacob Burnet, James Findlay, and John H. Piatt. The foundry covered one of the blocks of the city, and had two air furnaces, sufficient for casting any metal machinery from one pound to three tons in weight, and was equipped with a boring mill, several lathes, and fifteen forges. Another foundry in the city was the Phoenix foundry, an establishment designed for lighter castings such as stoves, mill irons and the like. The annual amount of work done by the blacksmiths within the corporation was estimated at about $70,000, and ten factories employed in the manufacture of tin and copper ware did a business amounting to $72,500 in that year. Nails in great quantity and to the value of $23,959 were manufactured by three factories, one machine, and two hand. The silversmiths in the city also did a flourishing business, and the nine shops did work to the amount of $25,000 annually. The productions of the cabinet workers, coopers' shops, coach and wagon makers, chair makers, carpenters, joiners, and of the ivory and wood clock factory almost equalled in value that of the articles of metallic manufacture, being estimated at $191,000. Other articles of manufacture in the city were shoes, saddles, leather tanned, tobacco, soap and candles, hats, distilled and rectified spirits, porter, ale, beer, cordage, bread, tailors' work, potters' ware, hewed stone, and brick, the total value of which for the year being given as $1,059,459, and the total number of men given employment as 1,238.

The commerce of Cincinnati had been growing by leaps and bounds, and had trebled in the years between 1815 and 1818, reaching the import valuation of $1,619,030 in the year 1818. Among the

reasons for these vast imports were a sudden influx of goods from foreign countries, the consequent depression of prices, and the establishment of a branch of the United States Bank in Cincinnati, which made numerous and liberal loans to the citizens. This condition was especially unfortunate as the exports for that year were only slightly above a half million dollars, creating an enormous balance of trade against the city. But prudence saved the situation, and the caution displayed by the people in importations, and a corresponding increase in local manufactures and exports almost reversed the table in the following year, the exports for 1819 touching $1,334,080, nearly half of which was flour, and the imports for the same year being only $500,000, and it was pointed out that if the industry and enterprise of the citizens received proper direction Cincinnati would always have a balance of trade in her favor.

The underlying cause for rapid growth of commerce and manufacture was the steamboat, the use of which on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers increased with gigantic strides during that and the preceding year. Seven years before not a single steamboat had been used west of the Alleghany mountains, and in the year 1819 sixty such boats plied to and fro on the western rivers, some being as large as 700 tons burden. Nearly one-fourth of the boats on the western waters had been built in the vicinity of Cincinnati during the two years, and with an outlet for her products and manufactures to assured markets the future prestige of the city was thenceforth certain, for no part of the United States could boast a more rapid or healthier growth of inland commerce in spite of the difficulties under which the newly settled section labored.

But river transportation was not the only problem of the day, and canals and good roads were strenuously urged. The Jeffersonville-Ohio Canal company was chartered by the legislature of Indiana in 1818 with a million dollar capital stock, mostly taken up by citizens of Jeffersonville and Cincinnati. The work of the company was to dig a canal past the falls of the Ohio at Louisville in order that the largest boats might reach the wharves of Cincinnati and other cities above the falls. The length of the canal was to be two and three-quarters miles with an average depth of forty-five feet. This canal was of the most vital importance to the whole region about Cincinnati, and was enthusiastically hailed as the means by which the Miami valley could be more fully developed. It was hoped that the national government would give some financial assistance to the project for the canal was of interest to the country at large.

Three or four plans were also afoot to improve the communication between Cincinnati and interior towns of the Miami valley. They were the construction of turnpike or highway between Cincinnati and Dayton to follow the state road through Franklin, and for the undertaking of which a company was already incorporated known as the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike company with a capital stock of $300,000. Another plan was the improvement of the navigation of the Great and Little Miami rivers; and a third, a canal, supplied by the waters of the Great Miami, from Hamilton or Dayton and this city.

Beside the trade with the Mississippi valley an interest was evinced in a more far reaching commerce, and in an open letter of the time trade with Havana was spoken of in the most glowing terms, and citizens were urged to enter into competition with Atlantic seaboard cities for business with the West Indies. Cincinnati was expanding, her citizens had visions of unlimited trade, canals were being dug, good roads and bridges built.

Such was the indomitable enterprise which characterized the city in those early days that the manufacturers thrived and expanded, the exports increased rapidly, and the thrift of the population attracted many other settlers to it, and all of an industrious sober sort whose energetic natures found here the opportunity for developing their ambitions. The trade and manufactories exceeded those of any other city in the west, and so great and keen was the competition within the borders of the city, and so greatly improved the transportation, that imported articles were sold almost as cheaply as they were in the eastern cities. The number of arrivals and departures of steamboats during the five summer months of 1824 were 480, but so great was the volume of trade that the largest proportion of it had to be conveyed to and from the city in flatboats. The following year eight steamboats were built in the vicinity of Cincinnati to relieve this lack of carriers, and the manufactories in general improved so much that many of them doubled and trebled their output between 1820 and 1825. The only type foundry west of the Alleghany mountains was installed, and supplied the major portion of the western states with type. In all, there were more than fifty mechanical trades carried on, and as labor was in constant demand the growth of the city was rapid, reaching 24,030 in 1825, and 28,014 in 1831 exclusive of the transient population of which there was about 1,500. The demands for buildings of all kinds were so great that nearly 500 a year was the rate at which they were being constructed.

A hasty glance at the manufactories in the city in 1831 shows the existence of eight foundries, nine large and many smaller factories, five breweries, five insurance companies, two flour mills, five saw mills, and a great number of other smaller enterprises. The pork packing industry was rapidly coming to the fore and in 1831 headed the list of exports by far, 150,000 hogs having been slaughtered in that year having a value of nearly a million and a half of dollars. The chief class of imports was drygoods of which two and one-half million dollars worth were imported in 1830 along with extensive amounts of castings of all kinds, hardware, spices and salt fish. A large number of books and periodicals were printed at this time, the number of each being respectively 86,000 and 243,200. A commerce of ever increasing magnitude had sprung up with the towns along the Wabash, and some idea of the volume of this trade may be gleaned from the fact that in a period of six weeks in 1830, fifty-four steamboats arrived and departed from Vincennes, and it was estimated that 1,000 flatboats entered the Ohio from the Wabash in this period of time. An analysis of voters appearing in the 1831 directory amounts practically to an analysis of the trades and industries, and it is interesting to note that the list is headed by the

carpenters, of whom these number 565, exclusive of those special workers in woods such as the cabinet makers, coopers, chair makers, coach makers and similar occupations. This information indicates to what an extent building was going on in the city and how rapid the growth of the industries was. Cincinnati flourished and was growing wealthy as is indicated by the presence, in 1835, of seven banks ranging in capital from $600,000 to $2,000,000. The receipts of the city treasury for the same year were $106,437.15, and the expenditures for improvements and public administration left a sum in the treasury of $23,324.50, all of which was temporarily loaned to the School Building Funds, towards the erection of the nine new common school buildings. Foundries, the present backbone of Cincinnati's commercial and industrial prosperity, were flourishing in the number of eleven in the same year, the largest of which was the Hamilton Foundry, on the northeast corner of Front and Lawrence, owned by Harkness, Voorhees & Co., was driven by steam power and employed about 120 hands. The Franklin Foundry, on the southwest corner of 5th and Broadway, and owned by Yeatman, Wilson & Shield, was the second in point of size, employing about sixty men. In addition to the foundries, there were nineteen factories employed in the manufacturing of machines of various kinds, including the Steam & Fire Engine factory, conducted by William Paddock for the producing of fire engines of exceptional worth and equal to any manufactured in the United States. There were three boiler yards, two type foundries, four steam engine factories, the largest of which was the Phoenix with William Taft as agent, a cotton gin manufactory, the Cincinnati Rolling Mill, three flour mills, an establishment for the manufacturing of all kinds of cotton and woolen machinery, and the Patent Lever Lock Manufactory. There were four steam saw mills to furnish the boards for building the required houses and buildings, the capacity of the largest of these mills being 3,000 feet of boards a day or 20,000 laths. But stone was also in demand for building and there was a stone saw mill for the sawing of marble, lime and freestone. The brewing industry had always maintained a prominent place in Cincinnati due to the demand from the Mississippi valley trade even as far as New Orleans, and in 1836 these demands had made it possible for Cincinnati to have ten breweries. Other manufacturing houses of less importance were a brass clock manufactory, a bell and brass foundry, a spade and shovel factory, a saddle-tree manufactory, printing and seal press manufactory, a burr mill-stone establishment, the Cincinnati Button factory, a bark and leather rolling mill, the Cincinnati Stocking, and two white lead manufactories. Besides the manufacturing interests of the city, the agricultural commerce was enormous, the trade in pork alone in the season of 1838 and 1839 amounting to $3,100,000. The volume of commerce and the extent of her manufactories is all the more astonishing when one considers the difficulties under which Cincinnati had grown; difficulties of transportation, sparsity of population, and her comparative isolation from the Atlantic states; and although it was at that time a city of only 42,500 inhabitants, it was the largest city of the western states.

Some idea of the size of the city in the year 1841 may be gained from the fact that there were some 6,800 buildings in all, public and private, and the city was composed of seven wards. The foundries and factories had prospered mightily and had increased in recent years in size and number, and a varied lot of smaller undertakings were then afloat on the city's sea of business. The persons engaged in commerce and navigation were estimated to be 2,226, and those employed by the factories and foundries numbered 10,866, about 1,500 persons being engaged in miscellaneous pursuits. Thus it may readily be seen what a preponderating influence over the destinies of Cincinnati was exercised throughout its development by the manufacturing population, and it is only natural that it is now primarily a manufacturing city.

The commerce of Cincinnati was its second stronghold, and was co-extensive with the river trade to the westward, the greatest volume of business being conducted with the districts immediately adjoining the Miami valley to the west and south, these regions being almost exclusively supplied with domestic and foreign goods through Cincinnati. The only other city that supplied these districts was New Orleans, and that only to the extent of a few groceries unobtainable elsewhere. By the census of 1840, it appears that the capital invested at Cincinnati, in commercial houses in foreign trade and in commission business, is $5,200,000. The capital in retail drygoods, hardware, groceries and other stores, amounted to $12,877,000. Lumber business, twenty-three yards, seventy-three hands employed, capital $133,000, sales $342,500. With this quantity of business being transacted with outside interests by Cincinnatians, it is not surprising that a Chamber of Commerce had been organized to meet every month in the rooms of the Young Men's Mercantile Library. Of this Lewis Whiteman was president; Henry Rockey, secretary, and B. W. Hewson, treasurer.

Investments at this time in manufactories totaled $17,432,670 and employment was given to 10,647 men. Ninety-nine per cent of all these products were made and sold in Cincinnati itself. There were 1,125 miles of railroads, canals and highways concentrated on this city, and communication with the interior, as it was then called, was comparatively easy, assuring perpetual prosperity for the whole district. These various lines of communication had been established at the cost of $12,000,000, a greater amount than benefited any other city in the United States. It is gratifying to note with what determination the manufacturers of this western city set about to make their products better than those of the easterners, and to supplant their rivals in the western field of commercial competition. In some census sketches of 1840 this determination is expressed: "At the very threshold of my statistical enquiries and observations, I was met by the assertion of an intelligent mechanic, a saddler, that in most articles made in Cincinnati, and in everything manufactured in his line of business, better work and materials were turned out, than could be got, generally speaking, at other places. I was startled at the assumption thus made. It would be sufficient, was my remark, for you to assert an equality with the eastern manufacturers, it seems to me, without claiming to make

a better article. He insisted on his point, and explained himself thus: 'In the first place, the whole mechanic interest here has long since discovered that if they meant to supply this market with what formerly came from the eastern cities it would not do simply to make as good work; for the weight of prejudice and fashion was against them, and unless they could show an article which was manifestly of better materials, more neatly, or more strongly put together, and finished in a higher degree, they felt it was impossible for them to overcome the force of the current. We then made it a settled principle, at all hazards and sacrifices, to drive out the eastern article. We knew that we had as good or better materials, that the right kind of workmen could be got, and so long as we met our expenses, we must, for so desirable and necessary an object, wait for our profits until we could carry our point. The best of workmen were, accordingly, engaged, and brought out at high wages, and every effort made to instruct our apprentices on the latest and most approved patterns and models, and in the course of a few years, by the time our boys became journeymen, or went into business themselves, we accomplished our purpose, and there is now not $5 worth of work brought out here, where $1,000 worth was imported ten years ago. Indeed, excepting carriages and pianos, I do not know any eastern articles brought here now, and these will not long continue to come.'" It is not strange, therefore, that with their keen ambition to make the best goods, and not merely to put out the cheapest, the manufacturers succeeded in early establishing Cincinnati's reputation as a manufacturing city of high prestige—the Queen City. In fact, so great was the enthusiasm of her citizens, that it was then predicted that in the year 1840 Cincinnati would be the greatest city in the United States, and by the year 2000, the greatest in the entire world. The grounds for these suppositions being Cincinnati's favorable location with respect to the Mississippi valley, and the excellent trade communications through the means of rivers, roads and canals, and inasmuch as the volume of the canal commerce alone was then great and increasing with startling rapidity, these suppositions were not altogether without foundation.

Since Cincinnati has always been primarily a manufacturing city of prominence, the manufactures, which were, and are, the very life of its prosperity, should be given careful attention, even at the risk of causing the casual reader to think that almost too much space has been devoted to them. But as the manufactories are so intimately incorporated with the growth of the city, and are in fact so preponderating a part of its history, it is doubtful whether error will here be made on the side of garrulity. It would be difficult to find anywhere a better or more concise analysis of the manufacturing interests for the period of which we are speaking than Mr. Charles Cist's "Cincinnati in 1851," in which the various industries of the city are divided into classes—182 in all—and a careful valuation placed upon the products of each class of business. Among these classes appear thirteen whose annual outputs were valued at $1,000,000 or more, and to these will be given special consideration in order that the reader may be enabled to gain concrete knowledge of the Cincinnati of 1851.

The boot and shoe industry at this time was coming into its own. Previously much of the leather tanned in Cincinnati had been shipped to the eastern cities whence it was returned in shoes to the profit of eastern manufacturers and the consequent loss to the citizens of this city. However, there had been steps taken to improve the quality of the product manufactured here, and the efforts of the manufacturers, and of Filley & Chapin, especially, were crowned with success to the extent that two-thirds at least of all the boots and shoes sold in Cincinnati were of local manufacture. The business was immense, 374 boot and shoe makers employing 760 hands annually made about 300,000 pairs of a value $1,182,650.

The butchers did so large and important a business that it is deemed advisable to treat of them separately from the packers. In Cincinnati there were 121 men engaged in this industry occupying five spacious market houses. This number was entirely exclusive of a great many engaged in slaughtering and selling by quarters outside of the markets, and exclusive also of the 600 employees. Pork, beef, mutton and their products were sold in and about the city to the value of $2,850,000 annually.

As is usual in the case of rapidly growing cities, and more particularly is it true of the times of which we speak, there were a vast number of buildings constructed, mostly of wood, and consequently the carpenters and builders, exclusive of the many employed in the manufacture of wood products such as cabinet work, carriages, wagons, clocks and barrels, were present in Cincinnati in great number. There were 284 shops employing 2,320 men which, in meeting the demand for their labor, earned annually $2,116,000, of which amount only five per cent was expended for the raw materials.

Cincinnati was practically the only city in the west engaged in the manufacture of ready to wear clothing, and supplied almost the entire west and south with this article. This business was largely carried on by the progressive and enterprising Jews, and the city boasted 108 stores and shops. The work shops gave employment to 950 hands, while more than 9,000 women did work in their homes for these establishments. Six firms produced about a half million dollars' worth of clothes, the others of the 108 uniting in a total production of nearly $2,000,000. The prestige thus early acquired has remained to the present day.

From the earliest days of the city, from the very time when commercial intercourse with other cities had its beginning, flour had been one of the principal articles of trade, having been one of the articles on the first flatboat to float down the two rivers to New Orleans. There was never any question of their being an over supply, the only consideration that regulated the growth of the business being the supply and the transportation. Consequently, with the ever-improving transportation facilities and the influx of farmers to the Miami valley from the east and from foreign countries, especially from the British Isles and Germany, the flour trade was a dominating factor in the prosperity of the city. There were, in 1851, fourteen mills, which afforded employment to sixty-five hands. Of course, most of the mills manufactured white wheat flour and steam dried corn meal for local consumption and for the

foreign markets, but there were also mills for the manufacture of oil cake meal and horse feed. C. W. West & Co. and C. S. Bradbury were the proprietors of the two largest businesses, the former owning two mills here together capable of manufacturing 350 barrels of flour a day; and the latter's mill at the corner of Eighth and Broadway having a capacity of 150 barrels of superfine flour, 140 barrels of steam dried corn meal, and 500 pounds best quality farina for use in preparing puddings, custards, etc., per day, the valuation placed upon the output of the fourteen mills for the year was $1,690,000.

Yet another branch of industry which had kept pace with Cincinnati from the time its manufactories were embryonic, and had contributed in large measure to the successful development of the whole valley, and more particularly to that of Cincinnati, was the business of engine manufacturing and foundries. The forerunners of this giant industry were the blacksmiths of the pioneer settlement days, who were present in considerable number doing much work of the best and neatest kind. Gradually foundries for the casting of machine parts, bells, etc., made their appearance, their growth assured by the fact that the coke used in the vicinity of Cincinnati imparted to castings a lightness and degree of malleability impossible of reproduction in the eastern states owing to the bituminous coal used by them. In 1851, foundry casting was one of the city's heaviest branches of manufacture, every conceivable kind of casting being made from a "butt hinge to a burial case." There were forty-four foundries, one-third of which were engaged in the casting of hollowware and stoves, as many as 1,000 stoves having been put out in one day by them. Myriad other castings, some rough, others finished, found their way from Cincinnati to the markets of the world, and this industry alone brought into the city $3,676,500 and furnished employment to 4,695 men. In close association with the foundry casting business was the manufacture of steam engines of all sorts, high and low pressure, stationary, locomotive, and marine, and the manufacture of machinists' tools, lathes, gauges, screws, grates, portable mills and other articles too varied and numerous to be here enumerated.

Aside from the carpenters and other persons engaged in wood working, there were the furniture makers, whose long years of skill and industry had created for them an enviable reputation throughout the country. The furniture manufactured was noted everywhere for its beauty of design and finish, and for its exceptional durability and enduring style. The beautiful black walnut and cherry furniture manufactured in those days now commands the highest prices, and is, indeed, almost completely off of the market, its possessors accounting themselves so fortunate that they refuse to part with it. In addition to the native woods employed in the manufacture of the furniture, mahogany was used to a large extent, many artistic products in that wood being sold throughout the country. Up to a date slightly preceding 1851 the manufacture of furniture had been conducted altogether by hand, hundreds of the most artistic and skillful men being employed in the city to meet the demands of the population of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, but with the introduction of steam machinery and its application to this

branch of industry the production was materially augmented, and the entire character of the business changed. At first, some popular prejudice existed against the machine made article as not being so durable, handsome, or exact in fit as the hand made variety, but when it was finally admitted that the opposite was the case in reality, the sale of Cincinnati furniture tended to increase. Several shops devoted their entire effort to the supplying of furniture for auction sales, but by far the greatest per cent, aside from that which was used to supply the local demand, found an active market throughout the entire south and southwest. The combined product of all kinds of furniture amounted to $1,660,000 in the year 1851, of which 75 per cent was manufacturing expense and profit, and 1,158 hands were necessary for the proper conduct of the business.

Closely connected with the other industries engaged in metallic work were the rolling mills, which were five in number, producing iron goods of many descriptions and uses, such as bar, boiler plate, and sheet iron, hoops, round, square, wire, and nails, etc. The largest rolling mill was that owned by Morrell, Jordan & Phillips, and known as the Licking Rolling Mill. This mill was in steady operation day and night, consumed every year 175,000 bushels of coal, and required the labor of 120 men. The yearly output of this one mill was enormous, and the establishment consumed over 3,000 tons of pig iron and 1,000 tons of Tennessee clear blooms. The works covered a space of six acres, and the actual cost of construction about $80,000. The output of this mill combined with that of the other four mills in Cincinnati aggregated $1,050,000, and 550 hands were employed.

The meteoric growth of the lard and stearine factories at this time is almost unbelievable. In the ten years between 1841 and 1851, the output of these products at Cincinnati increased a hundred fold, and instead of the one factory employing four hands, and having an annual product valuation of $31,000 in 1841, there were, ten years later, thirty-four such factories, employing 124 men, and manufacturing in a single year a product valued at $3,015,900. Of this product, sixty-five per cent was oil (lard) and thirty-five per cent stearine. Mitchener & Co. were the largest operators in this industry in the world, and his annual manufacture of lard oil reached 115,175 gallons, this immense business being conducted in a small two story building by six men.

The growth of the lard and stearine factories is, however, partly accounted for by the vast packing business done by Cincinnati. Pork and beef packing, sugar-cured hams, etc., were carried on on a great scale. To quote a statement of the day: "Pork is our great staple, and hogs to the number of 498,160, have been cut up in the market in a single year. The yearly average of hogs put up here, during the last four years, will not, however, exceed 375,000. * * * The beef business is of increasingly great extent. There are as many as thirty-three pork and beef packers and ham and beef curers on a large scale, besides numerous other ones who do business on a smaller one. The number of hands, of course, varies with the various stages in the process of cutting up, pickling and curing. They may be averaged at 2,450 for the various departments. The value of

these products of beef and pork packed and cured here, is $5,760,000." The largest pork and beef packing house in the world was that owned by Milward & Oldershaw, situated across the Ohio river at Covington. This establishment covered nearly two acres of ground space, and was equipped with such deep and well ventilated cellars that the spoiling of meats was almost an unknown occurence. For the preservation of the meat in hot weather nine water-tight brick cisterns, each one with a capacity of 400 barrels, were used. Into these the pieces of pork were immediately packed upon being cut, and covered with pickle, and in this way the possibility of any inspector in any one of the markets pronouncing meat tainted or spoiled was obviated. The firm did a large business on their own account, but the majority was done on commission.

Another branch of manufacturing which passed the million dollar mark in Cincinnati as early as the middle of the last century, was the one of publishing. There were three large printing houses in the city, mainly engaged in the publication of periodicals. These were the "Gazette," on Main street, which was equipped with five power and cylinder presses; Morgan & Overend, on the Miami canal, with a capacity of 45,000 impressions daily from its presses; and the Methodist Book Concern. There were twelve regular publishing houses, who had their printing done on the presses of the foregoing three, but chiefly by Morgan & Overend. All this was exclusive of several newspaper publishers who did their printing at their offices. The value of the books, periodicals, and newspapers published that year in the city was $1,246,540, and 656 printers and binders were employed. As is usually the case, wherever are located large packing interests will be found large soap and candle factories, and Cincinnati was no exception to this rule. The statement of Mr. Cist in 1851 was as follows: "There are thirty-eight of these factories, some making soap principally, some making tallow candles and soap, and others star candles, either alone or in addition to what they produce in soap and tallow candles, or in the last article merely. These employ 710 hands; value of product, $1,475,000; raw material, 75 per cent."

Cincinnati was at that time the greatest whiskey market in the world, the liquor being distilled for miles on every side of the city to the amount of 1,145 barrels a day. The value of this product for the year was $2,857,900.

During the next ten years the entire character of Cincinnati was changed, not only in a commercial and industrial sense, but also in its physical appearance, being immensely improved in its architectural features, the natural outward indication of the giant prosperity which enfolded the city. Transportation was vastly improved, and the rates were lower. River navigation was at its height, and the hundreds of steamboats and barges which plied the rivers of the west had for the center of their traffic the Queen City. The farmers of the Miami valley had never before experienced such crops, and the fertile soil brought them returns for their labor hitherto undreamed of. All branches of business in the city were thriving in 1860, and the city directory for that year showed between three and four hundred different classes of business in a population of

about 200,000 citizens, who were surcharged with the spirit of commercial enterprise and the confidence that Cincinnati was and would continue to be the greatest manufacturing city of the United States.

Then followed the dark years of the Civil war, which hung like a cloud over the nation for four years, leaving disaster and depression in its wake. But while it endured, the manufacturing interests of Cincinnati prospered in an unparalleled manner, the exports of the city far exceeding any like period previous. The requirements of the army were great, and the manufacturers rose to the occasion in splendid fashion. The needs of the quartermaster department as regards clothing were supplied by Cincinnatians, large contracts being filled for the government. The boot and shoe manufacturers also met with unequalled prosperity, and, as is always the case in war, the producers of luxuries profited greatly owing to the propensity of the soldiers to spend their money for their personal pleasure. The manufacture of lead shot was extremely large during the war, as was that of many engine parts and machines. It was feared that at the end of the war there would be a decrease in all branches of trade correspondingly as great as the wartime increase had been, and this was in reality the case. However, this slump came so slowly, and high prices endured for so long a time after the cessation of hostilities, that people deceived themselves into believing that their prosperity was due not merely to the inflation of prices and trade during the war, but that a definite basis had been reached for their commercial prosperity, and one upon which they could estimate the expenses and profits of their respective businesses. Almost imperceptibly the retrogradation of prosperity closed in on the country, and what with the large decline in the price of gold, and the correspondingly high prices, the flooding of the market with cotton that had been stored in the regions of the south not reached by the armies, all the manufacturers and business men eventually came to the realization that they were spending money faster than it was coming in, and a consequent morbid state of affairs existed over all.

Then, as the south gradually reared itself from the wreckage which had been brought upon it by the desolation of war, and the stunning poverty that at first vitiated the life of its trade and commerce slowly gave way before the quickening spirit of industry, the need of a railroad south from Cincinnati began to be felt. The city was almost at a standstill, and the people realized that unless the states to the south, which were beginning to demand northern products, were opened to the manufacturers of the city, the opportunity of Cincinnati, its prosperity in future years, and the present life of its great industries, would be lost through all time.

It was at this time that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce began to make itself felt as an influence in shaping the destinies of the city. It had been incorporated into a self-perpetuating and governing body by the general assembly on March 23, 1850, and had been gaining in strength for fifteen years. Now at this critical time in the city's life, this body began making strenuous appeals to the citizens to save the city from decay and inject new energy into the

veins of its commercial life. The chamber knew that the only salvation was for a railroad to be built to the south of Cincinnati to tap the southern system already in operation. The river trade had fallen off materially, and unless new fields were opened up in which to market the products of the city, its mighty works and establishments would crumble, and the efforts of two generations of hardy business men would go for nought. But inasmuch as no private concerns engaged in the building of railroads could be interested in the construction of such a one as was needed, the citizens of Cincinnati, realizing that it was a commercial necessity of the first magnitude, voted almost unanimously at a special election held June 26, 1869, to employ the funds raised by a city bond issue for the building of such a road, permission having first been obtained from the state legislature. This road, the Cincinnati Southern railway, was not completed until 1880. The road has proved of immense value to the city, not only on account of the outlet for the products of the manufacturing establishments and the consequent stimulus to them it afforded, but also from the large revenue brought by it into the city coffers.

Just how large a part was played in the construction of this railroad by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce it is difficult to estimate, but there is no doubt that it was the ever-present spur to quicken public sentiment in its favor, and in the annual report of the chamber in 1866 it was stated that, "If the construction of any public work has been considered as likely to have a more important influence than another in promoting the growth of Cincinnati, it is that of a railroad directly in her interest to the interior south, connecting it with regions of country, the products of which may so readily be exchanged at this point. Particularly impressed with a sense of the necessity of having such a line of road constructed at an early day, your board deemed it a matter of imperative duty to endeavor to quicken the enterprise of our citizens in regard to it. * * * Committees of prominent influential citizens of Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Charleston and other places, have visited the city, generally accredited to the Chamber, during the year past, each presenting in a nearly unanswerable way, the great desirableness of direct railroad lines to their respective places. * * * With these incentives, various efforts were made to arouse such an interest in regard to the matter, as might result in practical measures which would insure the undertaking and completion of the work." But the Chamber did not confine its efforts for the bettering of Cincinnati solely to the project of a railroad to the south. In the same year a committee of the Chamber was appointed to investigate, on account of the importance of the river commerce, the condition of the work undertaken to enlarge the canal around the falls in the Ohio river at Louisville. It was reported that a shortage of money had resulted in the suspension of the work, and it was recommended by the committee that Congress should be petitioned for a loan of the government credit to obtain the necessary funds.

The combined value of both imports and exports in 1865 fell below that of the preceding year, although the quantity of exports

in the last year of the war exceeded those of 1864. The valuation placed upon imports in that year was $389,790,537, and upon the exports, $239,079,825; and for the next year the imports were valued at $307,552,397, while the exports were given as $293,730,317. But these figures do not show to what extent business had dropped off, and if one considers the fact that the average premium on gold in 1865 was 87 per cent, and using this figure as a working basis to make the proper deductions, it will be seen that the imports for 1865 are reduced in actual value to $181,452,915. While this amount was much lower than that of the preceding year, it was nevertheless over $78,000,000 greater than the valuation of the aggregate imports of any pre-war year. Another reason for the shrinkage was that the river trade declined so excessively immediately after the war when it became unnecessary to supply the Union army in the south, and there was a corresponding lack of demand for railroad transportation throughout the entire middle west.

Toward the end of the next year, the stringency in the money market became less acute, and the general fear entertained by merchants and manufacturers that a financial revulsion might at any time occur became gradually dissipated. Indeed, there had been the very strongest grounds for such a fear, and had it not been that the profits of the war years had been so great, they could never have weathered so long and severe a financial storm without certain ruin. Laborers were employed at a higher wage rate than ever before, and since the manufacturing establishments of the city were doing a sufficient business to keep them fully employed, signs of prosperity again showed themselves, and the exports of manufactured goods from the city for the year showed beyond doubt that Cincinnati was holding her own with other cities of the country, and was maintaining her position as the foremost manufacturing center in the Mississippi valley—that she was, indeed, surpassing even the most sanguine expectations of those who were engaged in that important department of industry. The most encouraging aspect of this new prosperity was that it was not of the character attendant on the hectic days of war, but was based on the firm foundation of settled economic conditions. There were, it is true, evidences of the reaction following the great struggle. This was inevitable, but the extent and importance of this reaction was known to all, and merchants and manufacturers alike were fully cognizant of the changed business methods they must employ. Most of the money which had been paid to the army had been disposed of in one way or another, those who had been enabled to live a life of ease owing to some successful venture entirely dependent on the war, had discovered that they must once more enter the field of commerce to maintain themselves, and those who had left the farms for the army or for the city had most of them returned to the plow. Thus it was that Cincinnati, sobered by the momentous years through which it had just passed, and realizing its opportunities, duties, and necessities, put forth into a new era of industrial prosperity.

The questions of transportation still held a prominent place in the public eye, and especially did the Chamber of Commerce exert every effort to dispel any apathy on the part of the citizens

in regard to the advantages and benefits to be obtained by public expenditures, and it was mainly through the efforts of this body that the "citizens have been, to a great extent, educated out of their old dogma, that penury in the public expenditures of the corporation was economy and prosperity." What success met the efforts of the Chamber may be surmised from the fact that it was in the first year after the Civil war that the suspension bridge, then the finest in existence, and a highly utilitarian structure, was completed. It spanned the Ohio, connecting Cincinnati with the cities of Newport and Covington, making them to all intents and purposes, except government and geography, corporate parts of the city. To improve river navigation and lower the freight rates and shipping facilities, in order that manufacturers of the river towns might be aided and their businesses augmented, a meeting was held in St. Louis of delegates from several cities along the Ohio and Mississippi, the purpose of which was to bring to the attention of the national government the necessity of improving the inland waterways, and especially to urge the completion of the enlargement of the canal at Louisville and to remove the prominent obstacles from the Mississippi river. So urgent was this meeting in its requests to the government that, in pursuance to an act of Congress, engineers and surveyors were appointed to make estimates on the work, and soon much was done to improve navigation conditions.

There were at this time, unfortunately for the city, a great number of "calamity howlers" in Cincinnati, who made repeated statements through the press and elsewhere that the city had reached its highest point in the development of manufacturing and commerce and could do nothing now but decline in prosperity. So much of this brand of talk was made that many citizens were impelled to believe the statements, no doubt pursuing the logic that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire. However, nothing could have been more false than these willful misstatements of fact, for not only did the statistics show to what an extent there had been progress in a commercial way, but the great increase in the value of the city's imports showed most conclusively that all lines of business were recovering from the shock of the depression caused by the war, and the profits of the manufacturers were rapidly gaining. The total imports for 1869 when reduced to a valuation in gold standard amounted to nearly $215,000,000, and in comparison with the largest year before the war, 1859-60, was an increase of over 100 per cent. The greatest improvement was to be noted in the wood and iron manufacturing departments, which constituted so vital a part of the prosperity and life of Cincinnati. In addition, this was the year of the passage of the railroad bill for the Cincinnati Southern, and the assurance of unlimited prosperity steadied the nerves of the manufacturers, who, through a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, collected statistics of the manufacturing interests located here. However, only partial reports were obtainable, many persons refusing to give the necessary data, but the figures published showed that by the employing of over 10,000 men, and on a capital investment of more than eleven and a half million dollars, a product to the value of nearly $20,000,000 was sold. The

pork packing industry continued to be one of the principal sources of the city's income, Cincinnati ranking second in the United States among packing cities, Chicago heading the list. The number of hogs packed was upward of 350,000, or more than sixty per cent of all hogs packed in the entire state of Ohio in the year 1869.

In the last year of the Civil war decade it was no longer doubtful that Cincinnati had weathered the storm, and had set sail in a new era of prosperity, and that the citizens of the enterprising type were pushing the interests of the city and were sanely contemplating a number of projects related to its interests. Among these projects were: The proposition that Congress should establish ports of entry for foreign goods in the interior of the country, and better provide for the transportation of such goods in bond from one port to another. The Louisville and Portland canal was still the object of much inquiry, not only as to the completion of its improvements, but the levying of exorbitant tolls upon boats passing through it. The undertaking to build a railroad to some point of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad from Rockport was also much discussed, being desirable on account of the wealthy portion of Indiana through which it would pass. Much was also done through the Chamber of Commerce to get a charter for the Cincinnati Southern railroad through the state of Kentucky to which there was some opposition on account of freight rates and bridge tolls. Another project which was of considerable importance was the construction of a railroad which would connect Cincinnati with the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. This and the proposed Cumberland & Ohio and the Southern Pacific roads received the heartiest endorsement of the city.

Great interest and pleasure was manifested in the Industrial Exposition which was held in Cincinnati commencing September 21, 1870. it was arranged so that manufacturers from all over the country could display the best examples of their skill, and there was so vast a number of exhibitors that the addition of three wings to the already large exposition building became necessary, making it larger than that used for the World's Fair in New York eighteen years before. To further this exposition the Chamber of Commerce lavishly subscribed $1,000,000 in the form of a loan or guarantee fund.

No complete figures on the manufacturing industry of Cincinnati are obtainable for this period for the reason that "the selfishness of many, and the jealousy of a much greater number," rendered it simply impossible to get the necessary information. However, enough material was at the disposal of those compiling the statistics to enable them to publish a fairly comprehensive list of manufactories, and the approximate value of the product of each class, and from this list can well be estimated the total output of Cincinnati's manufacturing industry. The value of manufactured goods for the year 1869 as approximated from the available information, was above $119,000,000, of which over $11,000,000 came from clothing, the highest single article manufactured. Then followed candles, soaps and oils, valued at nearly $8,000,000. Tobacco and cigars at nearly $7,000,000, furniture at nearly $6,000,000, distilled spirits at

nearly $5,000,000, machinery at over $4,000,000, iron manufactured goods at $4,000,000, and many others of less value.

Throughout the decade commencing with the outbreak of the Civil war the commercial and manufacturing interests of Cincinnati were in a turmoil attendant on the political unrest and the commercial and financial insecurity of those trying times. Unprecedented profits during the war were counterbalanced by even a greater depression afterward, and where the business men of the city once held prosperity firmly within their grasp they were next confronted by the imminent possibility of complete failure and ruin. Hope alternated with fear in the hearts of these men. The markets fluctuated without apparent cause and kept prices going from bad to worse so that no one knew whether or not, when he retired at night able to hold his head above the current of destruction, he would not be engulfed in the waters of financial ruin when he awoke.

But by the beginning of 1872 so much had been done to alleviate the distress of the country that business was once more on a solid foundation, and men were able to compute in advance the scale of their prices and profits without fear that losses would attend their enterprises. The money market was comparatively stable, and the shortage had long been overcome, although for some time after this condition was bettered the banks had refused to lend money to the many needy borrowers on the ground that there was insufficient currency. This was not exactly true, but the banks were actuated only by their principles of ordinary business caution. Therefore, from this year on, an attempt will be made to treat the manufacturing and commercial history of Cincinnati by periods of approximately ten years in the belief that by taking up the various lines of development in such periods a more consecutive idea of this most important phase of the city's history may be given.

The vital subject of transportation was a matter of continued interest to the manufacturers of Cincinnati, and they, predominating in the Chamber of Commerce, made constant effort through that body toward the betterment of the communication facilities to and from Cincinnati, both in regard to river and railroads; the reduction of freight rates; encouragement of all railroad projects; and also made efforts in behalf of the direct importation of foreign goods to this port, and other equally important questions related to the subject.

The year 1872 saw many things of interest in connection with water and railroad transportation. The event which gave the manufacturers of this city the greatest cause for rejoicing was the beginning of the new work on the Louisville and Portland canal. For many years this had been a subject fraught with the most vital importance to Cincinnatians, for it was the narrowness and shallowness of this canal that had so long hindered river navigation between Cincinnati and points below Louisville. For several years nothing could be done to remedy the defects of the canal, owing to lack of funds. The work has been commenced, but on this account had been abandoned before completion. Petitions had been sent to the national government for assistance, which was granted, and although the work was still partially incomplete, sufficient had been done to

allow the passage of the Mollie Ebert through the canal on February 26, 1872, and river commerce of the city commenced a new life for even the largest boats now found no obstacle at Louisville.

Availing themselves of the facilities afforded them by the government under the act of July 14, 1870, the merchants began doing a large direct importation business with foreign countries, the aggregate value for 1873 showing an increase of 142 per cent over the preceding year, reaching over a half million dollars in value. In the same year, a new and increasing branch of the river trade was opened up by the running of boats to Huntington in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. However, the barge and railroad competition with the steamboats was a check to their importance as a means of transportation. The rates on barges and railroads were exceedingly low, and although the volume of business carried on on the river boats was good it did not show the increase it should have with Cincinnati's improving prosperity, and the new canal at Louisville in operation. A congressional committee was in the city in 1874 to investigate these questions and was put in possession of much valuable information in connection with their inquiries by the Chamber of Commerce. To meet the low rates on freight charged by the railroads it became necessary for the river navigators to lower their rates, and one of the most beneficial results of this competition was the reduction in tolls at the Louisville and Portland canal from 50 cents to 10 cents per ton, and the appearance of many heavy boats began to change the aspect of Cincinnati's river trade. The river transportation business was an old and important one in Cincinnati, and while for some years the volume of the trade, especially in iron, continued good, it was transacted at such increasingly low freight rates on account of the constant keen competition on the part of the railroads that it was evident that the life of river navigation as a commercial affair of magnitude was to be short. The arrivals of steamboats in Cincinnati for the year 1880 were 3,163, a number only slightly in excess of that for 1870, and less than the arrivals for the last two years of the war, and taking into consideration the increase in manufactures and commerce during the decade it can be seen that the steamboat was not holding its own.

In the railroad field, matters were on the upward trend for this period, as can be seen from the consequent reduction in the amount of business done by the steamboats. New lines were being built to tap the resources of the country, and so low was the freight rate possible by this new method of transportation that new schemes were constantly afoot for the construction of railroads. How far the enterprise of railroad engineers and promoters had furthered the development of railroads by 1872, may be seen by this statement appearing in the report of the Chamber of Commerce for that year: "A part of the objectionable features of the charter of the Southern railroad, granted by the legislature of the commonwealth of Kentucky, has been removed, and there is reasonable hope that the remaining legislative obstacles will be taken away in due season. In the meantime, the surveys contemplated by the act of the legislature of that state have been prosecuted, rights of way have been

procured, and preparatory work pushed forward with commendable energy.

"The Cincinnati & Springfield railway, better known as the Dayton Short Line, has been completed after a brief building campaign of singular activity and vigor. The road enters the city over the Cincinnati & Baltimore railway, through Mill Creek valley, and has the joint use of the passenger depot of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and Marietta & Cincinnati railroads. Besides giving an additional road to Dayton, it opens a direct route to New York City over the New York Central, by way of Dayton, Springfield, the Delaware cut-off and Cleveland.

"The great Newport & Cincinnati railroad and wagon bridge over the Ohio has been completed, enabling the roads approaching the river from the south, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway and the roads connecting therewith to make the closest connections, thus furnishing enlarged facilities for through business, both in passengers and freight.

"The Cincinnati & Baltimore railway from Marietta Junction through Mill Creek valley to the city has been completed. * * * More attention has been given of late to the lines of railway running northward from Cincinnati, with a view to the establishment of intimate relations with the system of railroads in Michigan, which during a few years has been making rapid progress in that state."

Other railroads were completed that year, including the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago railroad which made another through line from Cincinnati to Chicago; the Peoria & Rock Island railroad, which connected with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad to make another through line of rail communication from Cincinnati to the Mississippi river. The Cincinnati & Terre Haute railroad was in process of construction, the purpose of which was to connect this city with the rich coal fields of the Terre Haute region. Still other roads were contemplated or in the process of construction, and the whole country was being covered with a network of railroads which were to open the vast agricultural resources of the inlying districts, and make the transportation of manufactured products, and the products of the mines easy and inexpensive. Remote regions of the country were to be reached and developed which never would have been by river transportation, and the very fact that such a large part of the country was to be touched by the railroads alone made the doom of the steamboats certain, for the volume of the railroad freight was so much greater than that of the rivers that the latter could never hope to stand the competition..

The pet project of the Cincinnatians was the construction of the Cincinnati & Southern railroad between this city and Chattanooga. As has been noted, this road was seen in the light of all its advantages for many years before it was finally started. Then when a beginning was finally made of this city owned road the state of Kentucky, fearing that Louisville would suffer, placed so many hindrances in the way of its construction, that the patience of the merchants of the city was well nigh exhausted and their diplomacy at an end. Finally, however, much was done to remedy the defects in the charter, and work was commenced in earnest. Two years later

the contracts for three-quarters of the construction were awarded at advantageous prices, and the first train made a journey from Cincinnati to Chattanooga over the road in the year 1880.

The construction of railroads was considerably checked in 1874 and 1875 by the financial panic and suspension of the banks in the first mentioned year, and the consequent retrenchment in the next commercial year caused a rather undue caution in expenditures, and for a short time dampened the ardor of railroad promoters. This retardation was short-lived, however, and soon new roads were in process of construction with all the ardor and speed which had at first characterized the business. It was necessary to the interests of these budding enterprises that the maximum amount of freight possible should be carried by them, but it was at the same time vital that the freight rates should be high enough to insure the profits that were at first so important to the business. Therefore, while some leading railway men may have thought it was to the interest of the railroads to lower the freight rates sufficiently to crowd out river transportation, they could not at this early date force the issue with the steamboats in a rate war. First, the railroads must gather strength for a long and sustained siege of almost no profit which would come with the attempt to cripple river trade. This resulted about 1880 in almost a complete lack of rate competition, and created a good deal of discontent among shippers, who were of the opinion that instead of competition becoming neutralized, the water and rail transportation should hold mutual checks upon each other. Advanced railroad men now admit that the destruction of river traffic by rate cutting was an economic blunder.

During this decade great interest was manifested on the part of the manufacturers of the city in the various industrial expositions held here. Through the Chamber of Commerce they combined with the Mechanics' Institute in helping to make the annual exposition a success, contributing annually in a very generous manner. The first of these expositions was held in 1870, and "made discoveries, in relation to our varied industries, that gave our own manufacturers more enlarged views of their capabilities. The second effort revealed the manufacturing forces laboring with new aspirations and fresh hopes. These efforts accelerated the circulation of the whole business body." These expositions were held annually and each succeeding one took on a greater degree of variety and richness. It was very fitting that Cincinnati should hold such expositions for the benefit of her own citizens and those of others, for it was a city of exceptional character in regard to the number of manufacturing interest centered in it. These expositions were of untold value to the business men as they were visited by about a half a million people, most of whom came from adjacent states, but many from all parts of the country.

Perhaps the quickest way to estimate the progress made in Cincinnati, in the decade between 1870 and 1880, in its commercial and manufacturing life is to give in tabular form the exports from Cincinnati in both years as regards a few of the most important commodities. The following table, compiled from available data, may serve this end:

Exports from Cincinnati	1870	1880
Boots and Shoes (cases)	17,698	157,577
Beef (bbls.)	15,548	*4,463,000
Coal (bushels)	.....	10,037,168
Corn (bushels)	600,000	1,730,282
Cotton (bales)	148,034	308,616
Flour (bbls.)	576,677	563,564
Furniture (packages)	102,101	160,234
Hogs (head)	47,534	245,773
Hogs (products)	.....	*120,000,000
Iron, pig (tons)	20,712	205,234
Iron and Steel (pieces)	191,538	206,732
Iron and Steel (bundles)	49,786	114,933
Wheat (bushels)	806,775	3,799,166
Whiskey (bbls.)	441,820	456,403

* Pounds.

The next decade opened with Cincinnati looking forward on great commercial possibilities. Up to this time the city had been comparatively neglected by the builders of long through line railroads, and its growth had been naturally retarded to a large extent. Now, however, that there were railroads being built to connect the north with the south, Cincinnati received a powerful stimulus to its development. She was the pivotal point of all the through north and south lines, then three in number, and the conditions which had been so unsatisfactory in regard to transportation, were now completely changed to the inestimable benefit of the manufacturing interests of the city.

Manufacturing was going on with singular activity, the return to specie payment and the consequent relief from inflated values, which had so abnormally unsettled conditions and unstabilized values, enabling business men to proceed with their work with the greatest security. A desire for fair prices and wages seemed to actuate all alike, and a spirit of economical management was apparent where before careless extravagance had been the rule. Unfortunately, the following year, 1882, was overshadowed by a partial crop failure in the north and south. The result was that many jobbers were forced to carry their customers over until the following year, and the subsequent careful investigation of all customers caused sales to be diminished, especially in the clothing, dry goods, and boot and shoe interests. Aside from these three departments, the manufacturers of the city were nearly all busy during the year, and taken as a whole the industrial forces accomplished a greater amount than in the preceding year.

Toward the end of the next year the lowest prices that had prevailed in many commodities in a long time occurred. No reason could be given for this, and a feeling of apprehension on the part of the manufacturers became manifest during the last half of the year and a spirit of waiting to find out what the development of events would bring forth. There was not a single exception in the decline of the price of commodities, and yet the movement was not accom-

panied by a panic. It was more in the nature of a careful retrenchment on the part of capital. Keen competition with other cities was complained of by several business men, and this also helped to reduce profits, and cause them to take precautions. The year closed with an almost unprecedented depression in business circles, but Cincinnati felt this less than other cities, due mainly to the solidity of its manufacturing establishments, and particularly to the unusual activity at the beginning of the year, the profits of which carried them over the period of weakness in the markets. The pig iron business of the city continued to show an increase in spite of the almost universal decrease in other branches, accounted for by the unusual demand by outside markets for that product.

Although the aggregate manufactures reached a total value of slightly more than the preceding year, the year 1883 did not show that improvement which it should, and in the following year there was a decided shrinkage in almost all departments of business. Capitalists did not care to increase their investments in manufactures, and there was a large amount of building in the city during the year. A decline in the prices of raw materials, "accumulations of manufactured articles, growing doubt as to the future, economical tendencies on the part of people generally, and extraordinary competition, the general disposition of producers was to retard operations," and a considerable trouble experienced early in the year with the laboring classes, especially with those employed by the manufacturers of stoves, cigars, and boots and shoes, were the causes of the decline in profits and value of production for the year.

This general depression lasted throughout the year 1884, and the same conditions of doubt, careful management, caution, poor demand, and a general shrinkage in prices resulted in materially affecting aggregate results. Added to these other causes, the presidential campaign came in this year, and as the outcome was uncertain, and the results feared by many manufacturers, it was still another cause for depression. Toward the close of the year, however, the dawn of better conditions made itself apparent in a disposition to view the coming year with expectations for a materially improved business. The labor troubles which had endured for a long time were at last brought to an end, and the enforced period of inactivity for workers and manufacturers alike made them all the more eager to find what was to be in store for them with the improved conditions which they felt were upon them.

Although some were slow to recognize the new era that was upon the country, it was undeniable that, whether the return to the plane of former prosperity should be fast or slow, the city had entered upon better times. And these better times came in spite of a general decline in prices for the year, but this decline was accompanied by an abundance of money, renewed faith in the markets on the part of the manufacturers, satisfactory understandings between capital and labor, and a general impression that since production was being carried on at the lowest possible prices to insure to the workers a living wage, a period of unequalled prosperity would come over the country. The profits were still slender, owing to the competition and the good demand on the part of customers, but on the

whole the year may be counted as successful to a great extent, and was marked by very few business failures.

The upward trend of business interest continued during the next year, and Cincinnati began to feel the benefits that accrued from its central location, and the unusually good transportation facilities with which its manufacturing interests were favored. During the year there was an unusually large amount of freight business on all roads, at times fear being expressed that the capacity of the roads was not sufficient to meet the demands of commerce. There was a plenty of money, and as a low rate of interest prevailed, the customers were enabled to pay their bills promptly. This in turn encouraged the jobbers to buy freely of new stocks, and the manufacturing establishments showed a good legitimate growth in almost all lines, only a few reporting a diminution, and the great majority showing a substantial increase. Prices in some departments were slightly better, but it was generally conceded that with the low rates on importing raw materials and for the exportation of the finished products, as low taxes as could with consistency prevail, and all reasonable facilities for the cheap production of manufactures, low prices must endure. This induced a stability of economic conditions that was unequalled in any other city in the Union, and the profits of the producers came from a low profit on a large amount rather than from any "wildcat" scheme which was bound to breed discontent both among consumers and among the laborers.

Prices ruled higher during the next year, due to the partial shortage in crops all over the country, brought on by the long protracted dry season. This shortage was felt in all branches of business, and the volume of trade for the year fell short of that done the preceding year, although the advanced prices made up for this deficit. The production of the country was now on so vast a scale that there was much more difficulty to find a market than in years gone by, and it was the general feeling that only in foreign markets could the surplus of this country be properly disposed of. Supply and demand had a direct bearing upon each other, having a regulating effect on prices, the high prices and feverish conditions of the old speculative days apparently gone forever. The territory covered in the sale of manufactured products was increasing every year, and the foundations were being laid for the development of trade with foreign countries, and especially was it urged that great opportunities for the future of Cincinnati lay in opening up trade relations with Central and South America. In 1888, feeling that a settled character had been given business and industry by the events of the past few years, the Industrial exposition was revived, and was opened on the Fourth of July "by a great daylight procession, much of it illustrative of the early history of the country and its wonderful progress." The exposition was a great success, and people from all over the country thronged Cincinnati, and the city undoubtedly derived much benenfit from it.

Toward the end of the decade it became apparent that Cincinnati had been slow to make inducements to manufacturers to come to this city. In other localities many were the offers made to such enterprises of free land, exemption from taxation, and an unparal-

leled demand for their particular products. This resulted in an outward flow of manufacturing industries from Cincinnati and in the loss of many millions of dollars annually in capital and production. This was met by an increase in the remaining industries and the aggregate was still larger than it had been in years before, but it was nevertheless true that opportunities for the betterment of the city had been overlooked. The fact that railways were the most important factor of the time in aiding the development of a city's industry did not seem to be fully appreciated by Cincinnatians, and, although the city was constructing the Cincinnati Southern railroad for the very special purpose of giving the manufactured products an outlet to the south, it was certain that no sufficient encouragement had been given to the various railroad builders of the country to construct roads through Cincinnati. It was apparent that something had to be done, and the best indicator that we have that the city was not progressing as could be desired was the population reports, which in 1880 gave to the city a population of 255,139, as compared to 296,908 in 1890, a smaller per cent of increase than was noted in many other cities during the same period of time. But what progress had been made can best be estimated from the industrial figures of the city, because the manufacturing interests were so essentially connected with the life of Cincinnati that they reflected all the phases of its progress. In the following table, taken from the report of the Chamber of Commerce, is shown the difference between the year 1880 and 1890 in Cincinnati, as regards the number of manufacturing establishments, cash capital invested, value of real estate occupied, number of hands employed, and the value of production.

Year Ending	Number of Estab.	Cash Capital Invested	Value of Real Estate Occupied	Number of Hands	Value of Production
Jan. 1, 1881..	5,450	$ 67,651,552	$40,096,458	80,839	$163,351,497
July 1, 1890..	*8,667	*106,599,037	*65,982,264	*115,944	*236,162,060

* Comprising also Covington, Newport and industries in Hamilton county legitimately belonging to Cincinnati.

As has been seen, Cincinnati did not do much during these ten years of its history to further the building of railroads to Cincinnati. The only railroad which seemed to interest the city was the Cincinnati Southern, and in the first year of the decade this road was in remunerative operation. New railroads were being constantly built to give an outlet to all parts of the south, these roads concentrated in Knoxville, and Cincinnati was the logical point for transportation to touch on the way north from that point. But this one railroad so completely held the attention of the city that practically no effort was made on the part of business men to induce through lines to come to Cincinnati, with the inevitable result that in ten years' time they began to feel themselves in a backwater of commercial life in which there was danger of an ultimate stagnation of industrial enterprise.

There was, early in the decade, a through freight rate war on the big lines that reduced rates to a very low point, but this war did not affect conditions locally except only as they were directly connected with through business. The river business, however, suffered much from this rate war, and, combined with a number of bad years for navigation, low water and much ice, the importance of the river became increasingly less as a means of transportation, practically the only class of trade done by the steamboats being coal, pig iron, and some other heavy freight.

In the next year the rate war between the trunk lines became so violent that a state of utmost demoralization was precipitated. Tariffs were entirely ignored and shippers were absolutely in control of the rate situation, but so little confidence could be placed in the tariffs that ultimate harm followed in the wake of the war for the merchants and manufacturers, and the policy was seen to be little better than suicide for the railroads. Meat was carried from Cincinnati to New York for as low as 10 cents per hundred pounds.

Much was done during the next years to strengthen the position of Cincinnati as the center of through north and south transportation, while little material improvement was made as far as the building of railroads from east to west. At this time arrangements were made for the rapid carrying of perishable goods and fruit especially landing at New Orleans from that city to Cincinnati and other cities in cars with the most improved methods of preservation for the contents, and this was expected to increase the traffic over the Cincinnati Southern railroad and enlarge the revenue accruing to this city. By the year 1890 it became apparent that the better understanding of railroad management had resulted in more equitable rates, and the solidification of many of the smaller roads into large systems, and the disposition generally of the various railroad interests to come to a better understanding with each other, served to put rail transportation in the position it deserved to occupy, as the great medium for commercial prosperity.

The period of ten years which followed the decade just treated, was one of the greatest prosperity for the manufacturers and merchants of Cincinnati. The opening year, 1891, was one of the most satisfactory experienced in a long time, and showed that the industrial and commercial interests were advancing steadily, through no inflation but rather by natural growth augmented by a better spirit of co-operation between the business men than any that had previously characterized their relations towards each other. They united to obtain the most favorable freight rates for themselves, and also to encourage a trade with foreign countries, realizing that while Cincinnati had always depended more on local conditions of trade than exterior conditions, there were vast benefits to be derived from advertising the advantages of their city in the more remote regions of the world. Unlimited supplies of cheap fuel for manufacturing purposes were of great value to the city, and, in fact, this was of such prime importance that many manufacturing enterprises were attracted to Cincinnati for that reason alone. This cheap coal also was of great importance to the laboring classes who used

it in their homes, making it possible for them to save as great an amount of their wage as they could have in other cities even though they were to receive higher pay, and this of course, made for contentment of the laborers and an uninterrupted production. In the Government Census it appeared at this time that there was a very large increase in the number of manufacturing establishments located within the corporate limits of the city, showing that the manufacturers realized the advantages of foreign trade, and were developing a more comprehensive manufacturing department to meet the new demands made upon them. It was also noticeable that the average wages paid to the employees were higher, not only actually but relatively. This was accounted for by the fact that more men and fewer children and women were being employed, and the quality of the products was such that it required a more skilled class of workers than formerly. The year 1893 saw a monetary panic in the country, and Cincinnati business suffered with that of other cities. In the first months of the year there was an exceptionally active operation in manufacturing and commercial interests, but when the stringency in money matters became felt, there was a decided let down in the volume of business done, and much of the labor was laid off. The merchandise on hand flooded the drooping market, men bought with reluctance, and there was a marked falling off in prices. But so solid was the foundation of the business interests of the city, and especially the banks, that there were no failures among them, and only a few among the manufacturers. The aggregate business of the year fell only slightly below that of the preceding year, being estimated at a ten per cent decrease, a much slighter reduction than was felt in most other sections of the country. This panic was felt less by the citizens of Cincinnati than by those of other cities, because the average wealth of her people was more than fifty per cent higher than the average for the entire country, being, in fact, relatively the wealthiest city in the United States. The manufactories continued to produce heavily, and this, a prevalent condition throughout the country, contributed largely to the panic, because production was going on at a faster rate than the demand warranted.

The recovery of the business world from the effects of this financial panic was slow, and the manufacturing branch of the city's commerce continued to be depressed throughout 1894, although some improvement could be noted toward the end of the year. The total production for the year was much larger than in 1893, but the aggregate valuation showed a decrease of about eight per cent. The next year was still below the expectations of producers, who had expected a complete recovery from the panic in that year. There was, on the whole, an increase in the volume of business done, but the prices ruled low and the profits were small. The most satisfactory improvement during the year was shown in the boot and shoe business, the sales indicating a gain of twelve per cent over the preceding year, totaling $12,580,000, while the whiskey trade showed the greatest loss for the year, the volume of business falling thirty per cent below that of 1894. In 1896, the questions involved in the presidential campaign, especially with regard to the financial con-

dition of the country, produced a feeling of commercial uncertainty which caused buyers all over the country to exercise undue caution, and the manufactures were therefore curtailed. The reports of the manufacturing establishments of the city for the year showed that only ten per cent had increased their output, while sixty per cent of them had decreased, and thirty per cent showed no apparent change. The net decrease was about five per cent, the aggregate value of all products reaching $225,000,000. This was, of course, a discouraging situation for the manufacturers to face, but when it was taken into consideration that Cincinnati was in a much better state than the other large manufacturing cities, it could not but be admitted that they were fortunate to be so well situated as regarded cheap transportation, fuel, and raw materials, which made it possible for them to meet the competition of other manufacturers without incurring the losses endured by their competitors. In 1897, the long looked for improvement in industrial and financial conditions made itself felt, and the returns of the manufacturing interests were most favorable in comparison with other years. The increase in value of the products manufactured in Cincinnati for the year was twelve per cent, some lines of business increasing the value of their output as high as twenty-five per cent. The estimated valuation placed upon the year's production was $250,000,000, an increase of $25,000,000 of the year before, and an amount surpassed by only one year, 1892, when the value of the output was $255,000,000. The money situation was much better in this year, also, bank exchanges being seven per cent higher, and this gave increased confidence to manufacturers, aiding in the fine showing of the year. As was expected in 1897, the upward trend of industrial activity continued throughout the next year, although the progress of this advancement was not regularly sustained owing to the uncertainties which existed relative to the outcome of the Spanish-American war. Not that any uncertainty existed in the minds of men as to the ultimate outcome, but there was some doubt for a short time as to the international commercial arrangements to be made after the war. While at first there was no little anxiety as to the effect on the monetary situation that the new administration would have, this uneasiness was dispelled by the stability of the money market. The demands of the government for money, supplies, and men were met by the country in a manner to bring credit to all without the confusion and commercial disturbance which usually attends such operations in other countries, and even the special revenue taxes which were imposed to help meet the expenses of the war had no bad effect upon business. Another aid to a good year in a manufacturing way was the excellent crop yield of the country, which was much in advance of the average for the five years just passed. Business failures throughout the country were fewer than in 1897, and the earnings of the railroads were entirely without precedent in the history of the country, the earnings of the principal lines totalling more than $1,000,000,000. This general prosperity was reflected in Cincinnati, and especially in the earnings of the manufacturers, whose output for the year showed a gain of eight per cent, reaching a total of $270,000,000.

"The year 1899 was one of exceptional revival and expansion of industrial operations, attended with remarkable changes in prices of various important commodities, notably so in iron products," says a publication of the day. The foreign trade of American manufacturers was rapidly increasing in magnitude, and the demands of other countries were most encouraging to manufacturers, making it possible for them to produce to the limit of their capacity without fear of oversupplying the local demand, and thus precipitating an unfortunate financial condition such as existed in 1893. Just how great an advancement was made during the year is indicated by the fact that the bank clearings for the year were 36 per cent in excess of the preceding year. There were many less business failures throughout the country, and the earnings of the railroads were increased about ten per cent. Locally, the receipts of pig iron were 60 per cent in excess of the receipts for 1898 in point of quantity, and the value was about two and one-half times that of 1898, Cincinnati doing more business in that product than was transacted by any other city in the country. Prices were much higher in almost all branches of trade, being 9 per cent higher than in the preceding year, and 15 per cent higher than the average for the five years preceding.

The year 1900 equaled 1899 in almost all features of trade, but the check which had inevitably to follow the extraordinary period of business prosperity which had existed for the past two years, came in the early part of this year. Prices, which had been a trifle too high, reacted finally to lower levels, and there was a decline in the production of almost all articles, because the unwarranted high prices had diminished the consumption of many products. The trade with foreign markets continued to improve, and never before had the exports of manufactured goods from Cincinnati so far exceeded the imports. This favorable condition of trade was prevalent in all sections of the country, and an important feature of the trade was the reaching of first place in value of exports by the United States, a position which had hitherto been held by the United Kingdom. The fear that had been manifest in industrial circles that the formation of trusts, which had been carried on to an unusual extent during 1899, would create monopolies, was much allayed by a decrease in this movement to centralize capital, and also by the formation of a number of new companies in various lines of business, the competition of which, it was believed, would prevent the manipulation of prices on the part of the trusts.

It is interesting to make comparisons between the manufacturing operations of 1900 and the years preceding it, and in no way, perhaps, could the progress of the city be shown better during this decade than by an itemized table of values, but it is unnecessary here to go into detail further than to quote a very general statement appearing in the annual report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for the year 1900. "For the year 1870 the estimate of the value of manufactures was $125,000,000. For 1880 the advance was to $155,000,000, and for 1890 to $235,000,000. During the period here indicated, and subsequently, there was a decided decline in prices of products, so that aggregate valuation figures do not re-

flect the relative increase in employment of labor and output of factories. This is notably so since the year 1890.

"Cincinnati excels other localities in this country in quantity of output in various lines of manufactures, and in many others is near to the front. Industries of special prominence include woodworking machinery, machine tools, machinery and engines of every kind, vehicles, soap, metal products of every description, clothing, shoes, leather, harness and saddlery, furniture and office furnishings, distilling and brewing, printing, chemicals, pianos, lumber, pork and beef products, fire-proof safes, tight cooperage, etc.

"The exportation of products of the factories of Cincinnati has been large in recent years, covering a wide range of articles, notably machinery of all kinds, machine tools, soap, oils, pianos, decorative pottery, whiskies, pharmaceutical products, stoves, furniture, office furnishings, etc."

Transportation was much more settled during this decade than at any previous time. The rate wars had ceased, and the improvement of the mechanical equipment of the roads made it possible to convey freight at much lower rates than had been done before. The location of the city in such a central position in the country and on a great river made it possible for products to be distributed from it at lower rates than could be done in any other city, making prices relatively lower in Cincinnati than in other manufacturing cities, which resulted in great good will between laborers and employers, controversies between them rarely disturbing the course of industrial life. In 1891, the subject of prime importance in connection with the transportation problem was that of selling the Cincinnati Southern railroad when the lease expired, but a committee appointed from the Chamber of Commerce made an exhaustive inquiry into the question, and recommended that instead of selling the road a new lessee be found. The value of shipments made over the railroads from Cincinnati in 1891 was estimated at $333,000,000, or an increase of 85 per cent in a period of twenty years. This per cent, however, does not take into consideration the general decrease in prices, and, therefore, to gain a more accurate idea of the quantity of merchandise transported, it must be stated that the average decrease in prices was probably little less than 40 per cent during this period. The river's importance as a commercial highway was waning, but it is significant that while the railroad had usurped nearly all of its business, the quantity of heavy freight for which it was almost exclusively used was far in excess of the total amount transported over it when it was the sole means of conveyance in the entire region of the western states. During the last year of the decade there was little change locally in the railroads except for a few terminal improvements. The tonnage was greatly in excess, in 1900, of that hauled in 1890, but no definite figures as to the amounts for Cincinnati alone are available for this period.

The period between 1901 and 1910 opened with the industrial world still enjoying that prosperity with which the previous decade had closed. Prices were reduced on most articles, the average decrease amounting to perhaps 5 per cent. Foreign trade was still on the increase and the value of exports over imports was increasingly

large, although the total value was slightly below that of 1900. Cincinnati was at this time producing more manufactured goods in proportion to her population than was any other city in the United States, and the aggregate output of the city in 1901 reached a value of $300,000,000, or nearly $1,000 per capita, as the population for Cincinnati was reported in 1900 as 325,902. At this time it became noticeable that less difficulty was experienced by those collecting data on the manufacturing interest of the city in obtaining the desired information, the majority of important establishments having no objections to giving the required figures. In this way, although the returns were far from complete, a rather satisfactory conclusion as to the comparative progress of the city's industry could be reached, a task of great difficulty in years gone by. In 1902, the city experienced the most prosperous year of any up to that time, the volume of its trade and manufactories exceeding that of any previous year, although the valuation placed upon the more important products fell about 7 per cent below that of 1901. This decrease was partly accounted for by the increase in wages, the average rise being 2⅛ per cent in comparison with 1901. Owing to the unusually large imports in the country as a whole, the export trade did not show such an excess. The agricultural products were in excess of any previous year, and as the bank clearings continued to be as substantial as those of 1901, the year was one of great prosperity for the country at large, and this prosperity was reflected in the affairs of Cincinnati business men, the value of manufactures for the year being $315,000,000, and the value of all commodities received, $545,000,000. The most important gains in the last few years in industrial operations were made in leather, boots and shoes, soap, harness and saddlery, machinery, vehicles, furniture and office furnishings, clothing and groceries, while the pig iron received and the sales of local dealers for direct shipment increased 118 per cent in five years.

The year 1903 was quite generally satisfactory for Cincinnati from the viewpoint of the manufacturers, and the best indication that they were prospering was in the large amount of building that was being done at this time. Added to this there was an important extension in the electric interurban system, which materially bettered transportation to districts immediately in the vicinity of Cincinnati. The volume of business done by the manufacturers was comparatively large, and especially was this true in the important branches such as machinery and the other well known classes of manufactured products of Cincinnati. However, along with this increase shown by many industries, there was a corresponding decrease in others, while many showed no change whatever, making the total valuation placed upon the year's production about the same as for the preceding year, $315,000,000. The next year, 1904, showed the city to be keeping pace with the good business conditions which were prevalent all over the country at the time. A good showing was made by almost all departments of the manufacturing business, and some of the more important ones especially showed marked improvement. Transportation facilities were being greatly improved around Cincinnati at the time, and it was agitated freely that the Ohio river should receive some attention so that it might

In 1915 an X-Ray room was installed by Dr. R. D. Spencer and the late Dr. Robert M. Shannon.

Most of the rooms were furnished by individuals as memorials, so are especially attractive, the donors being Mrs. Augusta I. Boal, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mr. James R. Duncan, Piqua lodge, No. 523, B. P. O. E., Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Flesh, Mrs. W. H. Geyer, Mrs. John C. Geyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hance, Mrs. Frances E. Nelson, Mrs. John S. Patterson, Miss Harriet Statler, Mrs. S. B. Warren, Mrs. M. E. Barber, Mr. W. K. Boal, St. Paul's Evangelical church, Ladies' Aid Societies of the Presbyterian and Greene Street M. E. churches. The physicians of Piqua furnished the operating room. Many of the rooms are in memory of men and women whose names meant much to the history of Piqua, such as Mrs. Mary Langdon Young, Mr. J. C. Geyer, Mr. J. S. Patterson, Mrs. Catherine Atkinson Brooks, and others, and a pathological library in memory of Mrs. Thayer. Legacies have also been received from E. R. Farrington, Elizabeth S. Young, Sarah A. Gray, George A. Brooks, Mrs. John Keyt, Daniel Spencer, Robert Patterson and Allen D. Hance. Miss Mary Collins Melville was the first superintendent, being succeeded by Miss Elizabeth L. Hatfield, R. N., and she in turn by Miss Dessa Shaw, R. N., the present superintendent, a graduate of the Harrisburg hospital and a registered Red Cross nurse, who assumed the position in 1912. In 1908, during Miss Hatfield's administration, the Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses was established, and it has been most successful. At first the course was for three years, but in 1916, a four-year course was organized through affiliation with the General hospital in Cincinnati, the nurses completing the course there. October 31, 1911, through the generosity of General W. P. Orr, a most attractive Nurses' Home was turned over to the Trustees. Built and given in memory of General Orr's wife, Mrs. Frances Meilly Orr, a woman of remarkable character, it is a beautiful building, conforming to the architecture of the hospital and situated to the west of it on the spacious grounds with accommodations for fifteen nurses. The complete equipment of the steam laundry was the gift of the Women's Auxiliary Board. Founded and maintained for the benefit of all classes, the hospital is managed by a Board of Trustees, composed of twelve citizens of Piqua, assisted by a Woman's Auxiliary board.

The number of cases treated at the hospital the first year was 167, while during 1918-1919, the number was over 700.

The first officers and trustees included Gen. Wm. P. Orr, president; John H. Young, vice president; Henry Flesh, treasurer; George M. Peffer, secretary; board of trustees: Gen. Wm. P. Orr, John H. Young, Henry Flesh, George H. Rundle, Robert C. Patterson, James R. Duncan, W. K. Boal, Daniel Spencer, George A. Brooks, Walter D. Jones, W. A. Snyder, Frank Lange, C. L. Wood, S. K. Statler, and the Mayor of the city, ex-officio. The Women's Auxiliary—at that time called the Board of Lady Managers—Mrs. Charles E. Stuart, president; Mrs. A. Acton Hall, secretary; Mrs. Kate Y. Leonard, treasurer.

Present officers are: President, C. L. Wood; vice-president, J. R. Duncan; secretary-treasurer, George M. Peffer. Mr. Peffer has

always been secretary, and upon the death of Mr. Henry Flesh, was appointed treasurer also. Messrs. Wood, Duncan, Young, Peffer and Flesh are the present life members of the Board of Trustees. The officers, and members of the boards, Women's Auxiliary, and all who have been connected with the Hospital have given devoted service, and it is an honor to Miami county to have so fine an institution in its midst.

The Flood of 1913

With the shrieks of the drowning, the agonized calls for help of those marooned on their house-tops, or in the trees; with houses lifted bodily from their foundations and pounded back and forth as if the elements were playing battle-dore and shuttlecock; with rain and bitter winds; with black nights that struck terror to the staunchest heart, the 1913 flood will go down in history as the most terrible calamity of Piqua.

Yet it brought forth marvelous heroism, men and women looked into the face of death unflinching, and gave up their lives to save others. More gave of themselves unstintingly, working day and night until exhausted to answer the pathetic appeals that rang out unceasingly over the dark waters

After it was all over, men and women returned to what was left of their homes, dug out the mud, cleaned and scrubbed, and began anew the battle of life. The waters came suddenly, swiftly, and with so little warning, that few were in the least prepared, many refusing to believe, even when told of the danger, an awful tragedy resulted, with fifty lives snuffed out like candle flame upon a windy night.

Those in the lower districts of Piqua, Shawnee, East Piqua and Rossville, who lived in two story houses, fled upstairs, and then, as the waters followed them, they worked frantically with pocket-knives, curtain poles, nails, anything that they could lay their hands on, to force a hole in the roof, and laboriously pulled each other up to supposed safety, only to have the whole house wrenched from its foundations and float down the river, crashing its way through all kinds of wreckage to, in many cases, be dashed to pieces at the bridges, in plain sight of friends helpless to rescue them because of the rush of the mad waters.

Many remained on the roofs of houses or in trees for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, one family perched on its roof for three days before rescuers could get to them. An old man, living in Rossville, hung in a tree sixty hours, keeping up his spirits the entire time with hymns and prayers and calls for help, was finally rescued by the magnificent heroism of Clarence White, a moulder, whose battle with the waters at a point threatening certain destruction, and where no one else had dared to launch a boat, was watched and cheered by crowds along the shores.

Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913, dawned in Piqua dark and forbidding. Rain had fallen on Saturday, and it rained practically all day Sunday, with high winds and rain in the afternoon. Early Monday morning, the 24th, the rain fell in torrents, and with it came terrific winds that ripped the shutters from their fastenings

and blew trees about as if they were twigs. The evening papers said the river was booming, and had gone above the nine-foot stage as a result of the rain. "But," they added, "no fear of flood is entertained just now."

So the residents of Rossville began leisurely to move their household goods to safety, but they and those in Shawnee and East Piqua were not particularly disturbed. There had been floods before, but they had never done a great amount of damage and people west of the river did not give a moment's thought to the possibility of the main part of town being flooded, but on that fatal evening went down curiously to view the high water, and some of these sight-seers were caught near the levee in East Piqua when it broke, and in the terrible rush of waters, in a moment their lives were blotted out without even the chance for prayer.

Late Monday night when it was found the levee in northeast Piqua was weakening, police and firemen were hurried to the scene, and the riot call was sounded to warn residents in that district. But as one small break was mended, another developed and suddenly the entire wall went down, and the enormous volume of water plunged over, carrying men, women, children, houses, everything before it, in one terrible unrecognizable mass. Men with automobiles and every kind of vehicles, and on foot with ropes and lanterns that had been on hand and five boats had been sent in from the pump house to help those they could to safety. Many who had been offered help refused to leave their homes, so sure were they of their safety, a number of these were drowned, and others were rescued only after unutterable suffering and privation.

The death of Mrs. Louise Hohendorf was particularly sad. She with her family lived at the corner of New and Harrison streets. Five of her nine children were with her and after the water reached the second story, at break of day on Tuesday morning, Dick Morrow and Clarence Hauck came for them in a big boat. The current was so strong that the boat rocked from side to side and soon filled with water, and went from under them before they had gone 100 yards.

Each of them grasped a little pear tree, but Mrs. Hohendorf, who had died in the boat. A man on a nearby roof threw out a rope fastened to a second story window and pulled each one in while they clung to a water spout. Five hours they spent in the tree and all night long the rain poured and thunder and lightning added to the agony. And a day and a night was spent in that house before they were rescued by Mr. Emmett Brush and Mr. Parsons.

The telephone girls saved many lives in Shawnee; while the waters were rising, they stuck to their posts and transmitted the frantic calls for help that came over the wires to police headquarters, and men were sent in boats to the rescue, who would otherwise not have known where they were most needed.

One of the first to give his life in the black waters of the flood was Mr. C. B. Jamison, a prominent lawyer and representative Piqua man. Although he had a wife and three children, his own home was beyond the water and he thought them safe, so at the first call for help he went, and with Mr. F. M. Sage, securing a

boat that black Monday night, went about saving all he could. In an attempt to save a three-year-old child, and a woman, he gave up his life. After he and Mr. Sage got them into the boat, an oar broke and the boat became unmanageable. Another boat came to their rescue, but the first boat was overturned in the current, throwing Mr. Jamison on the outer side of it and on the other side of a tree. Mr. Sage managed to grasp the tree, but Mr. Jamison was carried on down with the terrible rush of waters. For days after the flood had receded, devoted friends searched for his body but it was not until March 29th, that Madison Dye, Dr. W. N. Unkefer and Mr. Alvah W. DeWeese discovered it, covered with mud and with only one elbow exposed, the searchers were attracted to it by the glistening of his Masonic ring.

Many were the thrilling rescues; heroes were discovered in this time of stress when men's souls were bared to the lime light and there was no place for craven who thought of self.

Of the many heroes, the names of Richard Bateman and Clarence White stand first on the list, while others are Mr. Clark B. Jamison and Mr. T. M. Sage already mentioned, Dr. John L. Crawford, Mr. Edward Pearsons, Emmett Brush, Louis and Edward Neth, George Brucker, John Wagner, Henry Bertling. Police under Chief Price and firemen under Chief Caufield also did heroic work. Dr. L. S. Trowbridge and Miss Marie Penny, a nurse at Memorial hospital, earned undying fame by allowing themselves to be drawn across the turbulent waters from the wrecked Pennsylvania Railroad bridge to Shawnee in a pulley swing suspended on a cable to attend the sick over there who could not otherwise be reached, as all communication was cut off with the people west of the river. As the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge was washed out at the east end Dr. Trowbridge went over first, then the nurse who won encomiums of praise for her bravery and splendid service.

Mr. Richard Bateman was afterwards given the Carnegie medal for saving at least 100 lives. He had been a river watchman practically all his life at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and had been in many floods but the one in Piqua was the worst he had ever seen. He was fifty-seven years old, yet he rowed his boat through water running thirty miles or more and through driftwood, roofs, houses, parts of bridges, etc., and the almost superhuman strength he displayed was beyond comprehension. Clarence White was equally heroic, working two days and a night without food or rest, in the dangerous Rossville vicinity, saving at least 60 men. Both were cheered by thousands on the banks.

To add to the terrors of the days and nights of rain and cold and darkness constant rumors of the breaking of the Lewistown Reservoir reached this city. These continued for almost seventy-two hours and kept the people in a state of panic. With all of eastern Piqua flooded, should another volume of water come from the west, they felt the town would be wiped out completely. Night after night those who could get there, spent on the western hills, the rumors seeming so authentic that Wednesday night, March 26, the Mayor receiving word that the Reservoir had broken, warned the people to take to the hills. Another night when fears had been

somewhat allayed, a modern Paul Revere on foot with a lantern rushed through the street, throwing open doors of houses, and yelling for the people to flee for their lives, that the Reservoir had broken. And the same frantic scenes were repeated.

But the Reservoir did not break. The great volume of water filled the bank to the breaking point, and although the outlet at the bulkhead was opened to the limit, the level of the water could not be held below the danger point. At the worst the water ran four feet deep over the waste weir during the afternoon of March 25, 700 feet of the low bank north of Lakeview went down, but as the pressure of water there was low, no particular damage resulted.

The heroic work of the residents of that section, the County commissioners, and a detail from the National guards patrolling the banks and working night and day saved the situation. Drift logs in great number were obtained and placed on end inside the embankment, and sacks of sand were laid against them. This was done at a weak place at Russell's Point where the waves were dashing over the embankment for a distance of 70 feet. Of the thirty-five men who worked to save the situation three were ministers.

The highest water previously known in Piqua was 41½ inches in 1898, and in this flood of 1913 it rose to 180½ inches, 11 feet and 7 inches higher than on any previous record. The Shawnee bridge was washed out, the Rossville bridge was impassable and the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge east end was gone. The water began to fall about 1 p. m. Tuesday, March 25th, and relief measures were at once begun. In the main part of town the streets had been flooded to Downing street and in some cases to Caldwell on the west. Around the City hall and Hotel Plaza (now Hotel Favorite) people could get around only in boats. The streets were black, many houses with only basements flooded were without heat or light as the electric light plant was flooded, and although the gas company kept going, numbers of meters were under water in the homes. On North Main street people were being taken from the second floors of their homes. The City building was abandoned as it was flooded 5 feet deep and police headquarters established in Masonic hall. All traction lines were crippled and were unable to run in or out of the city. The newspaper offices were flooded but in spite of the fact that its machinery was all under water, all paper ruined, The Piqua Daily Call got out a tiny sheet about 8x10 inches on Wednesday, March 26th, by obtaining job stock from Magee Bros. and W. F. Caldwell's Printing Establishment, and printing it on a small press at Magee Bros.

Relief headquarters were at once established at the Young Men's Christian association, the Business Men's association, the Y. M. C. A. and citizens generally co-operating. Company C, Ohio National Guard of Piqua and Company A, of Covington, patrolled the streets under the direction of the city authorities, placing the city practically under martial law. Piqua was cut off from the outside world, no mail was received or sent for days. All telegraph and many telephone wires were down. North and South the C., H. & D. (now B. & O.), was crippled—the washout from Sidney to Dayton being almost complete. Bridges and tracks were down on

both railroads and no trains running, the only possible means of communication being a freight engine to Bradford where one could telegraph.

H. E. Culbertson, in charge of the Pennsylvania railroad elevation, gave invaluable service at a most critical time when he placed at the service of the relief committee the only two available engines in the Piqua yards, and he and J. T. Nielson made a trip to Bradford and thence to Union City which resulted in two carloads of provisions being sent here from Union City and Winchester, Indiana.

Prof. George C. Dietrich, superintendent of the Piqua Public schools, came home from an Eastern trip and with difficulty reached Shawnee but could get no further. So he took charge of affairs on that side of the river, and farmers north and east of Piqua supplied Rossville, Shawnee and East Piqua with food.

Citizens rallied to the assistance of the unfortunates in splendid fashion opening their homes, dividing their provisions and their clothes. Relief work was carried on in a most approved and businesslike way. All kinds of garments were brought to the Young Men's Christian association, where the most prominent women of the city, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Fordyce, of the Associated Charities, remained day after day, sorting, arranging and giving out the necessities of life to those who had lost all. Harry J. Martin, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was chairman of the Relief committee and John T. Nielson of the Executive committee and later J. T. Jackson of the Red Cross came with a staff of workers to assist in rehabilitation work.

The receding of the waters disclosed a desolation so complete, so heart-rending, that it seemed impossible to believe it could ever be remedied. But the heroism with which men and women met death, now was shown in their learning how to live, and in an incredibly short time the devastated districts began again to be habitable. March 29th brought another company of soldiers to guard the districts, Mayor Smith with Company M, Second O. N. G., with 39 men and two officers, and were placed in Shawnee, Rossville and the city proper, and Uncle Sam sent shipments of supplies from the Purchasing Departments of the U. S. Army. Word of Piqua's terrible experience was flashed over the United States and even Europe and assistance came from many directions. Governor James M. Cox sent representatives and then came himself to investigate Piqua's needs.

Of countless deeds of heroism and good works, it is impossible to tell. Factories gave men and teams to go into the wrecked districts to help clean up the mud and debris, the president and other officers working in hip boots, side by side with their humblest employees, and this was the spirit which prevailed throughout, and enabled those who suffered so cruelly to win out of the darkness of death and destruction into the light of life renewed and hope triumphant. As a local poet put it

"For Piqua, risen from ashes,
Shall rise from water's strife;
By fire and flood's baptism
She proves her right to life."

Piqua Chapter of the American Red Cross. On Registration day, June 5, 1917, after a patriotic demonstration in honor of 1,423 of the young men of the city, who had enrolled for their country's service, a most representative and intensely interested company of people met in Greene Street M. E. church and organized the Piqua Chapter of the American Red Cross. J. L. Black presided and Henry Kampf was secretary of the temporary organization.

At first only the corporate limits of Piqua or Washington township were included in the Chapter, but September 1, 1918, the boundary was changed, and Brown, Spring Creek, and Newberry townships added, thus adding four Branches, Covington, Bradford, Lena and Fletcher. At the organization meeting J. B. Wilkinson was elected chairman, Rev. J. F. Cogan vice-chairman, F. P. Irvin treasurer; Martha H. Wood, secretary, and Mrs. Charles Conroy, assistant secretary; and after a meeting of the directors, an executive committee was appointed consisting of Mr. J. L. Black, Prof. George C. Dietrich, Mrs. Emma Fordyce, Mr. A. D. Hance (since deceased). Mrs. W. H. Allison, A. A. Hall, Henry Kampf, Miss Stella Peffer, W. W. Wood III, and ex-officio, were included the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the newly formed Chapter.

Mrs. August I. Boal generously gave the Chapter the use of a room in the Scott-Slauson block which she owned, for six months, free of rent, and at the end of that time, Chapter headquarters were moved to the Chamber of Commerce.

It is interesting to note that the shipping committee had three chairmen, Mr. W. V. Hayes, general secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., who resigned to become secretary of the War Y. M. C. A. at Wright Field, Dayton, O., Rev.. William H. Allison, rector of St. James Episcopal church, who went overseas as Y. M. C. A. secretary with the American Expeditionary Forces; the third chairman, Mr. J. C. Eley serving for the remainder of the time.

The campaigns of the Nursing Committee, Mrs. W. K. Leonard, chairman, for graduate nurses for the Student Nurse Reserve, resulted in recording 14 graduate nurses, four undergraduates, 12 student and 12 practical nurses, seven having made arrangements for autumn entrance to training schools of their choice. Two of Piqua's nurses were accepted for service, one, the public health nurse, Miss E. LaVerne Gamble, being sent over seas; Miss Irene Hockenberry serving at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Miss Margaret Hunter, who was in training in Columbus, was sent to Camp Sherman during the influenza epidemic. The committee obtained a Red Cross nurse for Piqua during the epidemic, the public health nurse having left for overseas' service.

The Woman's Service League, Mrs. Augusta I. Boal, chairman, which was organized in April, 1917, for the purpose of doing war work, and had done splendid work, soon after the organization of the Piqua Chapter was merged with the Red Cross, Mrs. W. H. Allison was appointed chairman of woman's work, and she was assisted by the executive committee, Mrs. L. M. Flesh, Mrs. C. E. Stuart, Mrs. W. T. Hart, and Mrs. E. A. Todd, and the vestry of St. James Episcopal Church placed the Parish House at the disposal

of the Women's Committee for a Red Cross Workshop, and all work was done there for several months, when because of increasing demands, the departments of hospital garments and supplies, and the yarn were moved to rooms over the Third Savings and Loan Bank, and the Parish House was devoted to surgical dressings. Later a house on North Wayne street was rented, and all the work done under one roof.

Meanwhile Mrs. A. M. Orr, Mrs. Theodore Royer, Mrs. G. M. Peffer, Mrs. J. C. Eley and Mrs. H. D. Hartley were added to the executive committee. Surgical dressings and home nursing classes were organized, Mrs. Allison teaching one, and drives for refugee clothing were held each spring under Mrs. A. A. Hall. The three-hundred dollars raised by the Woman's Service League was used by the Red Cross to purchase the first supply of yarn. Mrs. G. A. Brooks was the superintendent of this department, and she was assisted by Mrs. F. B. Roe, Mrs. Forrest Stickler, Mrs. Harry Brown, secretary, Miss Louise Jones, Mrs. H. D. Hartley, Mrs. P. L. Snorf and Mrs. Helen Reymiller, as well as the room supervisors. The unit system was instituted, the knitters numbered over a thousand, and 5,678 articles—sweaters, helmets, wristlets, socks, mufflers, afghans, trench caps and bed socks—were knitted, filling 18 boxes, and with a valuation of $16,945.50.

Articles to the number of 107,206 were made in the department of surgical dressings, hospital supplies and sewing articles. The women filled every quota assigned, never refusing a single call; layettes for Belgian babies, and other refugee garments, comfort kits for the soldiers, and the assembling and packing of Christmas packets for them, and decorating and selling Red Cross bags, were among other things accomplished, the total value of the women's productions being $39,759.53.

The Home Service Section was first started in January, 1918. In the beginning six families were dealt with, and March, 1919, the number had increased to 169, the secretary, Miss Mary Sawyer, having in that time made 585 calls to the homes of men in the Service, and received 823 visits at the office. Most excellent work in the way of making Red Cross supplies, packing and filling boxes, etc., was done in most, if not all of the factories, the churches and schools, as well as the Branches, of which the chairmen were: Women's Work—Lena and Conover, Mrs. A. J. Brantner; Fletcher, Mrs. J. C. Suber; Covington, Mrs. May Rothermal; Bradford, Mrs. Robert Meyer. Men workers, chairmen—Lena and Conover, Mr. Omer B. Frazier; Fletcher, Dr. J. R. Eichelbarger; Covington, Dr. H. W. Kendall; Bradford, Mr. H. N. Conley.

While devoted women were giving their time daily at the workshops and in their homes to work in the gauze, hospital and refugee garments and supplies, yarn and other comforts for the soldiers, equally devoted men were promoting membership campaigns and War Loans, etc. The first war drive and membership campaign in June, 1917, had an unusual record, in that the entire amount subscribed, $25,000, was paid in full. The first membership campaign brought 2,706 annual members, 510 magazine members, 3 life and 1 patron member, and the next in 1918 brought in 239 magazine

members. Because of the Miami County War Chest, put on with such success in May, 1918, the Chapter did not have another war drive, as through this organization it was not only able to meet its allotment of $18,000, but received as its share of the over-subscription 132 per cent of the allotment, making $23,760. It is well to add here that although some chapters kept a large reserve balance in their treasuries, the Piqua Chapter never did, but patriotically spent the money as it came in for supplies in order to render the greatest service, accepting every quota whether it was for war drives, membership, or chapter production, sometimes not knowing how the money could be obtained to fill the orders, but trusting to the loyal people of the city and townships, and they never trusted in vain, every quota was accepted and met. The grand total of money received by the Piqua Chapter from all sources from June, 1917, to May, 1919, was $61,477.92.

The newspapers rendered inestimable service, the Leader-Dispatch, Call and Press, members of the editorial staffs being on the publicity committee, the Boy Scouts also rendered frequent service, and the ministers of the various denominations helped in all possible ways. Unfortunately, it is entirely impossible to give credit to a large number of those who helped by work or money or both; practically every person in Piqua and the four townships adjoining, did what he or she could to the best of his ability to further the splendid work of the Red Cross.

The children were not behind their elders, for they gave enthusiastic service to Junior Red Cross work, a chapter being organized early in 1918, with all the pupils in the schools organized into Red Cross Auxiliaries. Supt. G. C. Dietrich, chairman, and the principals of the various schools were made chairmen of the branches in their schools. Mrs. Minna McClay was made director of the elementary work, and Miss Lucy Patterson of the high school, Miss Helen D. Hetherington elected secretary-treasurer, and Mr. R. M. Franz placed in charge of the boys' work. Because of the interest of the school children the elementary schools were 100 per cent, and the high school about 60 per cent in membership. A total of $500 was raised, which was largely expended for materials and to meet assessments from the Red Cross society. Time was taken from the regular art periods of school work for the making of articles for the soldiers and Belgians, and in each school members of the Parents' association co-operated gladly with the auxiliaries. Articles made under the direction of the ladies of the Parents' association were: Park avenue, 120; South street, three dozen under garments; 500 pits and shells were collected by the children and sent to Columbus to be used in the making of gas masks; 104 articles were made by the High school girls, and 500 pairs of knitting needles and packing boxes for the Parents' associations were made by the boys of the Manual Training department.

The Piqua chapter was honored by having a Piqua girl in the Red Cross Home Service department at Red Cross headquarters in Paris. Miss Eucebia James spent eleven months overseas in this work. Miss Dessa Shaw, superintendent of the Memorial hospital, and one of the three registered Red Cross nurses in Piqua, was

awarded special chevrons from the National Red Cross Nursing Service for her service at home.

Churches. Piqua might well be called the "City of Churches," with its eighteen churches all well attended. The United Presbyterians, in 1816, were the first denomination to build a log cabin church in Piqua, located at the southeast corner of Downing and Sycamore streets. This was replaced in 1837 by a plain brick church. Twenty years later this building was found too small and plans for a new building started, and the present church on Downing street between Ash and Greene streets was completed in 1858. Before this year the congregation had been known as Associate Reformed Presbyterians. During the World war, their pastor, Rev. Ralph Neale, was granted leave of absence and was in Y. M. C. A. service overseas.

As early as 1807 meetings of the Methodist Episcopal church were held in Piqua at the homes of the early settlers. In 1815 a log church was built on an acre of ground in "Upper Piqua," donated by John Johnston for church and cemetery purposes. The First Methodist Episcopal church in Piqua proper was on Spring street and was built of frame. In 1837 a brick church was put up at the corner of Main and Greene streets. This church has been enlarged as necessity required and is known as the Greene Street church. Rev. John A. Altman is their pastor, and the congregation is increasing to such an extent that a new location for a larger and more modern building is being sought.

Favorite Hill mission is maintained by the Greene Street church.

In 1853, it was decided to introduce a second Methodist church as the Greene Street congregation had so increased. The church was first located below the railroad, on Wayne street, and afterward a frame church was built on West Water street, between Downing and Chestnut, which was destroyed by a tornado, afterwards rebuilt, and finally burned a few years ago. Undaunted by all these misfortunes a fine brick church was erected in 1914 at the southeast corner of Franklin and Ash streets. The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Wynd.

The Presbyterian church on the southeast corner of Caldwell street, is one of the handsome churches of the city, having a rough stone front and good lines of church architecture. It has one of the largest and most faithful congregations in the city, and is quite a contrast to the first place of worship of the Presbyterians in a small brick church built in 1823 in the south end of town on the west side of Wayne between Wood and Sycamore streets. Their second church building was dedicated March 8, 1845. This was the brick church at the southeast corner of Wayne and Ash streets, occupied for 45 years. Rev. E. H. Montgomery is the present pastor.

In January, 1823, St. James Episcopal parish was organized, and for five years church services were held in a log house, at the southwest corner of Wash and Wayne streets, also out at the school house on Colonel Johnston's place. The first church was erected in 1828 on Spring and North streets. This church becoming inconvenient in location a building was erected by the congregation and

consecrated December 1, 1847. This was torn down in 1899 and replaced by the present churchly edifice of rough stone and brick on the same site. Rev. Gideon McNullen was the first rector. Rev. W. H. Allison, rector from 1907 to 1919, was in the Y. M. C. A. service overseas for the duration of the World war. The present rector is Rev. Hayward S. Abelwhite.

Baptists held their first place of worship in a frame building that members of the congregation put up in 1830 near what is now the southwest corner of Harrison and Ash streets. In 1848 a brick church was built on the south side of High street between Wayne and Downing. In 1916 the present modern and convenient structure was erected at the northwest corner of Greene street and Broadway. On completion of this building the Calvary Baptist church congregation, who had been worshipping in their own church on Ash street near Virginia street since 1876 united with them. Rev. A. W. Littrell, the present minister, was granted leave of absence during the World war, and did faithful duty in Y. M. C. A. service, especially during the influenza epidemic at Camp Sherman.

St. Paul's Evangelical church is located on the northwest corner of Greene and Downing streets. In 1840 the present site was purchased and in 1845 a small frame church building was purchased from the Cumberland Presbyterians and moved to this location. October 17, 1846, saw the establishment of the first resident pastor, Rev. T. A. G. Doepken. The present brick church was completed and occupied in 1870. Rev. Paul Gehm has been the pastor from 1912 to the present date.

St. Mary's Catholic church dates back to the year 1839 when services were held in the home of Valentine Butsch by Father Theinpoint of Dayton. In 1843 the Catholics had their first resident priest, and the first church building was erected at the present site on Broadway in 1844. In 1869 the church was greatly enlarged and Sisters' home across the street was erected. In 1897 the present St. Mary's school was erected under Rev. E. P. Hickey and in 1899 the church was practically rebuilt. The present well arranged parsonage was built in 1914 under the direction of Rev. John F. Cogan, the present pastor who came in 1913.

Prior to 1855, all Catholics worshipped in one body in this city, but in that year a separate congregation of the German American of Piqua was established and Rev. Hemsteger was appointed the first pastor. The first St. Boniface church was erected on Adams street and completed the fall of 1855. In 1866 the present large brick edifice was erected at Downing and Miami streets. Rev. Geo. P. Steinlage had charge of St. Boniface from February 14, 1881, until his death which occurred here in 1913. The present pastor is Rev. A. C. Tabke.

The First Christian church in its earliest days occupied a small frame building on Broadway between High and Ash streets, known as "Broadway Chapel," until the present church building was constructed in 1895. Dr. S. F. Newhouse was the first pastor.

The United Brethren also used the "Broadway Chapel" until 1901 when they built a frame church at the northwest corner of Wood and Water streets. In 1908 the present brick church was

built at the corner of Ash and College streets. Rev. C. W. Stephens has been pastor for the last two years.

The Church of Christ was the last to occupy the "Broadway Chapel," and their present brick edifice was built in 1901 at the corner of Broadway and Boone street.

St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran church has always occupied the present site at the corner of Wood and Downing streets. The first structure was of frame, built in 1890, and this was replaced by a brick church completed in 1913. Rev. S. Long has been here since 1916.

The Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church (formerly the German Methodist), at the corner of Wayne and Young streets, was established by Rev. Paul Brodebeck. The original frame church was built in 1866 and 67 and remodelled in 1898. Rev. F. Johannes is the pastor. The First Reformed church, until this year, was called Zion Reformed church. This congregation occupies a frame church on Wayne and Miami streets, built in 1875, but since remodelled. The first pastor was Rev. Rusterholtz.

There are two colored churches, both having very good brick churches, the Cyrene Methodist Episcopal and the Park Avenue Baptist.

The Piqua Public Schools. "To keep the schools abreast of every movement that will make Piqua one of the best cities in the United States in which to live," has been the aim of the Board of Education, the administrative officers and the teachers of the Piqua Public schools. And truly they have made remarkable strides. In 1809, when the first school house was built—a little log structure made possible by the subscriptions of the early citizens of Piqua—near the corner of what is now Main and Union street, Isaac Henderson, who afterward became a prominent physician, was given the position of teacher. Here the youthful Piquads went to school until 1818, when "The Seminary" was erected on the public square, a one-story building, the first teacher being John P. Finley. Piqua was then, and still is, in school district number two.

James DeFrees, Abel Brandon, and Robert Young were elected directors of district No. 2. W. R. Barrington, clerk, and Thomas G. Ward appointed teacher, this being the earliest record of a teacher employed. After 1840 the teachers were paid entirely by the township. The churches and homes also housed many private schools.

Three schools erected about 1845 or 1846, were named according to their relative positions, the North school being between Boone and North streets on the west side of Caldwell; the East school was just south of Ash street on the east side of Harrison street, while near the southwest corner of Wayne and Wood streets stood the South school. The Union School System of 1849 was adopted by vote in 1853, and it was decided to build a Union school, a School board being also elected, on it being W. W. Wood, Wm. Scott, J. D. Holtzerman, J. T. Janvier, Dr. G. V. Dorsey, and W. T. Humphreville.

This high school was finished in 1856, the whole cost of building and grounds being $34,983.80, and A. G. Chambers was first superintendent.

A school for colored children was established in 1854, in the Wesleyan church (where now stands the Cyrene A. M. E. church), but in 1872 a school was built for them at the northwest corner of College and Boone streets, and used until August 1, 1885. After that time, the colored children were allowed to attend the regular schools.

The Park Avenue school was built in 1874 at the northeast corner of Park avenue and Broadway, this taking the place of the old "North school" on Caldwell street; it being sold and torn down. The Spring Street school was originally the home of Robert Young, on Spring and Ash streets, the residence and lot having been purchased in 1875, and the house remodelled for this purpose, as the old East school had been sold. The new school on Spring street was completed in the spring of 1894.

The Wayne Street school, originally called the new South school, was built in 1877 at the southwest corner of Wayne and Wood streets, just north of the old one; in 1890 the South Street school, at the southeast corner of South and Chestnut street, was erected; the Staunton Street school was obtained when the Hunterville School district was annexed by the Piqua district in 1893, this school being new at that time, and the purchase and remodelling of the Baptist church on Madison avenue in May, 1905, gave to Piqua the present Madison Avenue school, the North Street school having been built on its present location, at North and Walker streets in 1888-89, the lot having been purchased in 1888, and the building completed the following year; an addition being built in 1898.

A new high school was built in 1884, considered a fine building and the pride of Piqua for many years. But the introduction of many new phases of school life, such as manual training and domestic science, necessitated larger and more modern quarters, so in 1913 the present handsome structure was begun and finished in time for the opening of the school year in 1914. The approximate cost of the building was $150,000, and it is one of the finest high school buildings in the state. There are accommodations for 600 students, a complete domestic science and art department with dining room, kitchen, bed room, sewing room and other rooms; a particularly well equipped manual training department, with both iron and woodworking rooms, a fine gymnasium, 70 feet long, 38 feet wide and 18 feet deep, with showers off of it for boys and girls. There are administrative offices for the superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, laboratories, a sun garden for botanical and agricultural purposes, reference libraries, and lunch rooms, beside an auditorium seating about a thousand on its first floor and balcony. The building is situated in the center of an entire square, and is most imposing.

The Favorite Hill school, begun in 1908, dedicated in 1909, attracts many visitors. Built on the cottage plan, which originated in Colorado, having five rooms, all opening on a central corridor, and each having its separate exit. The plan was adopted at the suggestion of Mrs. W. P. Orr, who was then a member of the board. An athletic field, where many a football game has been played, is situated in its rear.

The manual training department has three courses, wood-work, iron-work and textile. The latter has complete machinery for the making of underwear from the yarn to the finished garment, and these classes are taken advantage of by boys and girls who work in the factories in the afternoons. For such pupils the high school has a single session plan, whereby pupils who must earn their livings may continue their high school course. Another big feature is the night school, which has been in operation for five years. It gives full business and other courses.

The special school for retarded children under Miss May Gillis, has brought happiness and new interests in life to many. For the past nine years the Piqua schools had a definite course of reading for every school child from the first grade on. This is considered very helpful by educators. The art department, under Mrs. Minna McClay, has achieved distinction and praise for the really remarkable results obtained by the pupils.

Music is more than a fad in the Piqua schools. The Board of Education, with the object of developing a strong musical sentiment in the community, provides twenty free lessons on any musical instrument, there are classes in musical appreciation in the high school, a High School band, a High School Orchestra, each of twenty-five pieces, a Junior band of sixty pieces, and girls' and boys' glee clubs. Patriotic song services or "Community Sings" have been successfully held at the high school, and the fine Lyceum course, which is carried out every year, brings good music as well as lectures.

The encouragement of athletics has always been a policy of the Piqua schools, and many victorious teams have been turned out in football, baseball and basket ball, Merlin Ditmer being the coach for years. An interscholastic league was also formed in 1913 among the elementary schools. From the seventh grade through the high school each girl and boy had physical culture under competent men and women teachers, physical examinations being given and defects corrected. In connection with the Junior Red Cross the schools did enthusiastic war work during the World war, an account of which has been given. The pupils also sold $50,000 worth of Thrift Stamps in 1917-18; $20,000 in 1918-19, and collected a large amount of fruit shells and tin. The fall of 1918 a cafeteria lunchroom was established at the high school for pupils and teachers who live at a distance, and its success is shown by the fact that 200 are served there daily. Parents' Associations and Mothers' clubs established in 1909, are a big feature of the school life, for these help the schools buy pianos, victrolas, pictures, and assist in all possible ways; much extra war work was accomplished because of the aid of these associations, which have monthly meetings.

The Piqua High school is accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary schools and colleges, and one-half of its graduates enter colleges. They are noted, too, in the business world —one of the highest salaried men in America is a graduate of the Piqua High school—and a large quota of both men and women graduates served their country during the World war.

St. Mary's school was first established in 1853 and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, the first school house standing on

the space now used as St. Mary's playground. About the time Rev. E. P. Hickey became pastor of St. Mary's church in 1899, the Sisters of Mercy succeeded the Sisters of Charity as teachers, and they still are in charge today. In 1897 the present school house was built on North street to the rear of the church. St. Mary's school has for years maintained a high standard. At present there are 251 pupils, 45 of these being enrolled on the High School department added to 1915 which is affiliated with the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.

The first school of St. Boniface was held in the rear part of the church, and opened in January, 1856. In the spring of 1857 another school room was added to the building. In 1889 a new school building was erected at the northwest corner of Downing and Miami streets and the school has prospered under the care of the Sisters of Christian Charity. There are now 230 pupils and a three-year commercial course has been added to the curriculum.

Piqua Newspapers. The Piqua Gazette, issued July 6, 1820, was the first newspaper to be published in Miami county. William R. Barrington, who came here from Philadelphia, was editor and owner. On June 23, 1829, Jeremiah Dooley assumed sole control until September 30, 1834, when he sold to Dr. J. B. Gregory and not many months later passed out of existence. The second newspaper to make its appearance in Piqua was the "Western Courier" and Piqua Enquirer, the first issue coming out March 14, 1835. This was a weekly paper and the publishers were Murray & Espy. A year and a half later W. R. Barrington bought this weekly and held it until 1840 when it was acquired by Jonathan Vaile, who rechristened it "The Piqua Intelligencer," only retaining control a year. December 4, 1841, he bought the property and "The Piqua Register" was published Saturdays. Writer and Bradings bought "The Piqua Register" in November, 1858, but publication lapsed in 1861 at the beginning of the Civil war. This paper had first been an advocate of the principles of the old Whig party and became "Republican" in politics under John W. DeFrees.

No Democratic paper was in existence until 1847 when a stock company was formed and the Piqua Enquirer was bought out with D. M. Fleming as editor, who afterwards purchased the paper. In 1860 Mr. Fleming changed the politics of the paper from Democratic to Republican and the name to The Piqua Journal. This paper was published in 1901 when it was consolidated with the Weekly Leader, taking the title of the Leader Journal.

A daily paper had also been started in Piqua back in 1886 by D. M. Fleming called "The Piqua Daily Dispatch" and this daily and the weekly paper "The Leader Journal," were both published by Mr. Fleming until his death, January 26, 1898. Ed. Wilbee took charge of the two papers until they were sold to George Long and several of his friends and became Democratic.

In the meanwhile, the "Miami Democrat" came into existence in 1860, after the Piqua Enquirer became a Republican paper and this paper came into the possession of J. C. Smiley & Company in 1875. Seven years later this weekly paper became "The Miami Leader," and in 1887 the publication of a daily paper, called the

Piqua Daily Leader, was commenced. Henry Kampf bought these papers in 1895 and six years later also bought the Piqua Daily Dispatch and the weekly journal and combined the two weeklies into the Weekly Journal and the two dailies into The Piqua Leader Dispatch. The publication of weekly papers in Piqua ceased in 1911.

"The Miami Helmet" was a weekly paper published first in the interests of temperance, with Isaac S. Morris as editor. The first issue was brought out August 6, 1874, and Morris remained editor until his death February 3, 1905. John W. Morris, son of I. N. Morris, was editor of The Piqua Morning Call, first published October 18, 1883, and three months later it was changed to an evening paper called The Piqua Daily Call. John Morris published the "Miami Helmet" and The Piqua Daily Call until his death April 23, 1906. These papers were then sold to "The Call Publishing Company," with H. R. Snyder as editor. In 1909 The Piqua Publishing Company was reorganized and Merritt C. Speidel became editor and manager.

January 1, 1917, the Piqua Daily Press was first issued by The Press Publishing company with various editors during its short life of three years. The Piqua Call, The Piqua Leader Dispatch and The Piqua Press have all three just been consolidated by J. A. Chew and C. F. Ridenour, of Xenia, who expect to publish both a morning and evening paper.

The Miami Post, a weekly paper published in German by August Bartel since August 2, 1894, ceased publication April 17, 1919. This paper had originated with Boni Hemsteger, who bought it out April 17, 1878, as The Piqua Correspondent.

About 1873, Wilson J. Vance, later a noted newspaper correspondent, commenced the publication of the first daily paper ever printed in Piqua, and probably at that time the only daily in the United States, in a town of its size. The paper was called the Miami Valley News. It was a very creditable sheet, but was far too much in advance of its day, and soon suspended.

Industries of Piqua. Grist mills were of the most primitive type in pioneer days and John Manning was the first to build a water power mill in this locality, putting it up on the Miami river near what is now the corner of Harrison and Water streets.

In 1839 the water power from the lock on the canal was utilized by B. B. Beall, who built a small frame flour mill. A year later this was replaced by a larger plant owned by Joseph G. Young and Mr. Yager. In 1872 O'Ferrall & Daniels put up a brick flour mill, which was burned seven years later having been sold to Conrad Amendt, who was the next miller of importance. He rebuilt, and his plant is that of The Piqua Milling company today.

During the '70s and '80s Piqua was the most important linseed oil center in the world. As many as a hundred carloads of flaxseed could frequently be seen on the tracks for unloading.

Manufacturing of linseed oil and its by-product of oil cake continued until the absorption of the Piqua mills in 1892 by the American Linseed Oil company, who soon after, closed them down. The first linseed oil manufacturer was John McCorkle, who built a small mill on the west side of the Miami river a mile and a half

The last report of the department of health of Cincinnati was a triennial summary for the years 1916-17-18. A larger portion of the publication is devoted to the report of the division of medical inspection and relief than is devoted to any other divisional report. The first subject taken up in this section of the report was the subject of communicable diseases, such as infantile paralysis, of which there was an epidemic in the summer of 1916, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles, tuberculosis, smallpox and influenza. These diseases were reported upon with respect to the number of cases occurring in each year of the report, the number of deaths resulting, and other interesting data concerning the same. Much work was done by this division of the department of health in the prevention of blindness, especially in the case of the new born, and during the three years embraced in the report, the district physicians took care of 15,843 cases requiring medical treatment, making 35,049 visits to the homes of the patients, and receiving 16,248 office consultations. Much time was devoted by the department to child hygiene, nine infant welfare centers providing milk for the poor through the Taft endowment, and thousands of visits to homes being made by nurses in social service activities. During the summer of 1918, children of pre-school age were examined by district physicians working in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, and defects found were pointed out and the parents instructed concerning their correction.

A baby week and better babies contest was held in 1916, and did much to increase interest of parents in the care and proper handling of children. An enormous amount of work was done in connection with the promotion of health of the children in the public schools, the health department co-operating with the board of education. There was a medical bureau in 118 public and parochial schools, supplemented with nursing service in fifty-one public and twenty-four parochial schools. Sanitary inspectors visited all the schools in the city in every year and reported upon the sanitary conditions of the buildings. Vaccination of all school children is now compulsory, and over 95 per cent of the children in the elementary grades are vaccinated by physicians from the department of health. It is a rule that any child attending school who is absent for four consecutive days is to be visited by a physician, and in this manner many cases of communicable diseases are discovered and excluded from the schools. In addition to this work, the doctors make routine inspection of the children in the three lower grades and all new pupils in the upper grades for the purpose of detecting any physicial defects. Each year there are some twenty thousand pupils who are found to need treatment of one kind or another. It was discovered recently that there is an annual loss to the community of about $275,000 due to the retardation of pupils, and the medical investigation of the home conditions under which these children lived led to the conclusion that the principal reasons for a lack of progress on the part of these children are poverty, crowding in the home, lack of opportunity for study, frequent changes of residence and the fact that many mothers are compelled to work outside of their homes.

Excellent work is done in the schools in connection with the conservation of vision. Five open air schools for anaemic children are located in the city, and the oral hygiene committee of the Cincinnati Dental society does splendid work in the operation of school dental clinics.

But these are only a few of the things done by the health department. The work of the division of sanitary inspection is of the most important kind, and the systematic and efficient work done by this division is reflected in the statement that in 1918 there were a total of 135,251 inspections made. Through co-operation with the city engineer many sewers have been installed, and innumerable insanitary conditions have been remedied. In order to correct the evils of tenement life, a great amount of work has been undertaken in the education of the tenants in the correct methods of living.

The division of laboratories made 19,316 investigations and examinations in 1918. The principal work of the division was in making examinations of diphtheria swabs, applying the agglutination reaction in the diagnosis of typhoid and para-typhoid B infections, making sputum and miscellaneous examinations. The chemical laboratory of the division made examinations of milk samples, food, and other articles, and bacteriological counts were kept of samples of milk sold by the city dealers.

The division of food and drug inspection is doing splendid and extensive work in the inspection of the milk supply, milk bottles, and in the inspection of meat, with especial consideration for the emergency slaughter which occurs on Sunday and legal holidays and consists of the slaughtering of animals which require and receive the strictest veterinary inspection. Horse meat as a food was also recommended by the division in its report, on the grounds of its cleanliness and wholesomeness. A careful inspection was conducted of all restaurants, stores handling food products, soda water manufactories, ice cream manufactories, and candy manufactories, as well as food peddlers and public markets.

That progress in city sanitation and public health matters has not ceased is shown in the sanitary bulletin issued by the department of health in 1919, in which it is advocated that the number of inspectors in the division of sanitation, food and drugs should be increased, and if Cincinnati is really to continue in its place in the front rank of American cities it is pointed out that it is imperative that two new divisions be created—one of public health education, and the other of industrial hygiene and occupational diseases. The plan which would be employed by the division of public health education would present to the general public, through the medium of motion pictures, exhibits, campaigns, lectures, and every other legitimate means, certain facts and statistics relative to the public health.

The total expenditures of the department of health for the year 1918 were $106,259.49, divided generally as follows: General administration, $10,801.68; sanitary inspection, $16,860.76; medical inspection, $44,646.25; food inspection, $22,867.22; laboratory, $5,220.08; tuberculosis dispensary, $1,575.33; vital statistics, $2,577.68, and bonds and trust funds, $1,730.49.

This resumé, brief though it be, epitomizes the progress of the medical profession during the course of a century, and the inestimable value of the profession to the community in promoting sanitary conditions and right methods of living.

Schools

From the earliest days of the city, Cincinnati has been a leader in educational matters among the cities of the United States. The culture of the inhabitants, and their love of the arts and letters, as well as for the more practical side of education, early caused the city to be remarked upon even by the large eastern cities, who looked upon Ohio as the outermost frontier of civilization. Generous provision was made for the support of the schools of the state by the National Government, which granted one thirty-sixth of the lands of the state for this purpose, as well as two or three townships set aside for college use. The practice followed in most parts of the state for assigning the land to be used for schools, was to set aside the 16th section in each township, one of the four central ones as originally surveyed. This plan was followed out in the Miami valley. In each township, by order of the government, three trustees and a treasurer were elected to exercise corporate powers over the school section. The duties of these trustees was to rent the land in their charge out to farmers for periods of fifteen years, the rent money derived from the land being divided among the schools in the township according to the number of pupils. This plan may have worked out to the advantage of the cause of education in other sections of the state, but certain it was that it was a complete failure so far as Cincinnati was concerned, for the reason that this township was fractional and contained no section 16. This, of course, militated against schools in the early days of the city's development, for there was not even a site for a school house set aside by the original proprietors, and it was, therefore, necessary to conduct the schools on the tuition basis. Until the year 1811, there were no definitely located schools in the city, transient teachers who presided over their schools in rented rooms being the only emissaries of education. In that year, however, it was realized that a more definite system for the education of the children must be instituted, and one that would have the virtue of permanence at least. Accordingly, ten or twelve persons, more interested in the project than others, built a couple of school houses, small log affairs, on a lot which they purchased. Two or three teachers were employed in these schools, but for financial reasons they did not flourish, and soon passed out of existence.

In the year 1812, an Englishman by the name of Joseph Lancaster instituted a plan for conducting a school which bid fair to put it on a sound financial footing. A teacher residing in the east wrote to a minister, Joshua L. Wilson, on the subject, and he became its champion in Cincinnati, but without success. In 1814, however, Edmund Harrison, a native of Tennessee, who had been instructed by a pupil of Lancaster, came to Cincinnati looking for public-spirited citizens to undertake a school on this plan. He was a mem-

ber of the Methodist church, and that body, after hearing the plan, agreed to attempt the undertaking. The minister of the congregation drew up a set of rules and regulations which were to govern the organization, but owing to a provision that a majority of the trustees must at all times be members of his church, and also because there was no provision made for the branches of higher education, many persons were unfavorable to the project. An amendment was proposed, but failed of passage, and a rival institution was formed which went by the name of the Cincinnati Lancaster-Seminary. But two schools were more than the city needed at that early date, and so finally, soon after the beginning of the term, through the mediation of the teachers, the two schools were combined, and later incorporated under the law, with the usual regulations made. Great enthusiasm was shown by the citizens of the town in behalf of this school as is shown by their subscribing nearly $9,000 in 1814 in $25 shares. In the following year $3,000 additional were subscribed, and the banks of the town agreed to furnish as much more money as would be needed for the erection of a suitable building. A site for the school was donated by the Presbyterian church, a lease of ninety-nine years being given on the property, the only consideration being that twenty-eight poor children, chosen by the church board for that purpose, were to be educated free of charge. The charter of the school provided for a Junior and a Senior department, both subdivided into male and female branches. The Junior department was formed on the Lancaster plan, but the Senior department was of a higher type. The receipts from tuition in the lower department were used to meet the expenses of that branch, and any balance remaining was used for the purchase of proper instruments and educational equipment for the Senior department, and the tuition in the lower department was $8 a year. The lowness of this tuition enabled almost all people to send their children to the institution without making them objects of charity. The school was governed by seven directors, elected by the stockholders. A president was elected from these seven directors by themselves, and they had exclusive control of all school matters, both financial and educational. Jacob Burnet was the first president of the school, and did much toward putting it on a sane and firm foundation by his broad-minded and far seeing policies. The school was opened on April 17, 1815, and immediately it was filled by 420 pupils. So many applications for admission were made that another school was planned for girls alone on the same plan.

A school which had a brief and stormy career was incorporated in 1807 under the high sounding title of the Cincinnati university. Its finances were in such dubious condition that the stockholders made application to the legislature to hold a lottery, the proceeds of which were to be a sinking fund for the institution. The petition was granted and the tickets sold, but they were never drawn out, and the money thus gained was fraudulently kept. However, an end came to the school in 1809 when the building it occupied was blown down in a storm.

In the same year, the legislature of the state passed a law creating the Miami university. The governor appointed three commis-

sioners to fix on a site for the institution, and after due deliberation Lebanon was chosen. However, much to the disgust of the citizens of Cincinnati, the next legislature changed the decision of the commissioners, decreeing that the university should be located west of the Great Miami, and beyond the Symme's purchase, on the land with which it was endowed. It was ordered that a town should be laid out, which was given the name of Oxford, and as much of the township lands to be leased as was necessary for the support of the school. However, those in charge of granting the leases did so on such low terms that in a very short time much of the endowment was leased out at such rates as to not furnish sufficient money for the support of a grammar school. To make matters worse, the succeeding legislature passed a law which decreed that any person becoming a settler on this land before 1816 would be exempted from the payment of a large part of the rent. The school came to such a pass financially that it became necessary for the trustees to send out a mendicant, John W. Browne, to solicit funds for the school, but after two years of traveling through the east he returned with only $400. In 1814, the trustees gave contracts for brick and other building materials to be used in the erection of a suitable school building, but when it was learned that the treasury was almost empty the project was for the time dropped. In view of the unsatisfactory way in which the affairs of the school had been conducted there were many men in Cincinnati who advocated the return of the seminary to Cincinnati, where it would be promptly furnished with sufficient money for its proper support, and where there was a large enough population to give it the growth and prestige it was originally designed to have.

With the rapid growth of the city, an increasing interest was taken in the educational facilities of the town. In 1819, it was stated that every neighborhood had its school, and which, in most instances, was in session for the entire year. The unfortunate feature of the schools was that, on account of no provision having ever been made for their support by the law, it was necessary for them to derive their funds from private individuals. This was a satisfactory arrangement so far as the financial problems went, but it deprived a number of poor children of the privileges of education. The Cincinnati Lancaster seminary contined to prosper, and in this year the name was changed to the Cincinnati college when it was incorporated a college by the general assembly. Dr. Elijah Slack was elected president of the institution by the twenty directors chosen from the stockholders. Some changes were made in the plan of conducting the school. There were two sessions in the school year, known as the winter and the summer session, with a vacation of about one month during October between the sessions. The preparatory requirements were Latin and Greek and arithmetic through the rule of three. A comprehensive curriculum was embraced in the four years of the college course, the studies of the senior class alone being natural philosophy, astronomy, belles-lettres, moral philosophy, logic, chemistry, composition, speaking, and the languages. The college equipment was sufficient to enable the students to perform all the general experiments, and to aid them in

their studies and research, the Cincinnati library, which then contained more than 2,000 volumes, was placed in the college, as was also the Western museum. This latter institution was organized for the purpose of collecting all the interesting productions and antiquities of the western country, and had at that time a fund of over $4,000. That the cause of education found excellent support in the city was shown by the fact that the funds of the Cincinnati college exceeded $50,000 in 1819.

In 1818, Dr. Daniel Drake, perhaps the most distinguished figure in the life of the city at that time, and author of "Pictures of Cincinnati," together with Dr. Coleman Rogers and Elijah Slack, the principal of the Lancaster seminary and later president of the Cincinnati college, decided to give three courses of lectures in the study of medicine in the autumn of that year. They notified all the students of medicine in the surrounding territory of their project, and a most successful result came of it. Accordingly, Dr. Drake visited the legislature, and at his request a law was passed incorporating a medical college under the name of the Medical College of Ohio. Owing to a lack of ready funds, a regular course of lectures was not commenced at the college until 1820. These continued throughout 1821 and 1822, but at that time the legislature transferred the corporate powers from the faculty, where they originally reposed, to a board of thirteen directors. The lack of harmony which sprung up between these directors and the faculty, and also a lack of money, caused the school to suspend its course, and for one season no lectures were given. In the summer of 1824 a reorganization was effected with the result that a term of lectures lasting for fifteen weeks through the winter months was inaugurated. The trustees and medical faculty were jointly in control, the former being employed also in the Commercial hospital and in the Insane Asylum of Ohio. Clinics were held by the professors in the hospitals, which was authorized by law, and the instructor in chemistry gave his lectures in the Cincinnati college. The great difficulty with the plan of conducting the school was that all the lectures given had to be given at the expense of the professors who in turn received their remuneration from the tuitions. This necessarily made the cost of the term of lectures above what it should have been to further the interests of the college, and it was hoped that the state legislature would make an appropriation for the benefit of the college. Dr. Smith constructed at his own expense a commodious brick building to be used in all lectures except chemistry, and a degree of permanence was given to the college. The hospital at that time contained about thirty patients, and the clinical lectures held there for the benefit of the students were of the greatest aid in their education.

In the mean time the Cincinnati college continued to be patronized, and exclusive of the Lancaster department, which annually had about 400 pupils, sixty students attended the college department. Three professors and one tutor were regularly employed in this upper branch, and their expenses were met by the tuitions. An excellent equipment, for those days, had been collected for the purpose of experiment, and it was stated in 1825 that the professors

performed over 5,000 experiments in a year in the various branches of science. In connection with the college there was a flourishing grammar school conducted under the supervision of the president, and here pupils were especially prepared for a course in the college.

In 1822, the Cincinnati Female academy was organized and met with instant success. At the first annual examination, in 1823, gold and silver medals were awarded, and the interest that this added caused the presentation of medals to become an annual affair. Seven instructors and instructresses were employed by the school, two of whom were in the preparatory department of the academy. The studies prosecuted by the pupils were French, music, needle work, and penmanship. A board of eleven visitors was appointed whose duties were to examine the pupils and make suggestions in the interest of the academy. Prominent on the first board of visitors were Jacob Burnet and the Rev. Bishop Chase, an uncle of Salmon P. Chase. The sciences taught in the lecture room were chemistry, philosophy, and astronomy for which there was suitable equipment, and during the summer practical courses in botany were given in the gardens of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, which were eminently adapted for such purposes.

Gradually, as the attention of more of the citizens of Cincinnati became directed toward the welfare of the various educational institutions of the city, a well developed system of common schools came into existence. The first definite information available as to the number of teachers employed in the common schools, as well as the number and location of the schools themselves, appeared in the directory of 1831. All these common schools were free of charge to the children of the city, giving equal opportunities to the rich and poor alike, and a board of visitors elected by the people, one for each ward, kept watch of the interests of the schools and reported their findings. In that year, the number of teachers employed in the lower schools was twenty-seven, and the expense their services brought to the city was $6,610 for the year. Twenty-seven hundred children attended the schools of which there were eighteen in all, distributed in the various wards of the city as follows: First ward, three schools and five teachers; Second ward, four schools and six teachers; Third ward, three schools and five teachers; Fourth ward, four schools and five teachers, and the Fifth ward with four schools and six teachers. The five visitors were empowered to elect a board of six examiners, whose duty it was to examine the teachers and decide upon their fitness to be employed in the city's schools.

There were a great number of private schools kept in the city, the most important of which were the Cincinnati English and Classical academy, Kinmont's academy, J. F. Finley's Classical school, several private grammar schools and several seminaries for girls, among which were the Cincinnati Female academy, "in which all the branches of a polite female education" were taught; the Cincinnati Female institution, A. Truesdale's Female academy, Mrs. Ryland's Female school, an infant school, the Logierian Musical seminary, and Mr. Nash's Musical academy.

A considerable increase in the number of collegiate institutions is to be noted at this time. A vast improvement in the condition of

the Medical College of Ohio was made, a building, two stories high and fifty-four by thirty-six feet, being erected on Sixth street between Vine and Race. An excellent medical library was attached to the school, and to procure suitable apparatus for experimental work Dr. Cobb was sent to Paris to buy the necessary equipment. Nine trustees with Jacob Burnet as president controlled the affairs of the college, and a faculty of six professors was employed. The sessions were held during the winter months, and a tuition of $62 was charged to defray the expenses of the school.

In 1828, the Mechanic's institute was incorporated for the purpose of giving lectures gratis to the laborers of the city, on such subjects as the practical nature of their work demanded and which would help them better their conditions of living. It was well endowed from the beginning of its existence, and in 1830 the donation by Jeptha D. Garrard of a city lot valued at $2,000 made it possible for the school to purchase such experimental apparatus as was needed in the lecture courses. An increasing library of choice books and a reading room was attached to the school, and for the purpose of constructing a building more suited to the needs of such an institution the Enon Baptist church was purchased and rebuilt into a Doric hall.

The Cincinnati lyceum was founded in October, 1830, and incorporated for the purpose of founding a public library, to raise funds for which various educational lectures were given by the members in the hall of the institute.

The Western Academic Institute and Board of Education was organized for the purpose of gaining the co-operation of the parents, and to promote harmony between the teachers and ambition and application among the students.

The Presbyterian church organized a theological institution under the name of Lane seminary, and located it on Walnut Hills, at that time two miles from Cincinnati. The Rev. Lyman Beecher of Boston was appointed president and professor of didactic and polemic theology, and the Rev. Thomas J. Biggs of Frankford, Pennsylvania, was named professor of ecclesiastical history and church polity. One professorship of $20,000 and two more of $15,000 had been secured by 1831, excellent encouragement for so young an institution.

Another denominational school organized at about the same time was the collegiate institution under the name of the Atheneum established by the Roman Catholic church. A large building was erected on Sycamore street next to the cathedral, 130 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high. In connection with the school was a preparatory grammar school which prepared the pupils especially for college classes, and the entire system was under the control and general superintendence of the Bishop of Cincinnati and the resident clergy. The success of this college was assured from the start by the resources at the command of the founders and the vigorous method of conducting it.

While, as had been advocated years before, the Miami university was not moved from Oxford to Cincinnati, a concession was at least made in favor of this city by the establishment by the trustees,

in 1830, of the medical department of the university here. It went into operation in the fall of 1831, the lectures being given in the hall of the Mechanic's institute and in a new building on the corner of Race and Longworth streets. Daniel Drake received the appointment as dean of the faculty and professor of the institutes and practice of medicine. Six other doctors were associated with him on the faculty, a comprehensive course of lectures and experiments being conducted.

As a great number of medical students spent their summers in Cincinnati, and in order to furnish a school for them, eight physicians voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of giving summer lectures and recitations. Their organization was named the Academy of Medicine, and prominent on the list of lecturers was the name of Dr. Daniel Drake, that public-spirited man giving a course in the practice of physic and materia medica.

One of the best institutions in the city at that time was the Woodward Free Grammar school. This school furnished free the means of a classical and scientific education to boys who showed sufficient talent and yet could not afford to pay for an education. This school was incorporated in 1826, being founded by Mr. William Woodward of Cincinnati, who from time to time very liberally endowed it. He gave for the support of this school real estate to the value of $35,000, entrusted to five trustees who managed the school and who very wisely allowed the funds to accumulate for several years until the income in 1831 was $1,800 per year. It was located on a lot 220 feet square on Franklin street, near Broadway, and a commodious building was erected in 1831. It had professors in the departments of languages, mathematics, and English literature, and an excellent course of instruction was given.

However, the law which was subsequently passed providing for free public schools in the city, made unnecessary such an institution as the Woodward Free Grammar school, and the trustees and founder applied, therefore, for a new act permitting the nature and name of the school to be changed, and their application was readily granted. The new name of the institution was The Woodward High school, but in 1836 the state legislature authorized the trustees to incorporate with the high school a college department to be called The Woodward College of Cincinnati. The same men who had charge of the high school were appointed to positions in the collegiate department, and a thorough course of instruction was offered in nearly every branch of learning. The college was especially adapted to the demands of the city, because of the diversity of the professions which were included in the curriculum. Excellent preparation for the bar, for the medical profession, and for the clergy were there to be obtained. And for those desiring an education in the manual arts, civil engineering, or a general commercial education, complete information on the subjects of their choice were given. The finances of the school were in very good shape, and it was possible for from forty to fifty free students to be admitted annually. In 1836, the students numbered between 130 and 140 and the location of the school was a helpful addition to its popularity, being situated at some distance from the business part of the city.

The Cincinnati college, after lying dormant for about ten years, was resuscitated in 1835 by the establishment of the medical and law departments. Unfortunately for the success of the school, the building which had been partially completed before the school had suspended its classes, and one of the largest in the city, had fallen into such a state of disrepair, and a considerable expenditure of money was made necessary to restore it to good condition. This was done, the building being enlarged, and the lecture rooms fitted up with apparatus and having a capacity of 300 pupils. The money used to repair the building and put the school into operation was subscribed by several hundred citizens of Cincinnati, and the funds thus raised were governed by a body of trustees elected annually by those who gave money to the cause. The medical department boasted a dissecting room thirty by forty-five feet, and there was a garden in conjunction with the school in which various exotic and indigenous plants were grown for instructing the pupils in botany. At the end of the first session the trustees conferred the degree of M. D. on eighteen students, and the degree of LLB. on five others. It was the policy of the men governing the institution to increase the number of courses given, and there was a department established for the special education of teachers for not only the common schools and academies but for the colleges as well. The medical faculty of the school was composed of Dr. Daniel Drake, Dr. John P. Harrison, Dr. James B. Rogers, Dr. Landon C. Rives, Dr. Horatio G. Jameson, Dr. Samuel D. Gross, Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, Dr. John L. Riddell, and Dr. J. S. Dodge. The law faculty consisted of three lawyers from the local bar, John C. Wright, Joseph S. Benham, and Timothy Walker, all three among the most prominent men in their profession.

The Medical College of Ohio was a flourishing organization in 1835, having a student body of 127 and a faculty fully able to cope with the duties of their profession. The anatomical department in particular was a highly developed branch of the school, and was equipped with the necessary apparatus. The school owned instruments to the value of $6,000 and a library of over 1,700 volumes.

The Sisters of Charity (Catholic) were very active in teaching the children of the city, and their school on Sixth street near Main was attended by over 1,200 pupils in that year, of whom 200 were in the Sisters' charge. In addition to this number upward of 200 German children were in attendance for the purpose of learning English, making a total of above 1,400 pupils, or about one-fifth of all the school children in the city.

Besides these institutions mentioned, there were in 1835 eight male academies, ten female academies, and four musical academies. An interesting report was made in that year by the trustees and visitors of the common schools. The population of Cincinnati was then about 29,000, and it was estimated that the number of white children between the ages of six and sixteen was about 5,500, of whom about 3,300 were in attendance on the various public and private schools throughout the city. Of these 3,300 children, about 2,400 attended the public schools, that is to say they were enrolled as belonging to the public schools, but the actual number in attend-

ance did not exceed 1,900. The younger children were found to be in quite regular attendance, but only about 14 per cent of those fifteen years of age enrolled for instruction. There were eighteen public school houses, in all comprising thirty rooms of twenty-six by thirty-eight feet. Forty-three teachers for the different grades were employed, having a daily average of about forty-five pupils, making an annual per capita cost for the education of the children about $8. There were fourteen male principals employed at $500 a year, ten male assistants at $300, four female principals at $250, and fifteen female assistants at $200, making a total expense to the city for teachers' salaries of $14,000. The city was divided into ten school districts, there was a board of trustees and visitors made up of five citizens, and a board of examiners and inspectors composed of eight citizens, the trustees meeting every week and the examiners once a month at the council chamber on Fourth street.

The public schools of the city were so successful that they soon became the pride of the people, and brought glory on the name of Cincinnati in all the western country. It was possible for a parent to give his children, without any direct expense being incurred by him, an education in reading, spelling, arithmetic, writing, geography, grammar, history, astronomy, higher mathematics, natural philosophy, and political economy. The greatest encouragement was given by the teachers to the pupils in their work, that they might be induced to continue after they had completed the course prescribed in the common schools and take up an academic or college course. A more cultured people were attracted to the city by the advantages afforded in an educational way, and the city was in many ways benefited. One result of the refining influence that the better education of the children had was the establishment in 1834 of the Eclectic Academy of Music by a number of public-spirited men who desired to stimulate the love for music in the inhabitants of Cincinnati. The school was incorporated by the state legislature in the following year, and the men in charge of it brought a Mr. T. B. Mason from Boston to be professor of music. This man was so successful in his efforts to create interest in the art and exerted such a beneficent influence upon the pupils who came to him that he was retained in his position for many years. It was said that the taste of the community was greatly improved through his teachings, and that the church music of the city underwent a complete revolution. About seventy performing members were in attendance on this school, and there was an orchestra of fifteen pieces. The orchestra met every week, and on the first Saturday evening of the month a public performance was given, the selections being rendered with such an amount of skill and feeling that the orchestra became known as one of the best in the entire country. Jacob Burnet was active in this organization, being president for some time.

In 1840 was held the first meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge. This was not in the fullest sense a school, but it was so influential in the education of its members that it is well to include a brief account of its aims and organization here. Its constitution, adopted at the first meeting, included for its plan

of operation practical teaching, exact and mixed sciences, natural science, practical arts, fine arts, medicine, law, political economy and political science, moral and intellectual philosophy, history, language, commerce and agriculture, polite literature, and statistics. This wide range of subjects to be taken up made it possible for persons of the most diverse tastes to enter into the work of the society with benefit to themselves. The members of this society, desiring a higher intellectual development, divided themselves into various sections for the purpose of pursuing some particular branch of study, each section having its own officers, but all sections affiliated together under the general organization. Sporadic lectures were found not to be very satisfactory, so on the whole general courses of lectures were adopted as benefiting the members most. Tickets to the lectures were sold at as low a price as was consistent to meet the expenses of hiring a hall and paying the lecturer, although lecturers usually gave their services gratuitously, and the lectures were open to all who wished to attend. The keynote of the society was struck in a publication of the time in which there is so much of truth that it may well be quoted here. "Every individual in a community is bound to contribute his best and highest spiritual treasures to his fellow men. A miser of mind is more contemptible than a miser of money. The highest charity and the plainest justice is to share with others, especially with all who have few advantages, what gives most light, strength, and joy to our own souls. Again, free institutions are based on the conviction that every individual, without regard to class and condition, has a right, limited only by his degree of capacity, to all the virtue and intelligence which the community possesses, and is entitled to the best opportunities for growth and usefulness which the community can give. Only by the acknowledgment of this right, in profession and practice, can free institutions be preserved. By acting on these two disinterested principles, this society hopes to realize greater success than by engaging the services of hired lecturers."

Since the middle of the last century the growth and development of the schools of Cincinnati has been regular and assured. The embryo stage had been left behind with the settling of the city into the well regulated paths of older cities. The difficult period in the life of all schools had been successfully passed in most instances, the period when so much hinges on the popularity of the new institution, if it be a private one, and the financial support and attitude of the people of the city, if it be a public school. By the year 1850 the common schools were running on well ordered schedules, and were giving proper preparatory courses for academies, which corresponded to the modern high school in most respects, and for the colleges and universities of which there were several in the city. But before passing on to the modern phase of the history of the schools in Cincinnati, it is well to make a recapitulation of the early history, and what progress had been made up to 1850 can best be judged from a description of the school conditions of that year.

The educational organization was divided into three classes, the primary schools, which gave an elementary course of instruction; the academies, which gave a little of the higher learning, such

as the beginning of the classics, science, and higher mathematics, and a third class, colleges and universities, the latter supposedly giving instruction in all branches of learning, but usually giving courses in science, philosophy, belles-lettres, classics, law, medicine, and theology. There were also in Cincinnati, as in other large cities, lecture and reading rooms for the purpose of educating men in practical lines, such as the Lyceum, the Mechanic's institute, and the Young Men's Mercantile library.

There were three kinds of primary schools in the city, the public schools, which, of course, took care of the big majority of the children; the parochial schools, and the private schools. The public schools were founded on the principle adopted in the first legislation of the Northwest Territory that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By acts of congress and the Ohio legislature, liberal public grants of land were made for the support of the schools, as has been heretofore described, and it was possible in 1850 for any man to give his children an elementary education if he wished to, but it was unfortunately true that many children did not attend the schools, and the majority of those who did remained only long enough to gain a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. There were two sources of income for the support of the schools, one being the city's proportion of the state school fund, and the other by direct tax on the property of the citizens in proportion as the needs of the school demanded. For the year 1848-9 the total amount of money received for the support of the schools in Cincinnati was $65,103, of which amount only $7,204 was from the State School fund. As for the organization and buildings of the school sufficient has already been said, the organization being simply a board of trustee, a board of examiners, and the teachers. The buildings used for the public schools were thirteen in number in 1850, of uniform construction, and including both day and night schools capable of accommodating 800 pupils each. To keep pace with the growth of the city, 138 teachers were employed in 1850 which was an increase of more than 100 per cent over the number employed ten years previous. There was an enrollment of 12,240 pupils for the year, but the daily attendance was only 5,557 owing to the great number who were annually absorbed into the business houses of the city. The number of children attending the Catholic Parochial schools which were thirteen in number, was 4,494, showing that at that time the church was educating almost as many children as the state.

There were a very large number of private academies and schools in Cincinnati, the probable number being fifty, and the students in attendance upon them reaching 2,500. Among the more important of these academies were the Young Ladies' Literary institute and Boarding school (Catholic), the Ursuline academy (Catholic), Wesleyan Female college, Cincinnati Female seminary, Herron's seminary for boys, St. John's college, Lyman Harding's seminary for girls, Mrs. Lloyd's seminary for girls, E. S. Brooks' Classical school for boys, and R. & H. H. Young's school for boys.

There were three colleges in the city, which were properly called colleges. They were the Cincinnati college, the Woodward

college, and the St. Xavier college, although in the first only the Law department continued at that time to give its course. There were four medical colleges with a total attendance during the winter of about 450. There was a number of mercantile schools, or, as they are now called, business colleges, in the city at that time three of which were incorporated and taught bookkeeping and commercial law in conjunction with the usual preparatory business training. There were five regularly established schools for instruction in theology, Lane seminary (Presbyterian, New), Presbyterian Theological seminary (Old), Seminary of St. Francis Xavier (Catholic), and the Baptist Theological seminary.

There was no city in the United States where a wider range of subjects was taught or where more talented teachers were to be met with, the only way in which the older cities of the country were in any way superior to Cincinnati in the educational advantages afforded, was in the matter of libraries, which time alone can develop.

For the last half of the century and the first part of this, the growth of the school organization has been commensurate with that of the city. There have been changes made from time to time in some part of the working plan. Buildings have been erected and torn down as they became obsolete, new colleges and special schools have been added to the list of the city's educational establishments, most of which have endured to the present day, and now Cincinnati can proudly boast a school system with a degree of organization and efficiency that approaches the perfect, and better than which there is none in this or any other country.

The last available figures and statistics of the public schools are those published in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools for 1917. Perusing this briefly, and taking some of the salient points, it is learned that in that year there were sixty public elementary schools in the city. The number of teachers needed to supply these sixty schools was 1,170, and the number of teachers employed for the entire year was 1,098, of whom 126 were men and 972 were women. There were seven high schools, in which were employed 233 teachers, Hughes and Woodward high schools being the two largest and employing 87 and 83 teachers respectively. The number of puplis enrolled during the year in the public elementary schools were 45,704, but of this number 8,527 were withdrawn during the year, leaving 37,177 remaining. The high schools had an enrollment of 5,345 for the year, and the special schools, 3,455, giving a total enrollment in the public day schools of the city of 54,504 for the year. In addition to this number there were 8,431 who attended the public night schools making a grand total of 62,935.

As for the finances of the public schools, the fiscal year beginning September 1, 1916, started off with a balance of $1,780,911.28, the total receipts for the year from all sources were $2,873,217.55, and the expenditures for the year were $3,207,128.83, leaving a balance on August 31, 1917. It should be a satisfaction to the people of Cincinnati to know that their city has fully maintained the schools, built new schools, paid good salaries to the teachers, and in every way done the things that are necessary to the correct develop-

ment of the system; and that all this had been done in spite of the fact that the percentage allowed to the schools is smaller than in any other city in the state over 50,000, being only ten mills, in accordance with the Smith one per cent law. However, it has been for many years necessary for the school authorities to ask for an additional levy of taxes to the amount of about one mill in order that the beneficial special features of the school work could be continued. It has indeed been gratifying to see how unquestioningly the voters of the city have responded to these requests for more money for the use of the schools, and it is an excellent indication of the spirit that has always existed in the city for the encouragement of the cause of education.

Occupying a prominent place in the educational matters of the city is the public library. Indeed, so potent a factor is it in the public instruction that one of the board of trustees is always chosen from the board of education. The first effort that was made to have a public library in Cincinnati was made on the evening of February 13, 1802, when some of the more influential citizens met in Yeatman's tavern. Here, Jacob Burnet, Isaac Baum, and Lewis Kerr were appointed to obtain subscriptions at $10 per share, the funds to be used for founding and support of a public library. The first man to place his name on the subscription list was Governor Arthur St. Clair, first governor of the Northwest Territory. The library was opened on March 6, 1802, and Lewis Kerr was the librarian. From that time on for many years the life of the library was a precarious one. It had no regular home, and the volumes which it contained were of a varying number. It was sustained purely by private donations until the year 1867. At that time it became apparent that unless there was a regular source of income, it could not be maintained, and through the influence of Rev. John M. Walden, the state legislature passed an act enabling the city to assess one-tenth of a mill to be used as a library fund, thus giving it an income of over $13,000 a year. In the same year as the passage of this act, the legislature passed another authorizing the board of education to constitute a board of seven managers, of which the president of the board was to be one. With the expansion of the city, the libraries in the suburbs which have been absorbed have become branch libraries, until now there are twenty-four branches. thirteen of which have their own buildings, and also forty-two distributing agencies. In 1902, Andrew Carnegie offered $180,000 for the erection of six branches of the public library in Cincinnati. The legislature immediately passed an act enabling the board of trustees to accept the offer, but the state supreme court declared the act to be unconstitutional. However, this obstacle was later removed, and now nine branch library buildings within the city, with an approximate cost of $310,000, owe their existence to the philanthropy of Mr. Carnegie. The total number of volumes in the whole Cincinnati public library system is now (1919), in round numbers, 500,000, with Mr. N. D. C. Hodges as librarian since 1900.

The University of Cincinnati has been mentioned from time to time in this chapter. To have followed it through all the winding course of its progress, from the time of its incipiency to its

present state of completeness as an institution of higher learning, would occupy too much space in this volume, but a few statistics taken from a recent catalogue of the university will show how extensive an establishment it has grown to be.

During its existence many benefactions have been provided by individual citizens for the maintenance of the institution. In 1858, Charles McMicken bequeathed the city of Cincinnati almost his entire estate, valued at about $1,000,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining "two colleges for the education of white boys and girls." Unfortunately for the success of his plan, most of his property lay in Louisiana, and when the will was protested by his heirs the supreme court of that state annulled it. This left for the school only that part of the estate which lay in Cincinnati, and this was insufficient to establish such a college as Mr. McMicken had desired. Finally, however, the city undertook to finance the institution by public taxation. Additional funds have been given for the maintenance of the school to the amount of $1,271,500, which makes a total endowment of about $4,000,000. Inasmuch as the site of the McMicken estate was altogether impractical for the college, it was removed to Burnet Woods park in the year 1893, where it is today. There are between 350 and 400 officers of instruction and administration at the university, and Charles William Dabney, Ph.D., LL.D., is president. There are eight departments in the university: the graduate school, McMicken college of liberal arts, college for teachers, college of engineering, college of medicine, college of commerce, household arts, and the affiliated department; and a total attendance for all departments of about 3,000 students.

The Press

In the limited space which can here be devoted to the newspapers and other publications, it is impossible to take specific notice of all the periodicals which have made their appearance in Cincinnati, but in so far as possible a chronological account of the progress of this great force in the development of the city will be given.

The city had been in existence but a short time when the first newspaper was born. The editor and proprietor, William Maxwell of New Jersey, set up his small printing office on the corner of Front and Sycamore streets, and on November 9, 1793, the first issue of his paper appeared. It was called the Centinel of the Northwest Territory, and had for its motto, "Open to all parties, but influenced by none." It was a weekly publication, printed on a half sheet royal of quarto size, the paper used being of a poor grade and yellowish in color. Not only was it the first newspaper in Cincinnati, but it had the distinction of being the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio river and third or fourth west of the Allegheny mountains. Maxwell conducted his newspaper for nearly three years, and then, in the summer of 1796, he sold it to Edmund Freeman, who changed the name of the paper to the Freeman's Journal continuing the publication of it until 1800 when he removed to Chillicothe. The first editor of the paper, William Maxwell, became so well and favorably known to his townspeople that upon the death of Abner Dunn,

the first postmaster, which occurred in 1794, he was appointed to the office.

The next paper to make its appearance in the metropolis of the western country was the Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette. The first number of this paper was issued on May 28, 1799, and its editor was Joseph Carpenter, a native of Massachusetts. It was continued under several managements and changes of editors for ten years when it passed into the hands of Messrs. Carney & Morgan who changed the name of the publication to the Whig. After fifty-eight numbers of the Whig had been published, its name was changed to the Advertiser, and under this name it was published until the month of November in 1811 when it passed out of existence. An interesting item in connection with the Spy was the appearance on April 26, 1802, of an advertisement by Andrew Jackson of a fifty-dollar reward for the return of his slave George, who had run away from the Jackson plantation on the Cumberland river.

Joseph Carpenter, the first editor of the Spy, went into the newspaper business again in 1810, when he began the publication of the Western Spy anew. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he volunteered his services and led a company of militia under the command of General Harrison. Captain Carpenter died in the military service of his country from exposure in 1814 and was buried in Cincinnati with all military honors. The Western Spy was then edited by Messrs. Morgan & Williams who continued its publication for several years. In the year 1815 it attained to the size of a super royal sheet, and was subscribed for by 1,200 persons.

Another weekly newspaper, Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Mercury, was established by John W. Browne in the year 1801, but it soon changed hands, Messrs. Looker and Wallace becoming its editors, and who, in 1815, had a subscription list numbering upwards of 1,400.

In July, 1814, a paper destined to be short lived was begun under the name of the Spirit of the West which continued for 41 issues. In July of the following year, the first issue of the Cincinnati Gazette was made by Thomas Palmer & Company.

So far all the papers had been weekly publications, and the Liberty Hall and the Western Spy both had presses for the printing of books. Between 1811 and 1815 there were twelve books averaging over 200 pages printed and bound in Cincinnati in addition to the regular issues of the newspapers and many pamphlets. For about the first two decades during which newspapers were printed at Cincinnati, the paper was brought first from Pennsylvania, and later from Kentucky, but about 1815 two paper mills were established on the Little Miami river within thirty miles of Cincinnati and supplied most of the printing and writing paper used in the city.

In 1819, there were three newspapers published in Cincinnati, Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser, published weekly; Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, semi-weekly; and the Inquisitor and Cincinnati Advertiser, weekly. All three of these papers were printed on an imperial sheet, and the printing was well and neatly done. Liberal patronage was afforded them, and to

each of them was attached a job printing and a book printing office. There were in addition two book and job printing offices in the city, and so great was the demand for work of that kind to be done that all the establishments in the city were kept constantly busy.

The outstanding feature of these early newspapers was the vast amount of reprinting of public documents, laws, and the like which was done. They contained almost no editorial matter, and very little of news; advertisements were inserted to considerable extent, the newspapers being, in fact, the most popular medium for sending out duns.

Toward the close of the year 1819, the Literary Cadet made its appearance, and was more of a literary rather than news publication. Its editor was Dr. Joseph Buchanan and it was published for twenty-three numbers when it was combined with another paper, and the name of Western Spy and Literary Cadet given to it. The efforts of G. F. Hopkins, the editor of the Inquisitor, were directed towards advocating the construction of canals, and it was largely due to the influence of this paper in moulding public sentiment in their favor, and through the good work of Micajah T. Williams in the state legislature that the opposition to these necessary improvements was overcome.

In the year 1823, the name of the Spy was changed to National Republican and Ohio Political Register, and was edited by Elijah Hayward and Samuel Q. Richardson. The paper was published twice a week, and with the new type which had been purchased by the proprietors gained the reputation of being the most handsomely printed paper in the entire region. This newspaper continued for several years and gave encouragement to many of the young poets and writers of the community. It bought out the Independent Press and Freeman's Advocate, a paper which had endured for sixteen months, and it became so popular that the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette made added efforts to improve its sheet which was published at that time twice weekly.

A young man who held a rather prominent place in the editorial and literary circles of the day was Benjamin Drake, a brother of Dr. Daniel Drake. Benjamin had come to Cincinnati for the purpose of going into the drug business, but his natural bent was towards literary productions and he soon deserted the pestle for the pen. He was contributor to the newspapers for several years, associated with Mr. Mansfield in the publication of a review of the city published in 1826, and in that year became the editor of a weekly paper called the Cincinnati Chronicle which was established by a person named Buxton. Drake continued as editor of this paper until it was combined with the Cincinnati Mirror in 1834.

In 1826, the list of newspapers in Cincinnati as given by Drake and Mansfield in their review of the city was: Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, National Republican and Ohio Political Register, Cincinnati Advertiser, National Crisis and Cincinnati Emporium, all of which were semi-weekly publications. In addition to these semi-weeklies there were three weekly papers, the Parthenon, Western Tiller, and Saturday Evening Chronicle; and one daily newspaper, the Cincinnati Commercial Register.

The Commercial Register had the distinction of being not only the first daily paper in Cincinnati, but also the first daily to be published west of Philadelphia. The first issue of this paper was in 1826, and it was printed every day but Sunday for a period of six months when it went out of existence. Its proprietor was S. S. Brooks, its editor, Morgan Neville, and the subscription price was $6 a year. In 1828, it was recommenced, but its life this time was of even shorter duration, it being published only for three months.

The second daily paper in Cincinnati came into existence soon after the suspension of the first under the name of the Daily Gazette. The business men of the town, realizing the need of a daily newspaper in the city, called upon the proprietors of the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, commonly known as the Gazette, and urged that they publish a daily paper. They were successful in their efforts, and the first number of the Daily Gazette appeared Monday, June 25, 1827, with an edition of 125. For nearly ten years the paper was printed on an old hand press, the speed with which the papers could be turned out not exceeding 250 per hour, but in 1836 an Adams press, the first to be set up west of the Allegheny mountains, was bought, and though it was operated by hand, the speed of printing was increased to 750 per hour. Charles Hammond was the first editor of the Gazette, and the proprietors were Morgan, Lodge, and Fisher. Hammond continued as editor of the paper until his death in 1840, and did much to guide public opinion in a proper course, and the moral tone of the publication was so high that it gained an enviable reputation throughout the entire western country. The Gazette continued until the year 1883, when it was, on January 4th, united with the Cincinnati Commercial.

In 1831, there was an extensive list of newspapers and periodicals published in the directory, together with the names of the editors. It was as follows: Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly: Cincinnati Daily Gazette, C. Hammond, editor; Commercial Daily Advertiser, E. S. Thomas, editor; Daily National Republican, Looker & Reynolds. Semi-Weekly: Cincinnati American, I. Thomas, editor—Tuesday and Friday; Cincinnati Advertiser, M. Dawson, editor—Wednesday and Saturday. Weekly: Cincinnati Chronicle, E. Deming, publisher—Saturday; Cincinnati Journal, A. Blanchard, editor—Friday; Western Tiller, J. P. Foote, editor—Friday; Sentinel and Star, J. C. Waldo, editor—Saturday. Semi-Monthly: Ladies' Museum, J. Whetstone, publisher—Saturday; Methodist Correspondent, M. M. Henkle—Monday. Monthly: Illinois Monthly Magazine, James Hall, editor; Farmer's Reporter, H. L. Barnum, editor. Quarterly: Western Journal of Medicine, Drs. Finley & Drake.

It is surprising to note to what an extent the printing and publishing business had grown in Cincinnati in the few years previous to 1831, and some figures will give an idea of the amount of this business done. During four months in 1831, there were issued from the periodical press of the city 243,200 printed sheets, and in the same period of time there were printed by the book concerns 86,000 volumes, of which 20,300 were of original works.

One of the best known of the papers published at the time of which we speak was the Cincinnati Mirror, edited by W. D. Gallagher. It had its beginning in 1831 as a semi-monthly quarto of eight pages, and, due to the excellent reputation of its editor as a local literary light, a large circulation was built up, and the paper changed to a weekly. However, as is too often the case, the good editor was not a good business manager, and the paper was so little of a success financially that it became consolidated with the Chronicle in 1835.

In 1836, occurred one of the most unfortunate and disgraceful affairs in the history of the local press. Two years earlier, the Ohio Anti-Slavery society had been formed and authorized the publication of a paper to be called the Philanthropist. A paper was accordingly started at New Richmond in 1834 by James G. Birney, but was so unpopular in that town that it was discontinued. In the spring of 1836, it was moved to Cincinnati, the headquarters of the society, but so large a pro-slavery element existed in the city that the publication was strongly objected to. In July there was a meeting of this element of the city, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that no newspaper advocating abolition should be published or distributed in Cincinnati. But this resolution little affected the editor of the Philanthropist, and it continued to make its appearance. On the 14th of July, a mob forcibly entered the office of Mr. A. Pugh, where the Philanthropist was printed, and partially destroyed the press and type. Even this outbreak failed to discourage the editor, Mr. Birney, and the paper continued to be published until an infuriated crowd of men and boys raided the printing office, threw the type into the street, and demolished the furniture and press. The homes of several prominent abolitionists were visited later in the same day, but no harm was done. The homes of several negroes were burned down, however, and considerable property was destroyed. Thus was the Philanthropist brought to a violent end, and its editor driven out of town. Throughout the entire affair, the attitude of Mr. Birney was highly commended by Mr. Charles Hammond, editor of the Gazette, not on account of the political views of the paper, but in the interest of the freedom of the press.

The postage rates in the early days are of interest for the sake of comparison with the present rates. In 1836 the rate on newspapers not carried over one hundred miles or for any distance within the state where they were printed, was one cent for each paper. If they were carried over one hundred miles and out of the state where they were printed, the charge was 1½ cents. The rates on periodicals, pamphlets, and magazines corresponded to the rates on newspapers, being one cent a sheet if not carried over one hundred miles, 2 cents a sheet if carried over one hundred miles, and for those publications which were not periodicals, the charge was 4 cents a sheet for one hundred miles or less, and 6 cents a sheet for distances of over one hundred miles.

The year 1836 saw the beginning of the Family Magazine, a small monthly magazine, which sold at $2 per year. Eli Taylor was the founder, and he was succeeded by J. A. James, the magazine being published for six years. In the same year, W. D. Gal-

lagher began the publication of the Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review, the largest magazine established up to that time in the west, but although it was a publication of merit, it was doomed to financial failure and died out during 1837, the luckless editor going to Columbus, where he was again met by failure. Two other periodicals of a more or less literary trend which came at this time were the Literary Register and the Literary Journal, neither of which met with much success. In 1836, there was a revival of the Chronicle, the paper of which Drake had been the editor in 1826. This paper had been merged with The Mirror in 1834, and later sold to members of the medical faculty of Cincinnati university, who desired it as the institution's organ. However, they were unsuccessful in its management, and in 1837 it became the property of Achilles Pugh and William Dodd. These men retained E. D. Mansfield as editor, and such was its success that it was changed to a daily in December, 1839, when it bought out the subscription list of the Whig. The publishers and the editor were opposed to slavery and liquor, and many were the troubles which they experienced on this account. In Cincinnati, at that time, fully two-thirds of the population favored slavery, and most of the remainder were neutral. No advertisements were accepted from liquor dealers or places where liquor was sold or drunk, and for this reason much revenue was lost to the paper. Benjamin Drake was associated with Mr. Mansfield in the editorial department of the Chronicle until 1840, and after that Mansfield continued as editor until 1848. In 1850 the Chronicle was absorbed by the Atlas, which lived until a few years later. The Chronicle had some very distinguished contributors during its existence, Harriet Beecher's first story finding its way into print in the columns of the Chronicle in 1835, as she lived in Cincinnati at the time while her father and Prof. Stowe, who later became her husband, were in residence at Lane seminary. Others of less fame in the literary world expressed their views to the public through the medium of that paper's pages, and some of the most noted editors of the state began their newspaper careers in its office.

In the year 1841, there were twenty-nine periodicals published in Cincinnati, six of which were daily papers. The daily papers were the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, Cincinnati Chronicle, Cincinnati Republican, Advertiser and Journal, Daily Times, and Public Ledger. The total daily issue of these papers numbering 5,300. The Daily Times had the largest circulation, numbering 1,500 subscribers, and the Public Ledger was second with 1,400. The remaining twenty-three periodicals were published less often than every day and were German, religious, agricultural, and temperance publications in the main, including also the Philanthropist, which, under a different editor, was now tolerated.

During the next decade there was a vast increase in the number of periodicals published in Cincinnati, there being fifty-three in all in 1851. Of this number ten were daily papers, six in English and four in German, and in politics three were Whig, three Democrat, three neutral, and one non-political. During this period the most important paper that had its beginning was the Cincinnati Commercial, started in 1843 by Curtis and Hasting. This paper had a

brilliant career from the day of its inception, and has numbered some of the country's best talent among its editors.

In the decade preceding the Civil war there were several artistic and literary publications attempted, but all sooner or later proved to be financial failures. Prominent among these endeavors was the Pen and Pencil, a magazine of sixteen octavo pages, which made weekly appearances for about a year. William Wallace was the publisher, and the magazine was devoted to art. Another magazine of note in this period was the Genius of the West, a monthly publication of thirty-two octavo pages conducted by Howard Dunham. Its literary staff was composed of the best talent in the district, and it had a brilliant but brief existence, passing out in 1856 after having undergone several transmutations in ownership.

From the days of the Civil war down to the present the growth and development of the press has kept pace with that of the city in every respect. Great improvements have been made in the mechanical processes attendant on the printing of the papers, and their distribution throughout the rural districts and to other cities in the valley has been greatly facilitated by the betterment in transportation facilities, the introduction of railroads, and a more efficient government postoffice department.

The Cincinnati Enquirer had its beginning in the Phoenix and the Commercial Advertiser, Moses Dawson being the editor and establishing his paper as early as 1828. Shortly before 1840, the Phoenix was purchased from Dawson by Mr. John Brough, who edited it under the name of the Enquirer until 1848, with great ability and sound policy. He was a politician of note, and after his retirement from the staff of the Enquirer he devoted much of his time to politics. In 1863 he was elected governor of the state by a majority of over 100,000 votes. In 1844, an interest in the paper was purchased by the Hon. James J. Farran, and a little later Mr. Washington McLean bought out the interest of Mr. Derby. A few years later, John McLean, the son of Washington McLean was associated with the paper, and he and Mr. Farran became the sole proprietors. Mr. Farran served in the capacity of managing editor until 1867. About the year 1880 Mr. John R. McLean became sole owner of the paper and since that time it has been known throughout the entire United States as a newspaper of surpassing excellence, as its wide circulation attests. The Cincinnati Enquirer is now, in 1919, in its seventy-sixth volume, and its price is 5 cents. Its office is at 617 Vine street, and its rates of subscription are: By mail, postpaid, all payable in advance, daily, including Sunday, for one year, $14; daily, except Sunday, $12 for one year; and the rate of the Sunday issue alone for the period of one year is at $3. The Weekly Enquirer, which is published on every Thursday, sells for 75 cents per year. The subscription rates, if delivered by carriers in Cincinnati and suburbs, is 20 cents per week. The paper is on sale at all the principal news stands of the country, and is one of the most widely read newspapers in the country. It is a member of the Associated Press, and reserves the right of republication of all special dispatches which appear in it. It maintains news bureaus in New York in the Herald building, and in Washington in the Post building.

Its advertising branches are located at New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

The Commercial Tribune was founded in 1843 under the name of the Cincinnati Commercial, by Curtis and Hastings, the first number making its appearance on October 2 of that year. Its success was assured from the start by its very character. It was an entertaining daily, and carried many features of especial local interest, much attention being paid to the river traffic. In a short time Mr. Hastings withdrew from the paper, and his partner, L. G. Curtis, associated himself with his brother-in-law, J. W. S. Browne. In 1848, it being felt that a practical printer, with a knowledge of running the business end of the establishment, was necessary to the success of the paper, M. D. Potter was given charge of that department, and upon the retirement of Mr. Browne a few years later he was admitted into partnership with Mr. Curtis. After the death of that gentleman in 1851, his interest in the paper was bought by Mr. Potter, who sold it to Richard Henry Lee of the treasury department. On March 9, 1853, Mr. Murat Halstead became a member of the editorial staff, leaving the Weekly Columbian to take up his new position.

No account of the activities of the Cincinnati Press could be complete without some brief outline of the life of Murat Halstead, who was one of the foremost editors, travelers, and authors of the country. He was born in Ross township, Butler county, Ohio, on September 2, 1829. He was the son of Griffin and Clarissa (Willets) Halstead. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, and he attended school in the winter months, for one term being fortunate enough to be able to attend a select school in the vicinity. After completing the preliminary phase of his education, he taught school for two terms, and then attended the Farmers' college near Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated. He was married on March 2, 1857, to Miss Mary Banks of Cincinnati. He began his newspaper career on a literary weekly, and joined the staff of the Cincinnati Commercial in 1853. In the following year, he bought an interest in the paper, and in the year 1865 he became head of the firm. When the Commercial was consolidated with the Gazette under the name of the Commercial Gazette, he became editor-in-chief. In 1899, he was nominated by President Harrison as minister to Germany, but his appointment was rejected by the senate on account of several articles which he had written about the purchase of senatorial seats. During the later years of his life, he became prominent as a special correspondent and magazine writer. He went to the Philippine islands during the war with Spain. He was the author of numerous works, prominent among which were: The Convention of 1860, The White Dollar, The Story of Cuba, Life of William McKinley, The Story of the Philippines, The History of American Expansion, Our Country in War, Official History of the War with Spain, Life of Admiral Dewey, The Great Century, The Boer and British War, The Galveston Tragedy, and The War between Russia and Japan. He resided at 643 West Fourth street during the declining years of his life, and died in the year 1908.

After several changes in the ownership and firm name had been made, a stock company was formed in 1879 under the name of M. Halstead & Co., with a capital stock of $235,000. In 1883, it was united with the Gazette, with the name of Commercial Gazette, and flourished under that title until 1897, when a consolidation was effected with the Tribune, a paper which had been in active existence for three years. The new name of the paper became the Commercial Tribune, and that is the title under which it is now published. The office of the paper is at Walnut street and Government place, and Harry W. Brown is the publisher and president of the firm. It is issued daily, Sunday included, and the price is 2 cents a copy on week days, 5 cents on Sunday, and, if delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week exclusive of the Sunday paper. It has branch news offices in Covington, Kentucky, Newport, Kentucky, New York City, Washington, Chicago, and London. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is now in its twenty-fourth volume (1919).

The Cincinnati Times-Star, one of the city's leading afternoon papers, was founded in 1821 by Calvin W. Starbuck, under the name of The Times. It was largely due to the enterprise of the editor that the Times became a successful paper, for he was for many years the fastest typesetter in the west, and, until the finances of the publication were on a solid basis, he did most of the composition and even delivered many of the papers himself. Mr. Starbuck was but nineteen years of age when he commenced his newspaper, and he continued with this until the time of his death, which occurred in 1870. At that time it was bought by a number of business men of the city, including in their number Calvin W. Thomas, Benjamin Eggleston, and Alexander Sands, the proprietors of the Daily Chronicle. The paper was then known as the Times-Chronicle for a short time, but soon reverted to simply the Times. The Star was started in 1872, its first number being issued on February 2 of that year by the Star Publishing company. In 1880, the Times was sold to David Sinton, Charles P. Taft, and H. P. Boyden, who consolidated it with the Star in June of the same year, since when it has been conducted under the name of The Cincinnati Times-Star. It is published daily except Sunday at its office on Walnut and Sixth streets. It is a member of the Associated Press, its price is 2 cents per copy or 10 cents per week, delivered to regular subscribers, and, in 1919, is in its eighty-first volume.

Another large afternoon daily newspaper is the Cincinnati Post. This paper is the youngest one of the four large city dailies, having been founded January 4, 1893. It is published daily, including Sunday, by the Post Publishing company at their offices at 221-225 Post square. The rates of its subscriptions are 2 cents per copy, 10 cents per week, if delivered by carriers throughout the city and the suburbs, and the rate by mail outside the city is $4 per year. It is a member of the Scripps-McRae League of Newspapers and has the exclusive service of the United Press and Newspaper Enterprise association. It is now in its eighty-fourth volume.

Since the early part of the last century there have been constantly published in Cincinnati a varying number of religious journals. The first of this class of papers to make its appearance was

The Baptist Weekly Journal of the Mississippi Valley, which was founded July 22, 1831, with Rev. John Stevens as the editor. For seven years this paper was regularly published in Cincinnati, and then it was moved to Columbus. In 1834, this paper was consolidated with a Baptist paper published in Kentucky, The Cross, the name of the paper being changed to The Cross and Baptist Journal of the Mississippi Valley, though after the removal of it to Columbus the name was shortened to Cross and Journal. In 1850, it was brought back to this city, and in the following year was united with an Indiana Baptist paper, the Christian Messenger, which had been published at Madison and Indianapolis. The name of the paper then became Journal and Messenger, under which title it is now published at 422 Elm street with a circulation of 7,400.

The first Methodist paper to be published in Cincinnati was the Western Christian Advocate, which was started in the spring of 1834 by the Methodist Book concern, which was even at that early date one of the leading book concerns of the city. The first editor of the newspaper was the Rev. T. A. Morris, a very able man, and who later became a bishop. In 1841, the book concern founded two other papers, the Ladies' Repository and a German Methodist paper called the Christliche Apologete.

Another religious paper of note in the early days was the Western Messenger. This paper was started in June, 1835, by the Western Unitarian association, and had a brilliant though brief existence lasting until 1841. Its first editor was the Rev. Ephraim Peabody, but he was obliged to give up the editorship on account of his poor health. The paper was moved to Louisville for a short time, but soon was brought back to Cincinnati, where it was edited by Rev. William H. Channing and his cousin, Rev. James H. Perkins. It was the leading literary publication in the west throughout the time of its existence, numbering the best talent among its contributors.

The publication of German newspapers has been carried to a considerable extent in Cincinnati since 1826, because of the large number of German speaking people who have come to the city from the time that it became apparent that this was to become a great manufacturing center. The first of such publications was Die Ohio Chronik, a weekly started in 1826, but surviving for only a short time. The next paper of note to be published in German was the Weltburger, which appeared in 1834 edited by Hartmann. This was at first an anti-Democrat paper, but it was soon bought up by Benjamin Boffinger, by whom the title was altered to Der Deutsche Franklin and the election of Van Buren advocated. However, the Whigs took possession of the paper just before election, and in order that they might not be without a party organ the Democrats founded a paper called the Volksblatt. This paper and the Freie Presse have been the leading German publications until the present time.

There have also been published here a vast number of miscellaneous journals and periodicals, agricultural, medical, and the like. The medical journals have been the most important and numerous of these. Their publication has been carried on since the early

thirties to a considerable extent, there having been thirty-one different journals published here before the year 1860.

There are now, in 1919, according to the American Newspaper Annual and Directory, which is published by N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, 113 newspapers, journals, periodicals, and trade organs of all kinds published in Cincinnati.

Courts and Lawyers

The history of the administration of justice in Cincinnati discloses the fact that the city has ever boasted one of the most distinguished bars that can be encountered in any part of the United States. Many of the country's most brilliant legal minds have conducted campaigns in the courts of the city from its earliest inception to the present, and no history, however brief, of the bench and bar of Cincinnati would be at all complete without short biographies of some of the more outstanding figures of the profession in this particular locality.

When Hamilton county was erected by Governor St. Clair in 1790, he appointed William McMillan, William Goforth, and William Wells to be judges of the county court. The first of these was one of the distinguished men at the western bar, and as a jurist he ably administered justice in the General Court of Quarter Sessions, as the county court was styled. He was a Virginian by birth, engaging in farming in his native state until he was nearly thirty, at which time he came to the Miami country to seek his fortune. He was a graduate of William and Mary college, and being a man of exceptional ability and learning among his fellow settlers, he was elected to the first Territorial house of representatives. Later he was a representative of the Territory in Congress, in which capacity he had succeeded General Harrison, and as a crowning tribute to his genius he was given the commission of first United States attorney for Ohio. This appointment showed to better advantage than in any other way the popularity of the man with the people in his community, for at this time there was an unusual amount of spirit displayed in party politics. In a letter written by Governor St. Clair to the president in 1800 relative to the appointment of McMillan to a judgeship, the governor said in part: "I have taken the liberty to inclose to you the written request of the gentlemen of the bar of Hamilton county for the appointment of Mr. McMillan. The object of it I know to be a man of integrity, much esteemed, and of considerable influence. * * * Although I have ever thought it wrong that offices should be trusted to enemies of the government, I doubted of Mr. Harrison's authority to say that an express declaration that he would support the administration would be required of any person, and it has not even been hinted to Mr. McMillan." He was a public-spirited citizen of the finest character, perpetually working for the good of the city on the side of right and justice, and in his will he bequeathed to the local lodge of Masons the lot on the corner of Third and Walnut streets where the Masonic temple now stands.

In 1790, the year in which the first county court was created, a crude log building was erected near the corner of Fifth and Main streets in which the sessions of the court were held, and this may be looked upon as the first courthouse in Cincinnati. The presence of several frog ponds near this building proved to be a great annoyance to those conducting the court, as the noise made by the frogs militated against the easy dispatch of business. In the year 1802, this log structure was superseded by a substantial stone courthouse, which was the pride of the city until it was destroyed by fire in 1814, when it was being used as a barracks for soldiers. But the city was not destined to go long without a courthouse, for Jesse Hunt, one of the prominent men of the town, donated a lot at the corner of Court and Main streets, on which it was specified a courthouse and a jail were to be built. This was done, and the new structure completed in 1819, of such an imposing size for that time that it was for many years looked upon with pride and admiration by the citizens of the town. Its single courtroom was a large room arranged in such a manner as to facilitate the efficient discharge of business. A bar bisected the room, separating the spectators from those connected with the court proceedings, giving ample room for both spectators and court. Many years later the second floor of the building was remodeled to accommodate the superior court of Cincinnati, which consisted of a single judge.

The judicial system of this period, 1819 and the years immediately following, consisted of a city court composed of the mayor and three aldermen. This court had original jurisdiction over all cases which were not penitentiary offenses, and had concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas where the defendant was a resident of Cincinnati. Appellate jurisdiction existed from the decisions of the mayor in all cases, and he was also an ex officio justice of the peace to determine, in the first instance, all causes arising under the laws and ordinances of the corporation. Besides the city court, there existed at this time the Hamilton county court of common pleas and the supreme court, the one held at Cincinnati three terms in each year, and the other one term. In spite of these frequent sessions of the various courts there was such an accumulation of business in every year that the greatest delay was experienced in the conduct of business and "amounted almost to a denial of justice." The mayor and three aldermen who composed this first city court were Isaac G. Burnet, and David E. Wade, William Burke, and Francis Carr. The prosecuting attorney for the city of Cincinnati was Nathaniel G. Pendleton, and the president judge of the court of common pleas was George P. Torrence, those associated with him being Othniel Looker, James Silvers, and John C. Short, while the prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county was David Wade, an alderman of the city and treasurer of the county. There were, at this time, twenty-five attorneys at the Cincinnati bar, and the names of several illustrious followers of the legal profession appear on this list, which was as follows: William Corry, Nicholas Longworth, James Gazlay, Benjamin M. Piatt, David K. Este, David Wade, Stephen Sedgwick, Daniel Roe, William M. Worthington, David Shepherd, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Q. Richardson, Nathan-

iel G. Pendleton, Richard S. Wheatly, Joseph S. Benham, John Lee Williams, Nathan Guilford, Bellamy Storer, Thomas Clark, Francis A. Blake, Elisha Hotchkiss, Samuel Todd, Chauncey Whittlesey, Thomas P. Eskridge, and Hugh McDougal. Hamilton county was the ninth circuit of the court of common pleas, and by far the most prominent of all the men who rode the circuit was Judge Jacob Burnet, who did, indeed, take the most important part in all the public affairs of Cincinnati that related to its civic welfare and government.

He was born on February 22, 1770, the son of Dr. William Burnet of Newark, New Jersey, a surgeon general in the Continental army. He was educated at Nassau hall, Princeton, and in 1796 came to the Miami valley country to practice law, being immediately admitted to the Ohio bar. He was a man of strong convictions, and did more toward securing the passage of correct legislation in the territory than any other man who features in the history of territorial days. The profundity of his wisdom and the scope of his learning became of instant value to the new community when he was elected to the first territorial legislature, taking a leading part in the framing of new laws, and exercising a guiding hand over the body to the final consummation of its business. His ability as a judge caused him to be appointed a member of the supreme court of Ohio, but he resigned this important position to go to the United States senate, where he succeeded William Henry Harrison. He was Harrison's firm friend and staunch ally, and it was largely due to his efforts that the general was elected president. After the conclusion of his life in public office, he returned to Cincinnati to practice his profession at the bar, and during all the years of his active business life there was not an important case which did not find him either on the one side or the other. Perhaps the most notable of all his cases was when he defended Blennerhasset, who was charged with being associated with Aaron Burr in his conspiracy to establish an independent government in the far southwest. Judge Burnet's home sheltered many of the country's leading men who visited Cincinnati, and his far-famed hospitality was never found lacking to his friends, until his death in 1853. His character was unimpeachable, his integrity and honesty undoubted, and for over half a century he was looked upon with respect and esteem by all with whom he came in contact.

The opportunities for wealth which Cincinnati even at that time held forth to the enterprising men of this and other countries attracted so many settlers to this region that it was soon evident that there were insufficient courts to meet the requirements of the inhabitants. In 1838, therefore, the superior court of Cincinnati was inaugurated. A court room was arranged on the second floor of the courthouse, as has been previously stated, where a single judge, with a salary of $1,200 a year presided. The first judge of this superior court was David K. Este, who remained on the bench until 1845.

Fire has always been the nemesis of Cincinnati courthouses, and in 1849 the building which had been the pride of the city thirty years before was burned to the ground. However, the population

was increasing so rapidly during this period that the courthouse was entirely inadequate to the needs of the community, so little was done to extinguish the flames, which were looked upon as rather a blessing. The records were removed from the burning building, and preparations were immediately begun toward the erection of a new courthouse.

This was completed in 1853, and in the four years required for the construction of the building the sessions of the courts were held in the packing house of a pork establishment immediately across the street on Court street. This courthouse endured until 1884, when it, too, was destroyed by fire, but this time with disastrous results. A large mob of citizens were infuriated by what they considered an extremely injudicious acquittal of one Berner. This man Berner had been tried on a particularly revolting murder charge, and when he was found not guilty the people, who had been following the case with the keenest interest, were impelled into the belief that illegitimate means had been used to bring about the verdict. Accordingly the mob, in some attempt to show their disapproval of the working of the court, quickly assembled, marched on the courthouse, and, making a fire in the recorder's office out of broken furniture and papers, started a conflagration which reduced nearly the entire structure to ashes and entailed the loss of many irreplaceable documents and records. The militia were called out to quell the rioters, but were unable to cope with the situation. Militia from other cities was called in, as the affair lasted for several days, and after many of the soldiers and perhaps 150 citizens had been killed, peace was restored to the city just as a detachment of regular army soldiers appeared on the scene.

In order that a new courthouse might be built to take its place, the state legislature passed a law empowering Gov. George Hoadly to appoint a board of trustees to take its construction in charge. Wesley M. Cameron, John L. Stettinius, Henry C. Urner, and William Worthington were appointed by the governor as the board, and these gentlemen gave two and one-half years of their time and zeal to the task assigned them without recompense, to the great benefit of the public. That courthouse endured until recently, when it gave place to the present structure.

Hamilton county's new $3,000,000 courthouse is nearly completed. Work on the building has been delayed on numerous occasions on account of labor troubles and lack of materials brought on by the war. Thirty-five strikes tied up the work on the building, and these strikes were caused by jurisdictional disputes between unions. The courthouse was built by the New Courthouse Building Commission, President James Albert Green, Thomas W. Allen, Dr. Charles F. Bauer, Martin Daly, George F. Dieterle, A. E. Mittendorf, and Frank L. Pfaff.

The structure is fireproof throughout, the only wood in the entire building being the chairs used to furnish it, the desks, tables, and other furniture being of steel. The building was designed by architects Rankin, Kellog & Crane, their representative on the work being George E. McDonald, jr., a Cincinnati architect. It is modern in every respect, and it is at once one of the most pretentious

and ornamental structures in the middle west. It has been stated that three distinct types of architecture typify the uses to which the building is to be put. The first two stories are plain in their general lines, and on these two floors are located the county offices. The third, third mezzanine and the fourth stories are more imposing, being marked by stately pillars; here are located the courts. The fifth and sixth stories are divided into three distinct parts, the county jail, the law library, and the juvenile place of detention. Saturday, October 4, 1919, has been definitely set as the date for the dedication of the courthouse, and the speakers are to be William Howard Taft and Justice John H. Clarke, of the United States supreme court.

Inasmuch as the lawyers of a city are not bound together in any business organization, the meetings of which are recorded by a duly appointed secretary, and as there are no fluctuations in prices connected with their stock in trade, and no specific instances of development can be noted, as is the case in industrial enterprises, it becomes necessarily difficult to treat in a comprehensive manner the history of the bench and bar in Cincinnati. Its relative importance to other factors in the development of the city throughout the years which have elapsed since the days of the first settlers varies directly with the brilliance and ability of the individuals engaged either at the bar or on the bench. Fortunately for justice in Cincinnati, there has been no lack of such men here during the whole history of the city, and brief biographies of the more important, if here incorporated, may serve to show in a better way than any other a history of the courts.

In the early days of the city, if a man wished to be admitted to the bar, it was first necessary for him to go through a period of study for the profession which he intended to follow. This studying was usually styled "reading law," and was done in the presence of a judge or lawyer who from time to time examined his protege in the precepts of the law. The first man to be admitted to practice in Cincinnati was Thomas Goudy. He arrived at Cincinnati, or Losantiville as it was then called, in the year 1789, and in the next year was a member of the party who settled Ludlow's station. He was one of the important men of the locality and time, and was known as the beau of the town. In 1893, he married the daughter of Col. John S. Wallace, Sarah Wallace, and one of his daughters married an Alexander C. Clark of Sycamore township. How many other children he had does not appear in the records. His office was on St. Clair square above Seventh street, and was for many years the only building of any description for several blocks around.

One of the earliest figures, who stands out prominently from his associates at the bar, was Bellamy Storer, who was noted throughout the entire countryside for his ability as a lawyer, for his wit, and for his public spiritedness. He was a native of Maine, having been born in that state in 1796, and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1817, after studying successively at Bowdoin college and at Boston. Soon after being admitted, he came to Cincinnati and took an active part in public and political life. He became so popular that he was able, in 1834, to defeat Gen. Robert T. Lytle for

congress in the face of the administration's opposition. While in congress he made for himself an enviable reputation as an orator and statesman. He supported Harrison firmly throughout the latter's career, and was presidential elector in 1844. In 1854 he abandoned his political career, taking a position as one of the three judges of the superior court of Cincinnati, to which he was elected in that year. For eighteen years he and his two associates presided over the court, to the eminent satisfaction of the public, and when he retired in 1872, three years before his death, he returned to his old profession, practicing with his son.

One of Storer's associates on the bench of the superior court was Oliver M. Spencer, a native of this locality, having been born in West Walnut Hills in 1809. He received his education at the Cincinnati college and fitted himself for the practice of law at Litchfield Law school at Litchfield, Connecticut. Upon his return to his city, he was met with success in his chosen profession, early becoming the attorney for the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust company, and enjoyed a large practice. In 1854, he was elected to the superior court of Cincinnati, where his ability as a jurist was rewarded by re-election to his office in 1858, but he unfortunately died three years later, before the completion of his second term.

The third member of the first superior court of Cincinnati was William Y. Gholson, a Virginian by birth and educated at Princeton. He was born in 1807, and after completing his schooling, practiced for a time in the State of Mississippi. He was still a young man when he came to Cincinnati, but in spite of his youth, very shortly convinced the other lawyers of the time that he was an opponent not to be lightly reckoned with. His knowledge of the law found public recognition by his election to the superior court. His talent as a judge was quickly demonstrated, and he filled this seat for only a single term, being appointed to the supreme court of the state in 1859, serving in this capacity for four years. He then returned to Cincinnati to take up his law practice, now greatly increased, and continued in it until his death in 1870.

The project of the Cincinnati Southern railroad received its most vigorous opposition from one of the greatest lawyers of Cincinnati, Vachel Worthington. He was born in Kentucky in 1802, and his ability was early demonstrated by his being graduated from Transylvania university when he was twenty years of age. Three years later he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and made such consistent progress during the next few years that he formed a partnership with Nicholas Longworth and his nephew Thomas. This firm was known by the name of Longworths and Worthington and did a gratifyingly large business, of which Worthington took charge upon the retirement of the elder Longworth, and managed his estate between the time of his death and 1866. After a long and lucrative practice at the bar, he was elected to the state senate in 1873, where his most conspicuous work was the construction of what was known as the Worthington bill—a bill designed to require the payment of cash in all city transactions.

A brilliant figure in the political life of the time, but more particularly remembered for his invincibility at the bar, was George E.

Pugh. He was born in Cincinnati in 1822, and his powers matured so rapidly that he was graduated in the Miami university in 1840. Although exceedingly young, he immediately took up the practice of law, and such was his remarkable memory, his brilliance as an orator, and the force with which he presented his cases, that he instantly sprang into the limelight of success. At the age of twenty-six he began his political career, being elected to the legislature in 1848. The next step in his rapid rise was in 1850, when he was elected city solicitor of Cincinnati, and in the next year he was elected attorney general of the state. He allied himself with the Democratic party, and was elected to the United States senate in 1855, and he here became a leader in his party, and an orator feared by his opposition. His term lasted until 1861, and at the beginning of the war he was one of those most instrumental in suggesting to the president that Gen. George B. McClellan be placed in charge at Cincinnati. In 1863, he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Vallandigham, but met defeat for the first time in his career, as he did also the next year when he was defeated for congress. He refused to act as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1873, being then in poor health, and he died in 1876, mourned by the entire city.

Nicholas Longworth, one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati during the first half of the nineteenth century, was born at Newark, New Jersey, January 16, 1782. His father had been a Tory during the Revolutionary war, and after the successful outcome of that struggle, for the colonies, all Tory property was confiscated. This left Nicholas Longworth and his brother Robert without property, and the former came to Cincinnati to make his way in the world. He arrived at this city in May, 1804, and began the practice of law. He became known as the lawyer who would take land for his services, and it was not long before he had accumulated such a vast estate that he was able to give up the practice of his profession to devote his entire time to the management of his property. He became immensely wealthy, and in 1850 paid taxes to the amount of over $17,000, which was the next to the highest amount paid by any individual in the United States, William B. Astor paying upwards of $23,000 in the same year. He devoted a great deal of time and money to the cultivation of grapes, doing much to popularize that fruit in the community, and materially aiding the farmers in its production. In the words of a contemporary, "Longworth is a problem and a riddle; a problem worthy of the study of those who delight in exploring that labyrinth of all that is hidden and mysterious, the human heart, and a riddle to himself and others. He is a wit and a humorist of a high order; of keen sagacity and shrewdness in many other respects than in money matters; one who can be exact to a dollar, and liberal, when he chooses, with thousands; of marked peculiarity and tenacity in his own opinions, and yet of abundant tolerance, however extravagant, of others—a man of great public spirit and sound general judgment. All these things rarely accompany the acquisition and the accumulation of riches." He gave liberally to charity, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the town until his death in February, 1863.

A man who was especially prominent in public affairs for many years, and especially during the time of the Civil War, was Stanley Matthews. He was born in Cincinnati in 1824, but spent his boyhood in Kentucky. His father was one of the scholars of the day and when he accepted the presidency of Woodward college in 1832 took his son with him to study at that institution. For seven years the boy applied himself at Woodward, and then went for a year to Kenyon college, where he displayed marked ability as a student. He then returned to the city of his birth to study law for two years, following this with a two-year period of teaching in Tennessee. While there he became married to Mary Black, a native Tennesseean, in 1843. Abandoning his profession of teaching, he began the practice of law in that state, and also engaged in the editing of a weekly newspaper called the Tennessee Democrat. But deciding that this field did not give sufficient scope to his powers nor present the advantages which he desired, he removed, in 1844, to Cincinnati to form a partnership with Isaac C. Collins and Judge Key. He was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney, but his enthusiasm on the side of abolition caused him to give up his law practice for the time and devote all his energies to the promotion of the anti-slavery cause through the columns of the Cincinnati Herald, of which he was one of the chief editors. In 1848, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives of Ohio, and returning two years later to Cincinnati became a judge. He resigned from the bench three years later, however, to associate himself with Vachel Worthington in the practice of law, and such was his reputation as a skilled lawyer, that President Buchanan appointed him to be United States district attorney in 1858. He joined the Union army at the very beginning of the war, accepting the commission of lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of Ohio volunteers, afterward becoming colonel of another regiment of infantry, the 51st Ohio. In 1863, although still in the army, he was elected a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati with Storer and Hoadly as the other two judges of the court. He served only two years of his term, however, resigning to practice law in the city. Then followed several years during which he took an active part in national politics, appearing before the electoral commission as counsel for Hayes. The crowning reward for all his mighty labors in the cause of justice came to him when he was appointed by President Hayes to fill a vacancy in the supreme court of the United States. He was confirmed in this new office in May, 1881, and continued to serve until 1899, when his death occurred.

Rutherford B. Hayes, though known principally for his active participation in national affairs, was a member of the bar of Cincinnati for several years before the war, being a conspicuous member of the profession. He was born in Delaware in 1822, and was educated in Kenyon college and the Harvard Law school. Admitted to the bar in 1845, he established himself in a lucrative practice in this city in 1849. In 1858, as also in 1859, he was elected city solicitor, but when the war broke out he immediately joined the Union army being first elected captain of a volunteer company formed here, and then appointed as major in the 23rd Ohio Volunteer infantry. He served throughout the war with such gallantry and distinction, that

he was elected by the Republicans to Congress, and also nominated by the soldiers in the field for governor of the state. At the end of the war he held the rank of brevet major-general, and in 1866 he was re-elected to Congress. His rapid rise in political life is familiar to everyone, and it is therefore unnecessary to go into it in further detail here. After the conclusion of his administration he retired to his home at Fremont to spend the remainder of his days until 1893.

George Hoadly, at one time governor of the state of Ohio, was born in Connecticut in 1826, but at the age of six came with his parents to Cleveland. He received his education in the public schools of that city and in the Western Reserve university, from which he was graduated in 1844. He further prosecuted his studies at the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1846, he came to Cincinnati, being engaged in the office of Chase & Ball, and he showed such promise that he was taken in as a member of the firm under the name of Chase, Ball & Hoadly, shortly thereafter becoming married to Mary Burnet Perry, a grandniece of Judge Jacob Burnet. Mr. Chase's election to the United States Senate made it necessary for Mr. Hoadly to appear in the courts on many important cases, and such a general good opinion was formed by the public of his abilities, that he was elected to the superior court of Cincinnati by the state legislature in 1851. Within a few years after this date he refused two appointments to the supreme court of Ohio. He was re-elected to the judgeship of the superior court in 1864, resigning in 1866 to establish the law firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, one of the foremost firms of the west. He took an active and influential part in the constitutional convention of 1873-74. In 1883, he ran on the Democratic ticket for governor of the state, defeating Joseph B. Foraker in the election of that year, but being himself defeated by Mr. Foraker two years later. After this second campaign he returned to Cincinnati to take up his practice, but soon went to New York to become a member of the firm of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. He died in 1902, mourned as one of Ohio's greatest sons.

Rufus King was a native of Ohio, having been born at Chillicothe in 1817. Both his father and his grandfather were prominent in the development of the state, and his mother became well known in Cincinnati as Mrs. Sarah Peter. He himself came to Cincinnati in 1841, equipped for his subsequent public and professional life by his studies at Harvard Law school. Throughout his life he took an active interest in the affairs of the public schools, and did much toward their betterment. He was a public-spirited citizen of the highest order, serving the public for years in various capacities, principally in an educational way, but also as a member of the board of tax commissioners until it was abolished in 1891, and was a director of the Cincinnati Southern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroads, refusing in all instances to accept payment for the invaluable services which he rendered his city. And yet, busied as he was with civic life, he was during all these years one of the most distinguished members of the local bar, his ability as a lawyer being established by the many successful legal campaigns which he waged in the courts of the city. He was a member of the con-

stitutional convention, and was otherwise prominently identified with the history of the state and city until his death in 1891.

Salmon P. Chase has carved his name deep in the history of the nation and in the annals of Cincinnati. He was born in 1808 in New Hampshire of an American line of ancestry tracing back to the earliest days in our colonial history. The boyhood of Salmon was attended by the greatest hardships of poverty, for his father died in 1817, leaving his wife with ten children to support, and no means of so doing. Fortunately for Salmon, his uncle Philander Chase took him to live with him in Ohio. This uncle was then Episcopal bishop of Ohio, but so meager were his earnings that the boy was forced to contribute to the support of the family by the most arduous work of the farm. His education was not neglected by the bishop; on the contrary every opportunity was given the boy to progress with his studies, and when the bishop was appointed president of the Cincinnati college, the boy entered the institution to further prosecute his studies as a sophomore. But his uncle resigned this position after one year, and Salmon, then sixteen years of age, returned to the east to support himself. That same fall he entered Dartmouth college as a junior, and supported himself until the time of his graduation by teaching in the summer time. Then, armed with letters of introduction to another uncle, at that time United States senator, he went to Washington to seek his fortune. He met with very little success in his attempt to establish a school in that city, having but one pupil, and addressed himself to his uncle for government employment. He received nothing but discouragement in this project, and so, through the efforts of the bishop, his uncle, he became head of a boys' school, which position he retained for three years. In 1827, he became more or less interested in the study of law, reading from time to time in order to prepare himself for admission to the bar, but his efforts in this direction were not very great, as he preferred to mingle in the society of notable persons in Washington, and it was therefore with difficulty that he persuaded Justice Cranch of his fitness to practice law in 1829. On the advice of Judge Burnet, at that time senator from Ohio, he came to Cincinnati in 1830 to follow his profession as a lawyer. In a short time he became one of the prominent men at the bar, and took a special interest in the slavery question. He was too keen a constitutional lawyer to be an abolitionist at first, but his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the slaves, and when a mob in Cincinnati destroyed the establishment of an anti-slavery paper, his opinions were crystallized into the conviction that slavery must go. He was the leader of the Abolitionist party from 1841 to 1849, and his prominence in politics secured for him the election to the United States senate in 1849. After his term was completed he was elected by the people of his state as governor in 1856, which office he retained until 1860. He was seriously considered by many for the nomination in the presidential campaign of 1860, and was appointed by Lincoln as secretary of the treasury in 1861. In 1864, he became chief justice of the United States supreme court, serving until the time of his death in 1873. His home life was anything but happy, for he was married three times in seventeen years, each of his wives and

five of his seven children dying in that time, and he was a widower for more than twenty years after the death of his last wife.

George H. Pendleton, or "Gentleman George," as he was popularly known, was the son of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, and grandson of Nathaniel Pendleton, both of whom were among the foremost men of the country during the times in which they lived. The last named was prominent in political life in Virginia, and held public office for over fifty years dating from 1752. Nathaniel Greene Pendleton, the father of George H., numbered the great men of the nation among his friends, and he was Alexander Hamilton's second in the unfortunate duel which took place between him and Aaron Burr. George Pendleton's maternal grandfather was Jesse Hunt, one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, and the man who gave to the city the site for the court house. George H. Pendleton was born July 19, 1825, in Cincinnati, and began the practice of law at the age of twenty-one years in the city of his birth. But the call of politics was strong upon him, and he entered public life in 1853 never again to return to his professional career. In that year he was elected to the senate. In 1857, he was elected to Congress as the representative from Hamilton county, and continued in this office until 1865. When General William B. McClellan was nominated by the Democrats for the presidency, Pendleton was nominated as vice-president on the same ticket, and four years later he narrowly missed the nomination for the presidency, being defeated at the last moment by a few votes. His next public office was that of United States senator from Ohio, which office he held from 1878 to 1884, and at the conclusion of his term he was appointed United States minister to Germany. He died in Brussels, Belgium, in 1885, one of the most popular statesmen of all time.

Alphonso Taft, until the time of his death on May 28, 1891, one of the prominent members of the Cincinnati bar and bench, was born at Townsend, Vermont, November 5, 1810. Until he was sixteen years of age he lived upon his father's farm, teaching schools in the winter months, until he had sufficient money to pay for a course at Amherst academy. Having completed this course, he entered Yale college. He was nineteen when he was matriculated, and was graduated in 1833 with high honors. But deciding to take up the study of law, he continued in the law department of Yale, serving as a tutor to defray his expenses. In 1839, he came to Cincinnati and began the practice of law in which he was eminently successful. He was identified with the development of the railroad system of Cincinnati, was for years a director of the Little Miami railway, was one of the incorporators of the Ohio & Mississippi, and one of the first directors of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad. He was an advocate of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and as a judge of the superior court sustained the constitutionality of the act authorizing the city to expend the first $10,000,000 in construction of the road. He was a trustee of this road from 1875 until 1876, when he entered the United States cabinet as secretary of war. In 1865, he was appointed to the superior court of Cincinnati, and was elected to the office the following term. He was candidate for nomination of governor in 1875 and in 1879. After serving three months as secretary

of war, he was made attorney general of the United States, and held the office until the end of President Grant's administration. In 1882, he was appointed United States minister to Austria-Hungary, and in 1883 he became minister to Russia, filling that office for two years. In 1841, he was married to Fannie Phelps of Vermont, who, at her death in 1852, left two sons, Charles P. and Peter R. Judge Taft was married a second time, his last wife being Louise M. Torrey of Massachusetts, by whom he had four children, William Howard, Henry W., Horace D., and Fanny Louise.

William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati September 15, 1857. He has been so prominently in the public eye for the major part of his life, that it is unnecessary to make further mention of his activities than to give a mere outline of the important offices which he has held during his life. He is the son of the Hon. Alphonso Taft and Louise M. (Torrey) Taft. He received his elementary eduation in the public schools of Cincinnati, and in 1878 was graduated from Yale, being salutatorian and class orator, as he had finished second in his class of 120. Two years later he was graduated from the Cincinnati Law school, and during the time he was in attendance at this institution he studied law in the office of his father. Admitted to the bar in 1880, for one year he held the position as law reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial, giving up this work when he was appointed by Miller Outcalt as assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county. In 1882, President Arthur appointed him to the position of collector of the internal revenue for the First district of Ohio. In the following year, however, he resigned this position to take up the practice of his profession in partnership with Major Harlan Page Lloyd under the firm name of Lloyd & Taft. But his services were too much in demand in public life, and he gave up this practice in 1887 when Governor Foraker nominated him as judge of the superior court of Cincinnati to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Harmon's resignation. When this partial term ran out, he was elected for the full term to the position. But he was destined never to complete this term, for in 1890 President Harrison appointed him solicitor general of the United States. His father had been a member of the superior court many years before, and the career of Judge Taft in this office, though not of many years' duration, was such to reflect the greatest credit upon himself and upon the court. The formation of a new court, the United States district court of appeals, called Mr. Taft from his position as solicitor general to preside over the Sixth circuit, there being nine in all. The Sixth circuit comprised the four states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the appointment of Judge Taft's associates, Howell E. Jackson, to the supreme court of the United States, made him senior and presiding judge of the circuit. The splendid showing which he made in this court is known to all, and one of the acts in which he participated was the organization of a law library for the Sixth circuit, than which there is no better in any of the other circuits. In 1896, he further showed his interest in his profession by taking an active part in the formation of the law school of the University of Cincinnati, and served as dean of the school, which was incorporated with the law school of the old Cin-

cinnati college, until 1900. In that year President McKinley offered him the presidency of the United States Philippine commission. He accepted the position, administering the government of this new dependency, and in 1901 was made the first civil governor of the islands. At the time of President Roosevelt's election, he resigned his governorship, and returned to Washington to become secretary of war. In 1908, he was the choice of the Republican party for the presidential nomination and was elected in November of that year. The events of his administration are matters of common history, and in 1912 he was again the Republican nominee for president, but he was defeated in the election by a party split. He is now engaged in lecturing on federal constitutional law to classes at Yale university.

Judson Harmon was born in Newtown, Ohio, February 3, 1846. He was the eldest of the four sons of Benjamin Harmon, a teacher and Baptist minister who preached for over forty years in the same parish. Judson Harmon received his preliminary education from his father, and in 1862 entered Denison university at Granville, Ohio. He helped pay his expenses during his four years at the college by teaching school in vacations and tutoring other students in the school year. He was graduated in 1866, ranking among the best of his class. For a time he taught school for a living, but as he had decided to become a lawyer, read law diligently at the same time. In 1867, he came to Cincinnati, entering the office of Judge Hoadly, and attending the Cincinnati Law school from which he was graduated in 1869. He was then admitted to the bar, and in a short time his ability as a lawyer won for him a gratifying practice. The treatment accorded the south after the war, as well as the tariff policy of the Republicans, caused him to change his politics, and take an active part in the Greeley cause. In 1877, he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and made such an excellent record in this capacity that he was re-elected in 1883. However, he did not complete his second term on the bench, resigning in 1887 to become the head of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly. This step was occasioned by the retirement of ex-Governor Hoadly from the firm of Hoadly, Johnson & Colston to take up the practice of his profession in New York. This new firm, of which Judge Harmon was head, became known as one of the best law firms in the country, and Judge Harmon's unfailing support of Grover Cleveland was rewarded in 1895, when he received the appointment of attorney-general of the United States to complete the term. In 1897, he returned to Cincinnati to continue practice with his firm, and was elected president of the Ohio Bar association for that and the following year. He was receiver for the C., H. & D., Pere Marquette, and Toledo Terminal railways from 1905 until 1909, when he was elected governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket. He was re-elected in 1911, and since 1913 has engaged in practicing law in Cincinnati.

Joseph Benson Foraker, one of Ohio's most prominent citizens and a brilliant member of the Cincinnati bar, was born in Highland county, this state, July 5, 1846. When he was but sixteen years of age, he joined the Union army as a private in infantry, and after the

vicissitudes of several major campaigns, was mustered out with the rank of captain at the age of nineteen. He then determined to fit himself for the legal profession, and accordingly entered Cornell university, from which he was graduated in 1869. Then after a short period of careful preparation, he was admitted to the Cincinnati bar. As a lawyer he won the appreciation of his clients, and his rise was steady. He was elected to the superior court of Cincinnati within ten years after his admission to the bar, and discharged the duties of that position until 1882 with marked ability. In the following year he was Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated in the election by Judge Hoadly. However, he was again the candidate of his party two years later, and this time he was elected, as he was also in 1887. But he was to receive still more honors at the hands of his party which he had served so well. In 1895, the state Republican convention indorsed him as candidate for the United States senatorship, and in January, 1896, he was elected by the legislature to succeed Calvin S. Brice for the term 1897 to 1903. He was re-elected to the senate, his second term expiring in 1909. He has filled a prominent place in many state and national conventions, having been chairman of the Republican state conventions in Ohio in 1886, 1890, 1896, and 1900; and delegate at large from Ohio to the Republican national conventions in 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904. He was chairman of the Ohio delegation in 1884 and 1888 and presented both conventions with the name of Hon. John Sherman for the nomination for the presidency. He acted as chairman of the committee on resolutions in the conventions of 1892 and 1896, and presented the name of William McKinley for the nomination in 1896 and 1900.

Joseph Cox, the son of one of Cincinnati's pioneer physicians, Hiram Cox, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, coming to this city with his parents when he was eight years of age. After being excellently educated in law, he entered upon his professional career in Cincinnati, enjoying a rapid rise to success. He was for fifteen years judge of the common pleas court, and for fourteen years judge of the First Judicial circuit of Ohio. He was married in 1848 to Mary A. Curtis, a Virginian by birth, and the union was blessed by four sons and two daughters. After a long and useful life, during which he won the esteem and respect of his fellow men, Judge Cox died October 13, 1900.

It is impossible in this brief review of the bench and bar in Cincinnati, to include all those who are worthy of special mention, but it is believed that the more prominent in the history of the city have been taken up. However, some few others whom it is impossible to overlook when considering the influential members of the bar, are: Nathaniel Wright, born in New Hampshire in 1817, a firm friend of Bellamy Storer, died in 1875. Charles Fox was born in England in 1798, came to Cincinnati in 1818, studied law with Nathaniel Wright, was admitted to the bar in 1823, was judge of the superior court of Cincinnati from 1862 to 1868, and died in 1882. Joseph S. Benham, a Kentuckian of great eloquence, who delivered the address welcoming Lafayette, was noted as a teacher of law, and was one of the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School. Samuel R.

Miller, lawyer, associate judge, and speaker of the house of representatives. Daniel Van Matre was for a great many years prosecuting attorney. Peyton Short Symmes, for many years prominent in the affairs of the city, and in social and literary circles, was especially noted for his ability as caricaturist. Henry Starr, an easterner, was a lawyer of much local renown in the early days; his most important case was contesting the attempt to break the will of Elmore Williams, the richest man of the town. Timothy Walker was graduated from Harvard in 1826 and then fitting himself for the bar came to Cincinnati in 1831, where he became prominent for the establishment of the Cincinnati Law school in association with J. C. Wright, where he was a professor of law until 1844, and for his "Introduction to American Law," a very generally used text book. John C. Wright, editor of "Wright's Reports of Supreme Court Decisions," came to Cincinnati in 1834 and was for many years associated with Walker in the practice of law, and was later connected with the Gazette, in which he had bought an interest. George R. Sage came to Cincinnati from Pennsylvania in 1849, was educated at Granville college and the Cincinnati Law school; was prosecuting attorney for Warren county, district judge for the Southern District of Ohio. Johann Bernhard Stallo, for many years a school teacher, became prominent at the bar, associating in practice with Kittredge and Wilby; his most important case was the so-called "Bible case"; he was appointed United States minister to Italy. Jacob Wykoff Piatt, brother of Donn Piatt, the famous journalist, correspondent, and diplomat, was born in Kentucky in 1801; he engaged actively in politics, being a leader among the Democrats. William Martin Dickson, an Indiana man by birth, went to Harvard Law school, and came to Cincinnati where he became the first prosecuting attorney of the police court; took an active part in the fugitive slave cases, and the Bedini riots and agitation against the Germans; devoted much time to literary work toward the end of his life, which came in 1889. William Johnston, who came to Cincinnati after he had made considerable reputation in state politics, being a member of the legislature, was elected judge of the superior court; in 1861 he was called to Washington by Lincoln to act on the commission to revise the statutes of the United States. William Haines Lytle, born in Cincinnati in 1826, was for many years prominent in state politics, military affairs during the war; he was killed at the battle of Chickamauga and was buried at Cincinnati in October, 1863. William S. Goesbeck practiced law in Cincinnati from 1836 to 1857, during which time he made such an enviable reputation that he was elected to Congress, and so great was his ability as an orator and lawyer that he was chosen by President Johnson as counsel in the impeachment case.

Banks

A record of the banking business in Cincinnati must necessarily date back to 1803, the time of the inception of the first banking institution in the Miami valley. This was the Miami Exporting company, formed with the original purpose of reducing the difficulty

and expense attached to the transportation of agricultural products to New Orleans, and was incorporated for forty years. The trade and commerce of the western country was at a very low ebb at that time, and it was primarily to relieve the depression at Cincinnati that this establishment was begun. Its charter permitted the corporation to issue bank paper, but at first banking was of a secondary importance. However, in 1807, the conditions of commerce being materially improved, the attentions of the proprietors were turned toward the operation of a bank, and on March 1 of that year offices were opened for this purpose and all commercial operations were ceased. The capital of the company was divided into shares of $100 each, and totaled $450,000 paid in, the number of shareholders being 190. The shareholders in the corporation annually elected eleven directors, who chose one of their own number to be president. In mentioning this bank in 1815, Dr. Daniel Drake said: "The reputation and notoriety of this institution are equal to that of any bank in the western country; and its dividends correspond, having for several years fluctuated between 10 and 15 per cent. Oliver M. Spencer and Samuel G. Vance are the president and cashier."

The second bank to be established in Cincinnati was the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank. This bank was established in 1812 and incorporated in 1813 for a period of five years, at the expiration of which time the charters of all banks in the state expired with the exception of the Miami Exporting company. The law prescribed that this institution should have a capital of $200,000, and this amount was subscribed in shares of $50 each. The bank paper of this institution was circulated quite extensively throughout the surrounding country, and the dividends varied between 8 and 14 per cent. One feature of the charter was that one-third of the directors of the bank must be practical farmers and one-third practical mechanics. In 1815, the cashier of this bank was Samuel W. Davies, the man to whom the town council, two years later, gave the exclusive privilege of supplying the city with water.

The Bank of Cincinnati was founded in the year 1814 and made its first issue of paper in June. By the following year there were 8,800 $50 shares sold, of which $140,000 had been paid in. The first president of this institution was Ethan Stone, and the cashier was Lot Pugh. That the institution was in excellent credit in the community is shown by the fact that the dividends advanced during the first year from 6 to 8 per cent.

During the war of 1812 there was comparatively little foreign merchandise imported by this country, but after the war was over in 1815, the tendency of the people was to dispose of the excess of money accumulated in the United States by importing luxuries from overseas. In this manner there quickly became noticeable a shortage of money in the land with a consequent contraction of commerce and domestic trade. Soon credits became destroyed, debts had to be collected by force, and the financial panic of 1817 was brought on, lasting until 1823, with an accompanying disastrous depression in trade. All the principal manufactories of the town were wiped out in this panic, and the leading citizens suffered extensive losses.

In 1817, John H. Piatt & Company's bank was founded, and had sufficient monetary backing to gain the confidence of the community, and weathered the storm of financial distress then raging over the country. In April of the same year, a branch of the second bank established by the federal government was opened in Cincinnati. This had been brought about by a deputation from the city and from other places in Ohio. It was opened as an office of discount and deposit, but in 1820 it closed its doors, not being reopened until 1825. A great controversy arose in connection with this bank on account of the State of Ohio asserting its right to tax it. The legislature passed a law stating that a tax of $50,000 would be levied upon any branch bank in the state remaining in operation after September 15, 1819. But when the time arrived for the collection of the tax the state authorities appointed for that purpose were restrained from so doing by an injunction. Through some slight technical error in the serving of this injunction, however, it was decided by the counsel for the state that no injunction had been served, and the collectors were therefore ordered to collect the tax, and if refused to take the $50,000 by force, unless too violently opposed. The collector was refused payment, but as no force was used to prevent him he took off with him $98,000 in gold, silver and bank notes. He was then arrested on a charge of contempt of court for violation of the terms of the injunction. Finally, upon appeal to the United States supreme court, the case came to a settlement, making it unnecessary for the branch bank to pay the tax. During the trial of the case, the state legislature adopted the following resolution:

"That the Bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any state where they may be found."

It was due to an order received by the officers of this bank to put in suit every debt due and overdue that many of the foremost citizens of Cincinnati came to ruin, among whom was Judge Burnet, who was obliged to part with his home to meet his obligations.

The financial disorders prevailing throughout the entire country left ruin in their wake, and all but one of the banks in Cincinnati were wiped out by 1829. This institution that was able to live through the trying times was the United States Branch bank, and in that year it had a capital of $1,200,000.

However, a reflex action of the money market soon set in, and there was a corresponding boom in business of nearly every kind. This betterment of conditions found expression in the formation of the Commercial bank which was incorporated in the winter of 1829, but not organized until April, 1831. It was located at 45 Main street and had a capital stock of $50,000. March of the same year saw the organization of the Cincinnati Savings institution with an office on West Third street. The primal object of this bank was to provide a place where small sums of money could be deposited and draw interest, and was well calculated to stimulate the saving instinct in the laboring classes of the city. By the charter it was provided that any person making a deposit of not less than $5 and not more than $300 was to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent per

annum, no interest being allowed where the principal was drawn out within four months after deposit. At the end of three years the profits of the institution over and above 5 per cent were to be divided among the depositors in such manner as was to be determined by the directors. This bank was expressly restrained from issuing any paper in the nature of bank notes.

In reviewing the financial condition of the country in 1831, the directory of 1831 stated that money was in great demand in Cincinnati. Banks were discounting notes at 6 per cent and the market price of money was much greater than that, selling for its real value on account of there being no usury laws in Ohio at that time. Ten per cent was in that year considered to be the market price of money. The high rates at which money could be safely invested at interest attracted eastern capital, and in spite of the high interest rates, business could be profitably conducted on borrowed money.

In 1833, the Franklin bank was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. In 1834 the Exchange bank was established, and in the same year the Ohio Life and Trust company was founded, with the power to make insurance on lives, grant and purchase annuities, and in general had the powers of an insurance company. Besides these powers it had the privilege of receiving money in trust, accumulating it, accept trusts of every description, receive and hold lands for the transaction of business, and issue bills and notes not exceeding three times the amount of the deposits other than the capital stock. This charter was not to be repealed until 1870, and in a very short time the company became a power in the financial affairs of the city.

A notable step in the progress of the banking affairs of the city was the erection of the Franklin Bank building on Third street in 1840. This was long one of the most imposing buildings of the city, being done in the classic style of architecture, and built of freestone from the banks of the Ohio river.

In 1841, there were five incorporated and two unincorporated banks in Cincinnati which furnished the business accommodations and supplied much of the circulating medium. The largest of these institutions was the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company bank with a capital of $2,000,000, and of which M. T. Williams was president; J. M. Perkins, cashier; Samuel R. Miller, secretary; V. Worthington, solicitor; T. J. Matthews, actuary, and Isaac G. Burnet, notary. The board of trustees was composed of men from Cincinnati, Warren, Galliopolis, Columbus, Cadiz, and Dayton, Ohio, and from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. The other banks in the city were the Franklin bank with a capital of $1,000,000 and John H. Groesbeck as president; the Lafayette bank with a capital of $1,000,000 and Josiah Lawrence, president; the Commercial bank with a capital of $1,000,000 and James S. Armstrong, president; the Bank of Cincinnati, capital not stated and G. R. Gilmore, president; the Miami Exporting company with a capital of $600,000 and N. W. Thomas, president; the Mechanics' and Traders' bank with E. D. John, president; the Exchange bank, chiefly owned by John Bates and with a capital of $200,000; and the Agency of the United States bank with T. Kirby as agent.

The Cincinnati Savings institution had been operating then (1841) for ten years, and had met with the greatest success, the average rate of interest paid to depositors being 8 per cent throughout its entire existence. The president of this institution was George W. Jones, and the secretary, P. Outcalt.

In 1851, there were only six banks in Cincinnati that were incorporated. These were the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company, the Commercial, the Franklin Branch, the Lafayette, the Mechanics' and Traders', and the City banks. An explanation for this small number of banking institutions being incorporated appears in a publication of the time: "From the limited amount of banking capital, heretofore allotted to Cincinnati by the Ohio legislature, the business of private banking has become an interesting feature in the growing commercial operations of our city. Among the most important private banking institutions of Cincinnati may be termed, the banking house of Ellis & Morton, located on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, which paid an interest of 6 per cent on accounts and charged 12 per cent on discounts, the latter rate being invariable. The average amount of the deposits in this bank was about $800,000 for that year, and the sales of exchanges on the eastern cities were above $10,000,000. It paid a tax on capital used in business to the amount of $70,000, and held real estate and other assets to the value of $80,000; it was founded in 1838, and was about the first to allow interest on current accounts."

Another old private bank was that of T. S. Goodman & Co., which did a business on the same general principles as Ellis & Morton. A house dealing extensively in exchanges was George Milne & Co., and the oldest of all the private banks was the Citizens' bank, W. Smead & Co., the deposits of which were about $750,000. Other banks of private ownership were B. F. Sanford & Co., Langdon & Hatch, Gilmore & Brotherton, S. O. Almy's bank, Western Bank—Scott & McKenzie, Burnet, Shoup & Co., bankers; Phoenix Bank of Cincinnati, Merchants' Bank of Cincinnati, Brown & Ramsey, A. J. Wheeler, A. G. Burt, P. B. Manchester, Wright, Clark & Co., J. R. Glenn & Co., and P. Outcalt & Co.

The passage of the national bank act presented advantages of which the capitalists of Cincinnati were not slow to avail themselves, and by the latter part of 1863 there were four national banks in the city, the First with a capital of $1,000,000, the Second with a capital of $100,000, the Third with a capital of $300,000, and the Fourth with a capital of $125,000. In the same year, the aggregate capital of the private banks was $723,599, an amount which was more than doubled during the next year. In spite of the depression following the war, there was an increase annually in the amount of bank capital invested in Cincinnati, there being eight national banks in the city in 1867 with more than $4,500,000. Then as the long period of sluggishness which fell upon trade began to be felt more acutely, there was a slight dropping off in the banking business. In 1870, five national banks remained with a total capitalization of $3,500,000, and there were in the same year nineteen private banks with a capitalization of nearly $3,000,000. With the upturn in commercial activity, the banks once more began to flourish, and the five national

banks had a capitalization of $4,100,000 in 1872, and five years later the capital invested in bank stock in the city was $6,828,000, including both national and private institutions.

In 1873, a monetary panic was precipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Company, a banking house in New York, which occurred in September of that year, and for the protection of the bankers the Clearing House association passed a resolution to the effect that payment of currency on all but small cheques should cease for the time being, and that the bankers were to certify cheques drawn on balances, payable through the clearing house only. Near the middle of the next month, there was general resumption, and by the middle of November all the Clearing House certificates which had been issued to facilitate business were withdrawn, over $500,000 in all.

These certificates issued by the Clearing House were secured by a deposit of securities in the Safe Deposit company to be accepted at 75 per cent of their current value. This Safe Deposit company had been formed in 1866 on the plan of the first institution of the kind, established by Francis H. Jenks of New York. A number of Cincinnati capitalists combined and sent Samuel P. Bishop to become acquainted with the method of operating Mr. Jenks' company, and upon his return they formed a similar organization. After the necessary legislation had been secured, Mr. Joseph C. Butler was elected president and Mr. Bishop secretary, a position which he held for a great number of years. One-half of the Lafayette Bank building, which was fireproof, was leased in perpetuity, and the safe installed. It was thirty-five feet long, twelve and a half feet wide, and seven feet high, and constructed of five alternate layers of steel and iron. So difficult was the task of construction that eighteen months were required to complete it, and the cost was nearly $50,000, much greater than had been anticipated.

The number of national banks continued to increase, and in 1883 there were thirteen in Cincinnati having a total capital stock of $9,100,000. Besides the national banks there were several private banks at that time, with an aggregate capital of $1,185,000.

There prevailed, at this time, a season of almost unprecedented prosperity throughout the country which continued until about the middle of 1893. The cause for the panic which occurred then was attributed to a general expansion in almost all lines of business, with an accompanying inflation of credit and overstocking of the market. On June 6th of that year the Clearing House association authorized its officers to issue certificates to the amount of $1,000,000 which were secured by deposits of securities at 75 per cent of their market value. The securities delivered were valued by a committee of three members of the association, L. B. Harrison, William A. Goodman, and James Espy. But the banks of Cincinnati proved themselves able to withstand the depression which was felt generally, and protected the credit of the merchants without it being necessary for a single certificate to be used. The panic was not of long duration and there were no failures during it among the financial institutions of the city. Two years later, the Commercial bank failed, bringing considerable loss to its depositors. It was a state

bank at the time, having passed through all the various phases from a private to a national bank. It was the oldest institution in the city, having been in existence since 1829.

There were still thirteen national banks in 1900, and their capital amounted to $7,700,000, but the deposits were many times greater, being nearly $50,000,000. Beginning with that year, there was a rapid increase in the number of banks in Cincinnati, due to the need for more trust companies, the increasing popularity of savings banks, and the establishing of banks in sections of the city more removed from the center of the business district, where almost all the financial institutions were located.

In the year 1900, two trust companies and a savings bank were established; in 1902, another savings bank was organized; in 1903, four banks were instituted. In 1904, the nineteen-story First National Bank building was erected on Fourth street, and four other banks built on Fourth street, making the banking house street Fourth instead of Third, as it had been for so many years. From 1905 until the panic of 1907 ten new banks were chartered by the state, and commenced operations under the provisions of their charters.

The panic of 1907 was distinctly a money panic, the actual scarcity of money being so great that the manufacturing and commercial enterprises of the country were almost unable to continue their trade, and in many instances failures resulted. As soon as the money shortage began to be felt, it devolved upon the banking institutions to make provisions for the protection of business in their respective communities, and the needs of Cincinnati were cared for by the banks through the Cincinnati Clearing House association. A special committee was appointed to take charge during the depression, composed of W. S. Rowe, president of the First National bank, chairman; G. P. Griffith, vice-president of the Citizens' National bank; W. W. Brown, vice-president of the Merchants' National bank; George Guckenberger, president of the Atlas National bank; Charles A. Hinsch, president of the Fifth National bank; and Casper H. Rowe, vice-president of the Market National bank. The committee, inasmuch as the money stringency was not a local matter, took steps to issue cashier's cheques, to be put out by each bank in the clearing house, fourteen in number. Each bank deposited securities with the committee, and in return received 75 per cent of their value in the so-called "script." Excellent co-operation was given by the merchants of the city, who advertised that they would freely accept Clearing House certificates in payment for their wares, and in some cases a discount was offered for payment in either certificates or cash. The minds of the people were thus made easy as to the ability of the banks to care for the monetary needs of the city and surrounding country districts, and currency, which had been hoarded by many persons, began to be more in evidence. Within a short time after the issuance of the first certificates, 25 per cent of them were called in and retired. Each bank sending in to the committee that proportion of the certificates on hand, receiving an equal value of collateral in return. From this time on the retirement of the certificates was very rapid,

and in a short time practically the entire number were called in and destroyed.

But while the panic was quickly over, and had been met with adequate preparations by the bankers, the depression in business circles which it caused was felt throughout the country for several years, which naturally retarded the progress and growth of banking establishments. It was thought generally that a more elastic currency system should be adopted, and in order to effect some changes in the monetary laws of the country the administration appointed the national monetary commission. The first fruits of this commission came in 1911 in the form of the suggested National Reserve association, which was to be a central bank owned by all the banks in the country, and which was to have the power to issue certificates in lieu of money in times of financial stringency, these certificates to be secured by deposits of collateral made by the banks.

Thus it was that once more the Cincinnati Clearing House association, as the instrument of the banks, came to the rescue of the merchants and manufacturers, as well as to the people in the surrounding rural districts, and the credit of the city had been saved largely through the prompt action of this useful organization. It was organized in 1866, and has since that time greatly facilitated banking operations in Cincinnati. It was first located in the third story of the building at 70 West Third street, and Mr. George P. Bassett was for many years the manager. Within ten years after it commenced operating its aggregate clearings were annually over $600,000.

During the last few years, the banks have proved themselves to be institutions of the utmost importance to the welfare, not only of the community, but of the country at large. During the war, with the attendant financial campaigns, Liberty loan drives and the like, the banks were compelled to do a great amount of new and detailed business without compensation. The requirements of the government were, however, met cheerfully and gladly, and the work was most efficiently done. Mr. G. M. Mosler, president of the Ohio Valley Bankers' association, speaking about the excellent efforts of the banks in behalf of the war work, said in effect that the main object of the association was to carry out the wishes of the government from a financial point of view. That, composed of forty-one national and state institutions in Hamilton county, it had a most important duty to perform, but in each and every instance their total subscriptions to the issues of Liberty loans, United States certificates of indebtedness, as well as the part they have taken with reference to the sale of War Savings certificates, were in excess not only of their quota, but of the largest totals that they thought it would be possible to reach. In spite of the fact that many of the banks in the association are precluded from membership in the federal reserve system, either because of capital requirements or otherwise, and did not, therefore, enjoy the wonderful help of that system, they all arranged their finances to the best advantage and did their part. All banks subscribed at least the amounts allotted them to the various sums that were solicited, such as the Red Cross, Y. M.

C. A., and the War Chest. In conclusion Mr. Mosler stated that the same course which had been followed throughout the war would continue as long as necessary, and that the only regrets that were expressed were that it was not possible to do more along some special lines, and that each and every institution had adapted itself to the new conditions of affairs, the operation of which in many cases simplified itself to an appreciable extent.

In reviewing the year 1918 in financial circles, Mr. Edward A. Seiter, president of the Cincinnati Clearing House association, said:

"The year has been of unusual and intense activity for the bankers of the country, trying their resourcefulness and energies to the utmost. In every instance they have stood firmly back of the government, giving of their services, facilities and resources without recompense or personal interest other than the consciousness of having performed their patriotic duty in a time of need.

"In the flotation of the Liberty bonds the large oversubscriptions were stimulated by the liberality of the banks in the nominal rates of interest charged for loans secured by Liberty bonds, making it possible for investors to pay for their purchases without sacrifice of interest to themselves.

"While the officials of all banks were actively engaged in various war committee work, the accounting forces were taxed to the limit of endurance by the avalanche of clerical details which the sale of the bonds and other government securities entailed. Payments for these securities were all passed through the banks, and when you visualize the millions of dollars in payments ranging from small amounts up you can appreciate the stupendous task accomplished. Take into consideration the number of trained bank men who were serving with the colors, the remaining forces stood steadfastly to the glorious work and the accounting was accomplished in the allotted time. The checks passing through the Cincinnati Clearing house for 1918 will aggregate nearly $3,000,000,000.

"The bankers conserved their loanable funds for the use of customers engaged in essential industries and, although the calls for such funds were many, none were denied where the use of the same meant one step further in winning the war. Loans for any other purpose were not considered, regardless of the attractiveness of interest rates offered.

"With an assured peace and the new responsibilities that confront the bankers of the country in the readjustment of conditions, there will be a co-operation of the business and manufacturing interests and the bankers, in order that the evolution will be intelligently managed and conducted to bring business to a peace basis in an orderly way."

Cincinnati and Hamilton County in the World War

A few items of interest in connection with the work of this city and county in the great war which has just been brought to a successful close, have already been given under the various chapter headings, but it is altogether fitting that a brief summary of the splendid efforts of the citizens of Cincinnati and Hamilton county should be here given.

In the financial department, the response of the people was indeed most gratifying, 86 per cent more money being given in the first four Liberty loan drives than was asked for by the government, and this is one of the best records in the entire United States. Mr. T. J. Davis was chairman of the Liberty loan campaign committee, and he stated that Cincinnati and Hamilton county had oversubscribed each of the first four loans, as was the case with the fifth and last, but in that loan the government did not accept oversubscriptions. Although the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which moved the people was the principal cause for success in these campaigns, it was nevertheless true that much less would have been accomplished without the aid of the efficient army of bond salesmen who had the campaigns in charge. Without this organized selling, a great number of the citizens could not have been reached, and it was fortunate that the Hamilton county Liberty loan army was one of the models of the country. It consisted of approximately 7,000 workers, men and women, all volunteers, with the exception of a few in the permanent employ of the office. These volunteers worked night and day in each of the five drives, and in the first four sold over $171,000,000 to over 500,000 subscribers. Following is a record of the first four Liberty loans, the fifth being omitted for the reason that since the oversubscriptions were not accepted the figures do not show the real efforts of the people:

	Total.	Pct. of Quota.	No. of Sub'ns.
First loan	$32,824,750	190	33,122
Second loan	52,224,250	250	58,674
Third loan	36,421,650	180	91,078
Fourth loan	50,242,000	125	174,099
Totals	$171,712,650	186	356,973

At the very outbreak of the war voluntary enlistments in the armed forces of the United States were made in Cincinnati and throughout the country in large numbers. Many young men enlisted in the Ninth infantry, a regular army regiment, but the most of the army enlistments were in the State National Guard units. The organizations that were recruited in Cincinnati were First Ohio infantry, Third Ohio Field artillery, First Ohio Field hospital, 112th Military police (a company), and the Third Ohio Ambulance company. There were many who also enlisted in the Third Ohio infantry. These units were stationed at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and when they were merged into the United States National Guard, the numbers of the units were changed as follows: 147th infantry, 136th Field artillery, and the Field Hospital and Ambulance companies were placed in the 112th Sanitary train. The voluntary enlistments in the army from Cincinnati approximated 4,500; in the navy, 1,900, and in the Marine corps, 1,700. Besides these volunteers, there were 14,720 inducted into the service through the draft law, most of whom received their training at Camp Sherman, although many were sent to Camp Zachary Taylor, Camp Wadsworth and Camp Jackson. The mobilization officer who had charge

of sending the men to the various camps was Capt. J. G. Maycox. As to the manner in which the men acquitted themselves, the following is extracted from the press: "The manner in which the men from Cincinnati have conducted themselves has been well shown in several of the largest battles of the war. Many Cincinnati men were in the Ninth infantry and the Fifth and Sixth regiments of Marines, all units of the Second division, which turned the tide of battle at Belleau Wood. Hundreds of Cincinnatians participated in the battle of Chateau Thierry. The 147th and 148th infantry regiments sustained severe casualties at St. Mihiel, but were instrumental in defeating the huns there and at other places."

That the men in the service had the whole-hearted support of the people at home is evidenced, not only by the financial support given to the cause, but also by the splendid work of the Women's clubs through the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and kindred organizations, thousands of dollars were subscribed, and thousands of medical necessities provided by these women. They served in the Liberty Loan drives and in the Victory exposition, and in innumerable ways aided the government in its great task.

The various manufacturing establishments of Cincinnati and Hamilton county also did yeoman service. It has been estimated that government contracts amounting to a greater money valuation than the combined annual business of all retail and department stores of the city were handled by the Cincinnati office of the Army Ordnance department. It is stated that this business in the city amounted to more than $50,000,000, and C. L. Harrison was chief of the department. Cincinnati was the headquarters of a district composed of nine states south of Ohio and Indiana, and the contracts placed outside of Cincinnati amounted to many times the above value. This district was one of ten into which the entire United States was divided for army ordnance work. The Cincinnati ordnance office was organized in April, 1918, with a force of fifteen men. At first it was divided into but two departments, production and finance, but so great was the amount of work to be done that it swiftly grew until the office force alone was 400 and the field force was 2,000. In Hamilton county there were over 12,000 workmen employed in the manufacture of war materials, and the office had control over the manufacture of almost every kind of war material. As Cincinnati is the largest machine tool center in the world, it was natural that the emphasis should be placed on this character of production, and every factory was used for turning out tools under government contract. At the signing of the armistice the Cincinnati department was divided into thirteen departments: Inspection, finance, property, stores, personnel, industrial education, military intelligence, engineering, procurement, traffic, fuel, industrial service, and production.

Some of the facts in reference to the part which greater Cincinnati played in the war are summarized in an edition of the Enquirer, as follows:

"And from Greater Cincinnati 176 men made the supreme sacrifice, most of them on the blood-stained fields of France. Casualties, up to Christmas day, numbered 1,255.

"These figures tell their own story and leave no room for comment other than that Cincinnati was one of the heaviest losers among all the American cities.

"However, actual government records prove that Greater Cincinnati, one of the heaviest losers in the way of casualties, also was ever in the 'first line of attack,' so far as war activities were concerned, and in this connection established reputations for patriotism and loyalty which have made her nationally, if not internationally, famous.

"In four liberty loan campaigns Cincinnati and Hamilton county raised $171,000,000 for the successful prosecution of the war, or an average of more than $300 for each and every man, woman and child. This amount represented an oversubscription of 86 per cent.

"During the period of the war the Red Cross grew from an organization of 1,000 members to one of 170,000 in Hamilton county. More than 5,250,000 surgical dressings were supplied, or four times Cincinnati's quota; 200,755 knitted articles were furnished, 1½ per cent of the total production of the United States. More than 100,000 garments, or one for every wounded man in France, was another notable contribution which helped to attract national attention to Cincinnati during the war.

"Cincinnati, too, was one of the first cities to volunteer for food conservation, with the result that 7,000,000 pounds of sugar were saved in five months.

"In addition to contributing so generously for the support of her own men, big-hearted Cincinnati contributed $30,000 to the war sufferers of Belgium, $123,000 to the fatherless children of France and $40,000 to Armenian relief.

"Contributions through the public library included 64,000 books and magazines and $16,000.

"The 1918 war-chest drive netted $5,707,000.

"Commodities handled by Army Ordnance department through Cincinnati office amounted to more than the combined business of all department and retail stores in the city, which approximates $50,000,000 annually.

"The United States Employment Service bureau furnished 25,000 employees for Uncle Sam, in addition to local workers.

"The inspector of engineering of the United States navy handled more than $50,000,000 worth of business through the Cincinnati district office.

"More than 2,000 Cincinnatians directly assisted in administering the draft.

"Cincinnati was headquarters of the United States Railroad administration for the Ohio-Indiana district, H. A. Worcester, director, with 167,000 employees. Tonnage handled through the Cincinnati gateway included all kinds of war materials, from supplies and munitions to heavy siege guns.

"Hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts for war work were placed through the Cincinnati office of the War Industries board.

"The Soldiers' and Sailors' club entertained some 70,000 guests in uniform.

"Women played a leading part in all of the war activities. Troop trains and visiting soldiers and sailors were met, entertained and provided for from the outbreak of the war.

"One-half of the physicians of Cincinnati gave their services entirely or in part to their country."